U. S. War Dept.

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

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PART I—Reports, Correspondence, etc.

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PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott system-

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atized the work and the plan and presented the records in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

> That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. B. DAVIS, *Major and J. A., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1891.

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

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1864.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.*

August 4–December 31, 1864.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.†

Aug. 4, 1864.—Action at New Creek, W. Va.
Skirmish at Antietam Ford, Md.
5, 1864.—Skirmishes at Williamsport and Hagerstown, Md.
Skirmish at Huttonsville, W. Va.
Skirmish at Keedysville, Md.
7, 1864.—The Middle Military Division (consisting of the Middle Department and the Departments of Washington, of the Susquehanna, mili[illegible] of West Virginia) constituted, and Maj. Gen. Philip H. surprise[illegible]dan, U. S. Army, assigned to the temporary command.
missio[illegible].—Engagement at Oldfields, near Moorefield, W. Va.
Nov. 28, 1864.—The Shenandoah Valley Campaign.
–, 1864.—Skirmish at Fairfax Station, Va.
9–Oct. 14, 1864.—Mosby's operations.
19, 1864.—Skirmish at Franklin, W. Va.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Bulltown, W. Va.
21, 1864.—Skirmish in Loudoun County, Va.
22, 1864.—Affair at Cove Point, Md.
24, 1864.—Skirmish at Annandale, Va.
Affair at Huttonsville, W. Va.
Skirmish at Sutton, W. Va.
27, 1864.—Skirmish at Nutter's Hill, W. Va.
30, 1864.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the Department of West Virginia, vice Hunter, relieved.

Sept. 14, 1864.—Skirmish near Centerville, W. Va.
17–28, 1864.—Witcher's expedition into West Virginia, including skirmishes at Buckhannon (27th–28th).
19, 1864.—Skirmish at Culpeper, Va.
21, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, assigned to permanent command of the Middle Military Division.
23–Oct. 1, 1864.—Nounnan's expedition into the Kanawha Valley, W. Va., including skirmish at Coalsmouth (September 30).

Oct. 4, 1864.—Skirmish at Salem, Va.‡
7–11, 1864.—Operations in Montgomery County, Md.
9, 1864.—Skirmish near Piedmont, Va.
10, 1864.—Skirmish near Rectortown, Va.
11, 1864.—Skirmish near White Plains, Va.

*For references in General Grant's final report to operations in the section of country covered by this volume, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, pp. 29–31.

†Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file.

‡See Lee's report, p. 633.

Oct. 11, 1864.—Skirmish near Petersburg, W. Va.
14, 1864.—Skirmish at Adamstown, Md.
26, 1864.—Skirmish at Winfield, W. Va.
28-29, 1864.—Operations about Snicker's Gap (28th) and skirmish (29th) at Upperville, Va.
29, 1864.—Action at Beverly, W. Va.
Nov. 1, 1864.—Affair at Green Spring Run, W. Va.
5-12, 1864.—Witcher's operations in the Kanawha Valley, W. Va., including the capture of U. S. steamers Barnum and Fawn on the Big Sandy River.
6-8, 1864.—Expedition from New Creek to Moorefield, W. Va., and skirmish.
11, 1864.—Skirmish at Manassas Junction, Va.
26, 1864.—Skirmish at Fairfax Station, Va.
27-28, 1864.—Skirmishes at Moorefield (27th and 28th), affair at New Creek (28th), and skirmish (28th) at Piedmont, W. Va.
28, 1864.—Skirmish at Goresville, Va.
28-Dec. 2, 1864.—Expedition from Kernstown to Moorefield, &c., W. Va.
28-Dec. 3, 1864.—Expedition from Winchester into Fauquier and Loudoun Counties, Va.
29, 1864.—Skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va.
30, 1864.—Skirmish at Snicker's Gap, Va.
Skirmish at Kabletown, W. Va.
Dec. 1, 1864.—The designation of the Department of the Susquehanna changed to the Department of Pennsylvania.
19-22, 1864.—Expedition from Kernstown to Lacey's Springs, Va., and action at Lacey's Springs (21st).
19-28, 1864.—Expedition from Winchester to near Gordonsville, Va., including skirmishes at Madison Court-House (21st), at Liberty Mills (22d), and near Gordonsville (23d).
24, 1864.—Skirmish at Taylortown, Va.
26-27, 1864.—Scout from Fairfax Court-House to Hopewell Gap, Va.

August 4 and 7, 1864.—Action at New Creek (4th) and engagement near Moorefield (7th), W. Va.

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No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces west of Sleepy Creek.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, Md., September 17, 1864.†

On the 4th [August] the command that attacked Cumberland attacked the forces at New Creek, composed of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Ohio National Guard, two companies of the Sixth West Virginia Infantry, one company Second Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, mounted, one section First Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, First West Virginia Light Artillery, manning the fort, the whole commanded

* See also report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell (p. 493) and General R. E. Lee's dispatch (p. 551).

† For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 188.

by Colonel Stevenson, One hundred and fifty-fourth Ohio National Guard. Immediately upon being notified of the attack, I sent the detachment of Eleventh West Virginia Infantry to re-enforce Colonel Stevenson, which arrived early in the engagement. After a severe fight, lasting for several hours, the enemy was driven off, leaving part of their dead and wounded in our hands. Our loss was 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men killed and 29 enlisted men wounded and missing. The enemy's loss heavy, 25 dead being left on the field; his wounded were carried off. I also sent the One hundred and sixty-fifth Ohio National Guard to New Creek, but it did not arrive in time to participate in the fight.

On the 4th instant Brigadier-General Averell, with his division of cavalry, then at Bath, Morgan County, W. Va., was directed by Major-General Hunter, commanding department, to pursue the enemy and to report to me for orders. General Averell moved via Bloomery Gap, arriving at Springfield on the evening of the 5th, where his command was supplied with subsistence and forage. I advised him at this point that the enemy were retreating via Burlington and the Junction toward Moorefield, in Hardy County, and ordered him to take two days' rations and pursue the enemy and attack him wherever found. Early on the morning of the 6th General Averell, with his command, in obedience to the above order, pursued and overtook the enemy at Oldfields, three miles east of Moorefield, on the morning of the 7th, effecting a complete surprise, routing and dispersing the whole command, capturing 27 commissioned officers and 393 enlisted men, 4 guns, with limbers and caissons, large quantities of small-arms, and 400 horses and equipments. Our loss, 7 killed and 21 wounded; enemy's loss in killed unknown. After the engagement the enemy retreated in small squads by different roads into the Shenandoah Valley and General Averell returned to New Creek with his prisoners and captured property, from which point he received orders to report to General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley, near Harper's Ferry.

Thus concluded the enemy's operations in this direction, meeting defeat and disaster at every point, with great loss of men and material, and culminating in total rout and dispersion at Moorefield. From prisoners and deserters I learned that McCausland's orders were to proceed west along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying the road as he went to the Ohio River, thence to proceed into the Kanawha Valley. The timely check he received caused him to abandon his proposed plan of operations.

I desire to express my thanks to the troops under my command for their gallant conduct in the above-named engagements. Apart from General Averell's division my command was composed mostly of 100-days' men, and they, on all occasions, with one exception, vied with the old troops in acts of endurance and soldierly bearing.

To my staff I desire also to return my thanks for their uniform good conduct and attention to duties. Where all behaved so nobly, it might perhaps seem invidious to particularize, but I cannot forbear to make special mention of Capt. H. Pease, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general, whose promptness in action, coolness in danger, rapid and correct judgment were of immense service to me throughout the whole affair.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of West Virginia.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Mount Jackson, August 10, 1864.

COLONEL:*

On the 4th [August] at daylight we moved on New Creek, this command in rear. On arriving there I was ordered by Brigadier-General McCausland to occupy a hill on the left with my whole command, post my artillery, and open on an inclosed work which was in our front. I attempted the movement as directed, and found the hills so precipitous that my men could hardly walk up, much less get the artillery there, and after advancing my skirmishers close to the hill designated found a block-house, a palisaded work and abatis occupied by a few hundred of the enemy. I could have carried the place with a loss very heavy for my force, but finding that it would be impossible to get artillery there, and when occupied it would be fully 1,200 yards from the inclosed work, and that that work was open in rear and swept by a battery of six guns within short range, making it utterly untenable after being carried by assault, and it being too late for more extended operations, I determined, on consultation with Colonel Peters, who was nearest me, not to attack. I accordingly drew off, reported the facts, and was ordered by Brigadier-General McCausland to cover his withdrawal, which I did. When his advance reached New Creek I was two miles and one-half in his rear. The reason of this was that I marched from beyond Romney, he from the mouth of Mill Creek, making my march fully seven miles longer than his. When I reached the foot of the mountain I found his column, or at least his ambulances, halted, and he having taken a road twenty-five miles from Romney to New Creek, instead of one eighteen miles, as he had led me to believe he would take, having changed the route without informing me, other than the bare order to follow him. I, in the absence of orders, inferred that he intended to break this long march by a halt to graze. He had halted long enough for me to close an interval of seven miles. I, therefore, also stopped, for precisely an hour from the time my rear got into the field until my advance again started. If, as I understand he reports, there were no men in the works at New Creek when he got there he ought to have taken them at once without waiting for me. But he ordered me to place artillery in a place utterly inaccessible for it, with only eleven rounds for two guns, which fact I reported to him when he gave me the order, and without having reconnoitered the position, he directed me to take it. If he had done so he never could have given the order. It is now my deliberate judgment that the post at New Creek can only be taken by assault of superior numbers, and that had I occupied the position designated by General McCausland it would have been unavailing, inasmuch as the square work, the object of his attack, was perfectly commanded by another work in rear, and also by a work on the Maryland side mounted with heavy guns. It was, in fact, only the outpost of the position. The capture of it would have cost many men, only to be driven out instantly with the loss of more. General McCausland, however, errs in thinking there were few men there. It has since appeared by a report that General Kelley was there with the forces he had at Cumberland. I was an

*For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 354.

hour behind General McCausland, and the delay could not have affected the result. The enemy were there and disposed of their men to meet attacks at each point so soon as threatened.

Thence we moved to Moorefield, reaching there Friday, August 5, and went into camp, General McCausland on the Moorefield side of the South Branch and this command along the Romney road, the only place I could get grass, my outside regiment four miles and a half from Moorefield, my nearest three-fourths of a mile from General McCausland, who was three miles from that town. The camp was indicated by him, and I received orders, as I did during the expedition, everywhere and in every place, where to place my pickets. He designated three roads—the Romney, Patterson's Creek, and Williamsport roads. They were accordingly picketed as he ordered. He directed no scouts along my front and I sent none out. He being my commanding officer, having access to all means of information, choosing his own camps, routes, and times of march, I consider it was not my place to send scouts without his order.

At 2 a. m. Sunday, August 7, I received a verbal order by a courier from him, informing me that Averell had passed through Romney the preceding evening with three brigades of cavalry, and directing me to saddle up my command and send out a scout on the Romney road. I instantly sent a courier to each regiment, transmitting the order; it was promptly obeyed by each officer. I, at the same time, sent a scout on the Romney road from the Eighth Virginia Cavalry. This was the first, last, and only intimation I ever received from General McCausland of the proximity of the enemy, and the only order I ever received from him on the subject. The order itself was calculated to assure me that there was no danger of immediate attack. Had he thought it was imminent, he would doubtless have at least ordered me to form and mount my command, if not to take a position to resist attack. My camp was no place to fight in, being a level, with all positions for artillery in favor of an approaching enemy, and had a fight been anticipated I should doubtless have been withdrawn to the fine range of hills on his (General McCausland's) side of the river. About daylight a squadron in Confederate uniform moved by the camp of the First Maryland straight to my headquarters. Those who were up and saw them supposed them to be a returning scout or picket, and took no notice of them. They never fired a shot until they reached McNeill's house, where my camp was. Soon after them came a body of Federal cavalry, who rode at once through the camp of the First Maryland to that of the Second Maryland and dispersed both, they being very small, reduced by losses in battle and hard marching to an aggregate for both of not 130 men in camp, the First having twenty-eight men on picket. Major Sweeney, Thirty-sixth Virginia Battalion, was rapidly pressed back to my headquarters, when Lieutenant McNulty, with two pieces of artillery, doubly charged with canister, sought to stop the enemy, but his cannoneers were swept from their pieces by a charge in flank. From the back door of my headquarters, they being around me, I galloped to the Eighth Virginia Cavalry to get them to charge, passing around the front of their column to get there. It was then too late; the Eighth were moving off in good order, but neither their colonel nor myself could wheel them in time. Colonel Peters then had the Twenty-first Regiment well in hand, but was unable to check the charge until he had passed beyond the river into General McCausland's camp, where he formed and stopped their crossing for some time, with a loss to them, since ascertained, of 2 majors and 38 men. My object here-

tofore had been to check them until I could pass the river, where I expected to find Brigadier-General McCausland with his command well in hand, who would hold them while I got in position by him, when I had no doubt of the result. Brigadier-General McCausland was not there. He had slept in the town of Moorefield, three miles distant from his camp, and did not leave there until between daylight and sunrise, and when he did get on the ground his own command was scattered, some up the Winchester road and some down the Moorefield road. I ordered up the Twenty-seventh [Virginia Battalion], Captain Gibson, and with Colonel Peters formed a line to stop their farther advance, which he did for a short time, while I went to get him a support. He was, however, forced back, and both himself and Captain Gibson wounded and taken prisoners. They were left at Moorefield. After this the enemy only followed me, but made no other attack. Beyond Moorefield I got the command in tolerable order, and General McCausland directed me to hold a position while he hurried on to Matthews' with the fragments of two regiments to join the rest of his command, which had gone up the Winchester road, and which he had directed to join him there. They did not do so, and the parts of regiments whose withdrawal this command covered were the only organized parts of his brigade that I have heard of getting off.

The way in which the enemy got in was this, as told by Private Callan, Company F, First Maryland Cavalry, to his brother, my orderly, when both were prisoners—the latter escaped: The scout from the Eighth having passed beyond the picket on the Romney road, about 3 a. m. or very early that morning, every man of it was captured by the enemy. Two men in gray uniform rode up to the two sentinels on outpost, and being challenged replied "they were scouts from the Eighth Virginia." After exchanging a word or two one rode back to pick up something lost from his saddle, and immediately returned with twenty more who captured the whole post. At the reserve they came up and said they were a relief from the Eighth Virginia, and some of the men saying to those on picket, "Get your horses, you are relieved." Thus scout, picket, and reserve were captured by the enemy uniformed as Confederates, who then rode in my camp without giving any alarm. A Yankee sergeant, captured by Captain Emack, of my staff, told him that a man who had been in camp to have a stolen horse restored had guided them to the picket and my headquarters.

This great disaster would have at once been retrieved but for the insufficient armament of the command. Besides the First and Second Maryland and a squadron of the Eighth Virginia there was not a saber in the command. In that open country, perfectly level, the only mode to fight charging cavalry was by charging, and this the men were unable to do. The long Enfield musket once discharged could not be reloaded, and lay helpless before the charging saber. With any equal chance the enemy would at once have been driven back. The largest portion of the command remained steady, and after passing Moorefield were held in hand with ease. I reached the Valley with about 300 men missing (150 have come in), leaving that number as my net loss killed, wounded, and missing.

I should have here stopped this narrative, but circumstances which have come to my knowledge render it necessary for me, in justice to myself and this command, to speak more plainly than I had intended to. Brigadier-General McCausland was in command of the expedition. He selected his own camps, routes, and lines of pickets. He always gave me orders when to camp, to march, and to picket, and I always obeyed.

He had command of McNeill's company, a numerous and well-mounted body of scouts, well acquainted with the country, and through them he ought to have had full knowledge of the proximity of the enemy. If they were not accessible to him it was his duty to order scouts to ascertain his whereabouts and not mine. If he did know Averell was near and expected an attack, he gave me no notice of it whatever, the mere order to saddle up being preparatory to a move, or a march, and not a commanding officer's order to his subordinates to prepare for battle. The only intimation or order of any kind whatever that I ever received from General McCausland on the subject was the verbal one by a courier. But he did not expect an attack. In proof of this I refer to the fact that when the attack was made Brigadier-General McCausland was asleep in the house of Mr. McMechen, three miles from his camps or any of his command, and further, that some portion of his own brigade was unsaddled and utterly unprepared. He never reached the scene of action until after a portion of my command had passed the river. I suppose he was not there when his own brigade became separated, one part taking the Moorefield road and the other the Winchester grade. If he had been on the ground anticipating an attack he would doubtless have had his command formed and made fight, neither of which he did, for besides one charge by a light squadron near the ford and a line of dismounted men above it I saw no fighting done by him near the river. From these facts I infer that Brigadier-General McCausland, first, was unprepared for an attack himself, and therefore could not expect me, his subordinate, to be prepared; or, second, that anticipating attack he neglected to give me due and timely notice, and neglected to put his troops in position to repel it.

It is due to myself and the cause I serve to remark on the outrageous conduct of the troops on this expedition. This duty I informed General McCausland I should perform during the expedition itself. Every crime in the catalogue of infamy has been committed, I believe, except murder and rape. Highway robbery of watches and pocket-books was of ordinary occurrence; the taking of breast-pins, finger-rings, and ear-rings frequently happened. Pillage and sack of private dwellings took place hourly. A soldier of an advance guard robbed of his gold watch the Catholic clergyman of Hancock on his way from church on Sunday, July 31, in the public streets. Another of a rear guard nearly brained a private of Company B, First Maryland Cavalry, for trying to prevent his sacking a woman's trunk and stealing her clothes and jewels. A lieutenant at Hancock exacted and received $1,000 in greenbacks of a citizen; a soldier packed up a woman's and a child's clothing, which he had stolen in the presence of the highest officials, unrebuked. At Chambersburg, while the town was in flames, a quartermaster, aided and directed by a field officer, exacted ransom of individuals for their houses, holding the torch in terror over the house until it was paid. These ransoms varied from $750 to $150, according to the size of the habitation. Thus the grand spectacle of a national retaliation was reduced to a miserable huckstering for greenbacks. After the order was given to burn the town of Chambersburg and before, drunken soldiers paraded the streets in every possible disguise and paraphernalia, pillaging and plundering and drunk. As the natural consequence, lawlessness in Pennsylvania and Maryland reproduced itself in Virginia, and in Hardy County, near Moorefield, a lieutenant knocked down and kicked an aged woman who has two sons in the Confederate army, and after choking the sister locked her in a stable and set fire to it. This was because the two women would not give up horses he and his fellow

thieves wished to steal. Pressing rapidly along, marching day and night, in most instances criminals guilty of these acts cannot be identified, but I believe a higher tone of morals and discipline may be infused in any Confederate soldier which will restrain him from disgracing himself and his countrymen by such deeds. Had there been less plunder there would have been more fighting at Moorefield on Sunday, August 7. I tried, and was seconded by almost every officer of my command, but in vain, to preserve the discipline of this brigade, but it was impossible; not only the license afforded was too great, but actual example gave them excuse and justification.

In view of the necessity that the public service demands of the investigation of this whole matter, and that the responsibility for the Moorefield disaster be placed where it belongs, I respectfully ask that a court of inquiry be convened at once.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 7–NOVEMBER 28, 1864.—The Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Aug. 10, 1864.—Skirmish near Stone Chapel, Va.
11, 1864.—Action at Toll-Gate, near White Post, Va.
Action near Newtown, Va.
Skirmish near Winchester, Va.
12, 1864.—Skirmish at Cedar Creek, Va.
13, 1864.—Affair at Berryville, Va.
Skirmish near Strasburg, Va.
14, 1864.—Skirmish near Strasburg, Va.
15, 1864.—Skirmish near Charlestown, W. Va.
Skirmish at Cedar Creek, Va.
Skirmish at Strasburg, Va.
16, 1864.—Engagement at Cedarville (Guard Hill or Front Royal), Va.
17, 1864.—Action at Winchester, Va.
18, 1864.—Skirmish at Opequon Creek, Va.
19, 1864.—Skirmish near Opequon Creek, on Berryville and Winchester pike, Va.
Skirmish at Berryville, Va.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Berryville, Va.
Skirmish at Opequon Creek, Va.
21, 1864.—Skirmish near Summit Point, W. Va.
Skirmish near Berryville, Va.
Skirmish at Welch's (or Flowing) Spring, near Charlestown, W. Va.
Skirmish at Middleway, W. Va.
22, 1864.—Skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va.
23, 1864.—Skirmish at Kearneysville, W. Va.
24, 1864.—Skirmish at Halltown, W. Va.
25, 1864.—Action near Kearneysville, W. Va.
Action near Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Skirmish at Halltown, W. Va.
26, 1864.—Action at Halltown, W. Va.
Affair at Williamsport, Md.

Aug. 26, 1864.—Skirmish near Charlestown, W. Va.
27, 1864.—Skirmish at Duffield's Station, W. Va.
28, 1864.—Skirmishes at Leetown and Smithfield, W. Va.
29, 1864.—Engagement at Smithfield Crossing of the Opequon, W. Va.
Skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va.
30, 1864.—Skirmish near Smithfield, W. Va.
31, 1864.—Skirmish at Martinsburg, W. Va.
Sept. 1, 1864.—Skirmish at Opequon Creek, W. Va.
2, 1864.—Skirmish at Darkesville, W. Va.
Action at Bunker Hill, W. Va.
3, 1864.—Engagement near Berryville, Va.
Action at Bunker Hill, W. Va.
4, 1864.—Skirmish at Berryville, Va.
5, 1864.—Skirmish near Stephenson's Depot, Va.
7, 1864.—Skirmishes near Brucetown and near Winchester, Va.
10, 1864.—Skirmish at Darkesville, W. Va.
13, 1864.—Skirmish at Bunker Hill, W. Va.
Affair near Berryville, Va.
Skirmish at Abraham's Creek, near Winchester, Va.
Affair at Locke's Ford, Opequon Creek, Va.
Skirmish at Gilbert's Ford, Opequon Creek, Va.
14, 1864.—Skirmish near Berryville, Va.
15, 1864.—Skirmish at Seivers' Ford, Opequon Creek, Va.
16–17, 1864.—Skirmishes at Snicker's Gap, Va.
17, 1864.—Affair at Limestone Ridge, Va.
18, 1864.—Action near Martinsburg, W. Va.
19, 1864.—Battle of Winchester (or the Opequon), Va.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Middletown, Va.
Skirmish at Strasburg, Va.
Skirmish near Cedarville, Va.
21, 1864.—Skirmish at Front Royal, Va.
Skirmish at Strasburg, Va.
Skirmish at Fisher's Hill, Va.
22, 1864.—Skirmish at Milford, Va.
Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va.
23, 1864.—Skirmish at Front Royal, Va.
Skirmish at Woodstock, Va.
Skirmish near Edenburg, Va.
Skirmish at Mount Jackson, Va.
24, 1864.—Skirmish at Mount Jackson, Va.
Skirmish at New Market, Va.
Skirmish at Luray, Va.
Skirmish at Forest Hill (or Timberville), Va.
Skirmish near Winchester, Va.
26, 1864.—Skirmish at Port Republic, Va.
Skirmish at Weyer's Cave, Va.
Skirmish at Brown's Gap, Va.
27, 1864.—Skirmish at Port Republic, Va.
Skirmish at Weyer's Cave, Va.
28, 1864.—Skirmish at Rockfish Gap, Va.
Skirmish at Port Republic, Va.
29, 1864.—Skirmish at Waynesborough, Va.
Oct. 2, 1864.—Skirmish at Mount Crawford, Va.
Skirmish at Bridgewater, Va.
3, 1864.—Skirmish at Mount Jackson, Va.
Skirmish at North River, Va.

Oct. 6, 1864.—Skirmish near Brock's Gap, Va.
Skirmish near Fisher's Hill, Va.
7, 1864.—Skirmish on the Back road, near Strasburg, Va.
Skirmish near Columbia Furnace, Va.
8, 1864.—Skirmish in Luray Valley, Va.
Skirmish at Tom's Brook, Va.
9, 1864.—Engagement at Tom's Brook, Va.
13, 1864.—Action at Cedar Creek, Va.
14, 1864.—Skirmish at Strasburg (or Hupp's Hill), Va.
Affair at Duffield's Station, W. Va.
17, 1864.—Affair at Cedar Run Church, Va.
19, 1864.—Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Fisher's Hill, Va.
23, 1864.—Skirmish at Dry Run, Va.
25-26, 1864.—Skirmishes at Milford, Va.
28, 1864.—Skirmish near Newtown, Va.
Nov. 7, 1864.—Skirmish near Edenburg, Va.
10, 1864.—Skirmish near Kernstown, Va.
11, 1864.—Skirmish near Kernstown, Va.
12, 1864.—Action at Newtown (or Middletown), Va.
Action at Cedar Creek, Va.
Action at Nineveh, Va.
18, 1864.—Skirmish at Kabletown, W. Va.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Kabletown, W. Va.
22, 1864.—Action at Rude's Hill, near Mount Jackson, Va.
Skirmish at Front Royal, Va.
24, 1864.—Skirmish at Parkins' Mill, Va.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Military Division, including operations August 4, 1864–February 27, 1865.

No. 2.—Itinerary of the U. S. Forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

No. 3.—Organization of the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, at the battle of Winchester (or the Opequon), Va., September 19.

No. 4.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, at the battle of Winchester (or the Opequon), Va., September 19.

No. 5.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 21–22.

No. 6.—Organization of the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19.

No. 7.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19.

No. 8.—Surg. James T. Ghiselin, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Middle Military Division, of operations August 27–December 31.

No. 9.—Capt. Ocran H. Howard, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, of operations October 14–November 1.

No. 10.—Lieut. Edward L. Halsted, Fortieth New York Infantry, Acting Chief Signal Officer, of operations September 1–30.

No. 11.—Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps, of operations August 6–October 10 and October 19.

* For report of Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, chief of artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, and for diary of the First Army Corps covering operations in the Shenandoah Valley, see Vol. XLII, Part I, pp. 858, 873.

No. 12.—Brig. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations September 19.

No. 13.—Maj. Henry R. Dalton, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations of the First Division September 19.

No. 14.—Capt. Baldwin Hufty, Fourth New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 10–October 15 and October 19.

No. 15.—Lieut. Col. Edward L. Campbell, Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19–22.

No. 16.—Capt. Baldwin Hufty, Fourth New Jersey Infantry, of operations August 7–October 18.

No. 17.—Brig. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19.

No. 18.—Lieut. Col. Egbert Olcott, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 19.

No. 19.—Col. Joseph E. Hamblin, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19–23.

No. 20.—Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations September 19 and 22.

No. 21.—Capt. Henry C. Fisk, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, of operations September 19–22.

No. 22.—Lieut. Col. Egbert Olcott, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry, of operations September 22.

No. 23.—Capt. John D. P. Douw, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry, of operations September 19–21.

No. 24.—Capt. Francis J. Randall, commanding Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19–27.

No. 25.—Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 19–October 25.

No. 26.—Lieut. Col. Baynton J. Hickman, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19.

No. 27.—Col. Isaac C. Bassett, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19.

No. 28.—Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19.

No. 29.—Capt. Elisha H. Rhodes, Second Rhode Island Infantry, of operations September 19.

No. 30.—Capt. John B. Doughty, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations September 19.

No. 31.—Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 32.—Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19.

No. 33.—Col. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 21–22 and October 19.

No. 34.—Maj. James H. Coleman, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19–22.

No. 35.—Maj. Robert Munroe, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19.

No. 36.—Capt. James McGregor, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 21–22.

No. 37.—Lieut. Col. John G. Parr, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 38.—Col. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19–20.

No. 39.—Col. George P. Foster, Fourth Vermont Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 21–22.

No. 40.—Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 19.

No. 41.—Col. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, of operations August 21.

No. 42.—Brig. Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 19–22.

No. 43.—Col. Thomas W. Hyde, First Maine Veteran Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 19.

No. 44.—Maj. Stephen C. Fletcher, Seventh Maine Infantry, of operations September 22.

No. 45.—Maj. Charles A. Milliken, Forty-third New York Infantry, of operations September 22.

No. 46.—Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French, Seventy-seventh New York Infantry, of operations September 19 and October 19.

No. 47.—Capt. David J. Taylor, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 22.

No. 48.—Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations September 19–22.

No. 49.—Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Division, of operations October 19.

No. 50.—Col. William Emerson, One hundred and fifty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 51.—Capt. Jacob J. Janeway, Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 52.—Capt. Peter Robertson, One hundred and sixth New York Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 53.—Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Fay, One hundred and fifty-first New York Infantry, of operations September 19–22.

No. 54.—Lieut. John A. Wolcott, One hundred and fifty-first New York Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 55.—Maj. William D. Ferguson, One hundred and eighty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 56.—Capt. Edgar M. Ruhl, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22.

No. 57.—Capt. John A. Salsbury, Tenth Vermont Infantry, commanding Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 58.—Capt. Lucius T. Hunt, Tenth Vermont Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22.

No. 59.—Lieut. Col. Charles G. Chandler, Tenth Vermont Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 60.—Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19–22.

No. 61.—Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 19.

No. 62.—Capt. Clifton K. Prentiss, Sixth Maryland Infantry, of operations September 19–25.

No. 63.—Maj. Joseph C. Hill, Sixth Maryland Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 64.—Maj. Charles Burgess, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations September 19.

No. 65.—Maj. James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations October 19.

No. 66.—Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 67.—Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations September 19–22.

No. 68.—Lieut. Col. Moses M. Granger, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 69.—Capt. George W. Hoge, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 70.—Lieut. John F. Young, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 71.—Maj. Lewis A. May, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 72.—Col. Charles H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations September 19–22.

No. 73.—Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens, Fifth Maine Battery, of operations September 19 and 22.

No. 74.—Capt. William H. McCartney, First Massachusetts Battery, of operations September 19–22.

No. 75.—Lieut. Orsamus R. Van Etten, First New York Battery, of operations September 19–October 19.

No. 76.—Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of operations September 19 and 22.

No. 77.—Capt. George W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of operations September 19–24.

No. 78.—Capt. James McKnight, Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations September 19 and October 19.

No. 79.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. William H. Emory, U. S. Army, commanding Detachment Nineteenth Army Corps, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 80.—Capt. Elijah D. Taft, Fifth New York Battery, Chief of Artillery, of operations September 19–22.

No. 81.—Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding First Division, of operations September 19–23.

No. 82.—Brig. Gen. James W. McMillan, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations October 19.

No. 83.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. George L. Beal, Twenty-ninth Maine Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19–22.

No. 84.—Brig. Gen. James W. McMillan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19.

No. 85.—Capt. Sidney E. Clark, Twelfth Connecticut Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22.

No. 86.—Lieut. Col. George N. Lewis, Twelfth Connecticut Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 87.—Lieut. John V. Grant, Fifth New York Battery, of operations September 19.

No. 88.—Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations September 19–23.

No. 89.—Brig. Gen. Henry W. Birge, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations October 19–21.

No. 90.—Brig. Gen. Henry W. Birge, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19–23.

No. 91.—Capt. John G. Healy, Ninth Connecticut Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 92.—Maj. Benjamin F. Thurber, Seventy-fifth New York Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 93.—Col. Edward L. Molineux, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19–26 and October 19.

No. 94.—Lieut. Col. William W. Darnall, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 95.—Col. Harvey Graham, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 96.—Col. Daniel Macauley, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 21–25.

No. 97.—Lieut. Col. Alfred Neafie, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 19.

No. 98.—Maj. Charles F. Allen, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 99.—Lieut. Col. Alfred Neafie, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations September 19–30.

No. 100.—Col. David Shunk, Eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations September 19–23 and October 19.

No. 101.—Lieut. Col. Edward Wright, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

No. 102.—Lieut. Col. Bartholomew W. Wilson, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22.

No. 103.—Capt. Albert W. Bradbury, First Maine Battery, of operations September 19–26.

No. 104.—Lieut. John S. Snow, First Maine Battery, of operations October 19.

No. 105.—Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding Army of West Virginia, of operations August 10–September 18, September 19 and 22, and October 13 and 19.

No. 106.—Col. Joseph Thoburn, First West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Division, of operations September 3, 19, and 22.

No. 107.—Col. Thomas M. Harris, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Division, of operations October 13 and 19.

No. 108.—Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 26 and September 19 and 22.

No. 109.—Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Wildes, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 19.

No. 110.—Capt. Andrew Potter, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 111.—Capt. Frederick C. Wilkie, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations October 19.

No. 112.—Capt. Wilbert B. Teters, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 113.—Maj. Horace Kellogg, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 114.—Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 3.

No. 115.—Col. Thomas M. Harris, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 19 and 22.

No. 116.—Capt. John Suter, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 117.—Maj. Henry H. Withers, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 118.—Lieut. Col. Van H. Bukey, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 119.—Maj. John W. Holliday, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry, of operations September 3.

No. 120.—Col. Milton Wells, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 121.—Col. Isaac H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Division, of operations August 22, 24, and 26, and September 3.

No. 122.—Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Division, of operations September 19 and 22 and October 19.

No. 123.—Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 22 and 26 and September 3.

No. 124.—Col. Hiram F. Devol, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 19.

No. 125.—Lieut. Col. James M. Comly, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22 and October 19.

No. 126.—Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 24 and 26 and September 3.

No. 127.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 19.

No. 128.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of operations August 24.

No. 129.—Maj. Lemuel Z. Cadot, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22 and October 19.

No. 130.—Capt. Henry A. Du Pont, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations October 19.

No. 131.—Capt. Frank C. Gibbs, Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations October 19.

No. 132.—Lieut. William Munk, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations October 19.

No. 133.—Capt. Henry A. Du Pont, Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations October 19.

No. 134.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry, of operations August 8–October 31, November 12, and November 21–23.

No. 135.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 9–October 20.

No. 136.—Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19.

No. 137.—Col. James H. Kidd, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 26–October 27.

No. 138.—Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, of operations September 1–30.

No. 139.—Col. James H. Kidd, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, of operations August 3–October 19.

No. 140.—Maj. Charles W. Deane, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, of operations August 10–October 5.

No. 141.—Maj. Melvin Brewer, First Michigan Cavalry, commanding First and Seventh Michigan Cavalry, of operations August 23.

No. 142.—Maj. Daniel H. Darling, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, of operations November 7.

No. 143.—Col. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Fourth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 29.

No. 144.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 4–October 21.

No. 145.—Maj. William E. Beardsley, Sixth New York Cavalry, of operations August 13.

No. 146.—Capt. George E. Farmer, Sixth New York Cavalry, of operations October 19.

No. 147.—Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 9–31.

No. 148.—Col. Alfred Gibbs, Nineteenth New York Cavalry (First New York Dragoons), commanding Reserve Brigade, of operations August 10–September 1.

No. 149.—Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding Reserve Brigade, of operations September 8–October 4.

No. 150.—Lieut. Col. Casper Crowninshield, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding Reserve Brigade, of operations October 5–31.

No. 151.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division (Army of West Virginia), including operations August 3–September 23.

No. 152.—Brig. Gen. William H. Powell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division (Army of West Virginia), of operations September 24–October 27 and November 12.

No. 153.—Col. James M. Schoonmaker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 28.

No. 154.—Lieuts. Albert G. Hague and John H. Nesmith, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 3.

No. 155.—Maj. Thomas Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 23.

No. 156.—Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations July 31–September 30.

No. 157.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations October 9 and 19.

No. 158.—Brig. Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 13 and 17.

No. 159.—Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Third New Jersey Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 19–December 10.

No. 160.—Lieut. Col. Brayton Ives, First Connecticut Cavalry, of operations October 18–December 3.

No. 161.—Maj. John V. Allstrom, Third New Jersey Cavalry, of operations October 18–December 8.

No. 162.—Maj. Walter C. Hull, Second New York Cavalry, of operations October 9.

No. 163.—Lieut. Col. Mortimer B. Birdseye, Second New York Cavalry, of operations October 18–December 8.

No. 164.—Lieut. Col. George A. Purington, Second Ohio Cavalry, of operations October 9.

No. 165.—Maj. John W. Phillips, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 8–9.

No. 166.—Brig. Gen. George H. Chapman, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 15–16.

No. 167.—Lieut. Col. William H. Benjamin, Eighth New York Cavalry, of operations October 9.

No. 168.—Lieut. Col. John W. Bennett, First Vermont Cavalry, of operations September 25–October 22.

No. 169.—Maj. William G. Cummings, First Vermont Cavalry, of operations October 22–December 22.

No. 170.—Lieut. Charles H. Peirce, commanding Batteries B and L, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations October 9.

No. 171.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

No. 172.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of operations August 7–November 22.

No. 173.—Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District, of operations September 17–October 19.

No. 174.—Journal of Capt. Jed. Hotchkiss, Topographical Engineer, Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia (Valley District), of operations August 4–December 31.

No. 175.—Surg. A. Russell Meem, C. S. Army, of operations November 22.

No. 176.—Col. James P. Simms, Fifty-third Georgia Infantry, commanding brigade, Kershaw's division, First (Longstreet's) Corps, of operations August 3–October 20.

No. 177.—Brig. Gen. James Conner, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations September 13.

No. 178.—Maj. James M. Goggin, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, commanding Conner's brigade, of operations October 19.

No. 179.—Abstract from inspection report of Smith's brigade, Wharton's division, for September 29.

No. 180.—Abstract from inspection report of Patton's brigade, for September 29.

No. 181.—Brig. Gen. Bryan Grimes, C. S. Army, commanding Rodes' (or Ramseur's) division, Second Army Corps, of operations October 18–19.

No. 182.—Abstract from inspection report of Rodes' division, for September 30.

No. 183.—Col. David G. Cowand, Thirty-second North Carolina Infantry, commanding Grimes' brigade, of operations June 13–December 31.

No. 184.—Col. John R. Winston, Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Forty-third and Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry, of operations October 19.

No. 185.—Abstract from inspection report of Gordon's division, Early's corps, for August 21.

No. 186.—Maj. Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, of operations September 19–November 2 and 12.

No. 187.—Brig. Gen. John McCausland, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations November 12.

No. 188.—Col. Edwin G. Lee, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, of operations September 28.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Military Division, including operations August 4, 1864–February 27, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
In Camp Eight Miles South of Winchester, Va., August 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at 5 o'clock yesterday morning (10th) I marched my command from Harper's Ferry up the Shenandoah Valley, and went into position in the evening, with the right of my line resting at Clifton and left at Berryville. Lowell's brigade of cavalry at Summit Point, the balance of cavalry on the Millwood and Winchester pike. The enemy broke up camp at Bunker Hill at about the same hour, moved toward Winchester, and went into position, his right commanded by Breckinridge, on the Berryville pike, and left on road running from Summit Point to Winchester, his transportation being at this point—Winchester. During the night this line was abandoned by him, excepting so much as rested on the Berryville pike, and a precipitate retreat toward Staunton commenced. The Berryville pike was given up by Breckinridge at about 9 a. m. to-day, and the movement of the entire force of the enemy was toward the Front Royal pike, down which it attempted to pass, but was prevented by General Merritt, after a sharp fight, in which he (Merritt) got possession of the pike, forcing the enemy to take the Strasburg and Cedar Creek road. At about 11 a. m. General Custer was crossed over Opequon Creek, advanced on Winchester, and opened with artillery on the enemy's column, while the infantry was moved up Opequon Creek, on the east

side, and across the Millwood and Front Royal pikes, toward Stephensburg or Newtown. General Merritt at this time was ordered to strike the enemy's column on the Strasburg road, at Stephensburg, and force him still farther westward, or oblige him to give battle. In this movement General Merritt encountered Gordon's division, repulsed an attack made by it at 6 o'clock this p. m., and made a bold push to get between the enemy and Strasburg, and thereby compel him to fight. This plan, however, was frustrated by a precipitate retreat, a portion of the enemy's forces passing over into Back Creek Valley. I will continue the pursuit in the morning. The stories of plunder taken from Maryland are all humbugs. They have but very little, just enough to subsist upon, no more, most of which has been taken from this valley. My casualties to-day will number about 125 cavalrymen. The infantry has not yet had an opportunity of being engaged. I have ordered the telegraph from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland repaired and the railroad to be put in running condition. I am as yet unable to state the exact number of prisoners taken to-day. Please telegraph this to General Grant.

Yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

(Copy forwarded to General Grant.)

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Camp at Cedar Creek, August 12, 1864—12 midnight.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following operations of my command to-day:

In my dispatch of last evening I reported my advance near Stephensburg or Newtown. This morning at 5 a. m. I resumed the march on Middletown, near Cedar Creek, the cavalry and Sixth Corps passing through Newtown, the balance of the command marching across the country direct on Middletown, the whole command concentrating on Cedar Creek, near where the Strasburg pike crosses the creek. The enemy moved last night across Cedar Creek to Strasburg. All his trains were moved around by the Back Creek Valley road, crossing Cedar Creek high up and moving on Strasburg or Woodstock. A portion of my cavalry was detached at Stephensburg and struck the Back Creek Valley road, and followed the trains to the crossing of Cedar Creek, but did not succeed in capturing them. The enemy have made some show of resistance in front of Strasburg. I am yet unable to determine its character, and could not get my command sufficiently in hand to attack him this evening. I will have to make a slight delay here to get up my supply trains from Harper's Ferry. They should reach Winchester to-night, coming here to-morrow forenoon. I regret that Grover's division was not permitted to come to Harper's Ferry, as I intended to use it as a strong guard for the subsistence trains. As they are now, the trains will be under the escort of Brigadier-General Kenly's brigade (which is very small) as far as Winchester, and one of General Wright's brigades from Winchester here. The prevailing report is that Longstreet's corps is marching from Staunton to support Early, and Grover should have been permitted to have come out. General Duffié has not

yet joined me, nor has General Averell or General Wilson. Generals Wilson and Duffié should have been here by this time, particularly the latter. A telegram from Captain Leet and also one from General Max Weber locates Longstreet in the Valley, marching here. A telegram from Lieutenant-General Grant received on the 9th stated that his (Longstreet's) corps was still at Petersburg. I would like to hear from Lieutenant-General Grant in reference to the truth of this report. General Early's train is a very small one—not to exceed 250 wagons—and the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue. I am exceedingly anxious to hear whether Longstreet has left to come here or not.

Very respectfully, &c.,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, VA., *August 17, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

General Merritt's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon on north side of the Shenandoah by Kershaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, and Wickham's and Lomax's brigades of cavalry. After a very handsome cavalry fight the enemy were badly beaten, with a loss of 2 stand of colors, 24 officers, and 276 men prisoners. Most of the prisoners are from Longstreet's corps and Kershaw's division. They came across the mountains from Culpeper, and report large re-enforcements from Lee's army arriving. The cavalry made some handsome saber charges, in which most of the prisoners were captured. Colonel Devin was slightly wounded, but continued in the saddle. General Custer made a very narrow escape. Only Devin's and Custer's brigades were engaged. I am moving my command to take up the position near Berryville, which I advised you of heretofore.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 22, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 2 a. m. 23d.)

Yesterday morning the enemy crossed Opequon Creek at different crossings in the vicinity of Smithfield or Middleway, and advanced on my position at Welch's Spring, two miles west of Charlestown. Some skirmishing took place on the front of the Sixth Corps and of General Crook's command during the day. The skirmish line of the Sixth Corps drove the enemy from the crest that they occupied in front of that corps. Skirmishing also took place with cavalry at Summit Point and Berryville, but of not much moment. My position at best being a very bad one, and, as there is much depending on this army, I fell back and took a new position in front of Halltown, without loss or opposition. This morning the enemy followed up, and some little skirmishing has taken place, but of no consequence. My loss yesterday was 275. Prisoners captured to-day report the whole of the enemy here with Longstreet. This latter I do not believe. One of his divisions is here.

No rebels in Martinsburg up to yesterday. Torbert is at Shepherdstown with his cavalry, connecting with my right at this place. No enemy has crossed the Potomac, nor do I believe they will. Averell is on the north side watching the fords above Shepherdstown.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 23, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 2 a. m. 24th.)

I have nothing important to communicate to-night. The enemy seem to be in very strong force. I made a reconnaissance on both my right and left flanks this afternoon with cavalry. Found Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry division and infantry on my left flank, on a little stream called Cat tail Run, Lee's cavalry pickets extending to the Shenandoah. On the right cavalry, infantry, and artillery were found at Flowing Spring. No prisoners captured. It is reported by scouts, left behind by me near Winchester, that both Pickett's and Field's divisions are here. This information is reported by them as coming from a Union man, at whose house they were concealed. They did not see them. Dispatches from City Point contradict this positively. I have made my position here very strong. I do not believe that Pickett's and Field's divisions are here. Will know to-morrow. These various reports are embarrassing. I have pursued a cautious policy and on the defensive. There have been heavy rains in the mountains. Kelley has notified me to look out for the pontoon bridges.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 24, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 25th.)

I have the honor to report affairs here in about the same condition as yesterday. This morning General Crook made a reconnaissance, driving in the enemy's advance line, punishing him severely, and capturing twenty men belonging to Early's corps. General Emory made a reconnaissance and encountered the enemy in strong force in his front. I will commence operations with the cavalry to-morrow. I had cavalry at Martinsburg last night. No rebels there. The enemy have had a small infantry force there. Nothing has passed through Snicker's Gap. The enemy appears in doubt as to what he can do. I think I can compel him to abandon his present position. My reports of to-day confirm the constant reports that I have been receiving, namely, that Pickett's and Field's divisions have joined Early.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 25, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

There is no doubt of the presence here of a large portion of Longstreet's corps, General Anderson commanding. Early and Breckinridge moved this morning in the direction of Shepherdstown and were met by our cavalry near Kearneysville not far from Blue Spring or Leetown. The cavalry was opposed by Breckinridge's corps. After some skirmishing, Wilson's division was ordered into its present position here, and Merritt to Shepherdstown. Merritt was followed and had to leave Shepherdstown and fall back here, Custer crossing to the north side at Shepherdstown. It is possible that I may have to cross the river to the north side, should the enemy cross. I have not yet captured prisoners from any but Kershaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, but there is no doubt of General Anderson, who is temporarily in command of that corps, being here. I have not heard from General Grant for three or four days. Have you anything from him?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 26, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 10 a. m. 27th.)

The movement of the enemy toward Shepherdstown yesterday amounted to nothing. It did not disturb me nor cause me to make any changes, except to send one division of cavalry to Antietam Creek, on the north side. No attempt was made to cross the ford, although it was left open for the enemy. They must have retired to the vicinity of Charlestown. Averell reports cavalry in the vicinity of Williamsport and an attempt to cross; but no serious effort was made. This evening General Crook made a dash and drove in their heavy line of skirmishers on the left, and Colonel Lowell took advantage of it to make a cavalry charge, capturing seven officers and sixty-nine privates of Kershaw's division. Among the officers is one lieutenant-colonel. I think I can manage this affair. I have thought it best to be very prudent, everything considered.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 27, 1864—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. We captured 101 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the Valley.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

CAMP ON SMITHFIELD PIKE,
THREE MILES AND A HALF FROM SMITHFIELD, VA.,
August 28, 1864—8.30 p. m. (Received 1.30 a. m. 29th.)

The enemy yesterday and the night before moved from my front, concentrating at Leetown and Smithfield. To-day I moved on these points. The enemy last night and this morning moved from these points to Bunker Hill, holding the crossing of the Opequon, leaving their cavalry at Leetown and Smithfield. General Merritt, with the First Cavalry Division, attacked them at Leetown, drove them from that place, and, after a handsome engagement, routed them at Smithfield and drove them across Opequon Creek. The cavalry engaged was Fitz Lee's. The enemy's cavalry pickets on the west bank of Opequon were relieved by infantry about night-fall. The enemy are concentrated at Bunker Hill from all reports. Whether they have left that point for Winchester is doubtful. I will be able to find out in the morning. Several handsome cavalry charges were made in the engagement of the First Division. The enemy suffered quite severely. Our loss was not very heavy.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *September 1, 1864—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Averell, who was at Martinsburg, was obliged to fall back to a point between Hainesville and Williamsport. I think that he will be able to advance again to-day. The two divisions sent to the rear have not yet accomplished anything, even to giving me information whether the enemy had sent any considerable force of troops from the Valley. I wanted to get between Strasburg and the remaining force. For this reason I have remained quiet here for the last day or two. The reports of the people are that the troops have been ordered back to Richmond. As yet, I have no good reason to believe that any have left.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

P. S.—I have just heard from Averell. As I supposed, the affair was not of much consequence, and he is going back to Martinsburg.

P. H. S.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff.*

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *September 2, 1864—6 p. m.*

Yesterday I directed Torbert, with his cavalry, to drive in the enemy's pickets on the Opequon as far as the Front Royal pike, and to reach the Strasburg pike if possible, for the purpose of gaining information. This was done, and it was found that none of the enemy's troops had, up to that time, left the Valley. To-day Averell attacked the enemy on the Winchester and Martinsburg pike, driving Vaughn's cavalry from Bunker Hill, capturing some of his wagon train and a number of prisoners. I have not yet received Averell's official report. The enemy's infantry commenced moving toward Winchester this morning. I will move to-night.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *September 2, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Official dispatch from Averell confirms my previous telegram and the capture of 20 or 25 wagons, 2 battle-flags, and some prisoners. Early and his command commenced moving to-day. I have sent two divisions of cavalry to the Front Royal pike.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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CLIFTON, NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA.,
September 4, 1864—8 p. m.

Yesterday evening, just before dark, Kershaw's division attacked Crook on the Berryville pike, and was handsomely repulsed, with a loss of 50 prisoners and over 200 killed and wounded. To-day has been spent on both sides without any results. The indications look to an engagement to-morrow.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA., *September 5, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 12 m. 6th.)

In my dispatch of yesterday I supposed that an engagement would probably take place to-day, but the enemy withdrew during the night to the west side of the Opequon. I have not been able to verify the reports that any portion of the rebel troops in the Valley have as yet left for Richmond. Yesterday and to-day I have had prisoners from Early's corps, Kershaw's division, and from Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry. I have had no prisoners from Breckinridge's corps for three days, but have had other information from prisoners, from scouts who have been to Winchester, and from my cavalry, who have been to the Front Royal and Strasburg pike, that as yet no rebel troops have gone toward Richmond. My estimate of Early's force is about 27,000 infantry. Captain Blazer's company of mounted men, of General Crook's command, had a fight with Mosby yesterday. Killed 2 officers and 11 men and captured 6 men; also a number of horses and equipments. Our cavalry captured 1 officer and 3 men. The enemy's loss, in their attack on General Crook yesterday, was greater than I first reported. They left a number of their dead unburied.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

Major-General HALLECK.

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NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA., *September 8, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 1.25 a. m. 9th.)

Nothing important to report to-day. I moved General Crook to Summit Point as Rodes moved from Stephenson's Depot to Brucetown. Yesterday Wilson's cavalry division crossed the Opequon and went in

the direction of Winchester; met by Kershaw's division. Kershaw is on Early's right, covering the Berryville pike. I telegraphed you some time ago that Lieutenant-General Anderson was here. He has not assumed command (being senior to Early), as only a part of his corps is here, but that he is here is unquestionable. There is no truth in the newspaper report of the loss of Crook's ambulance train. Only one ambulance was lost and some twelve or thirteen horses. The train was attacked and badly stampeded by six of Mosby's men.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA., *September 9, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.30 a. m. 10th.)

Nothing important to report to-day. My cavalry drove the pickets of Breckinridge's corps from Opequon Creek, burned 4 flouring mills, and captured 2 officers and 8 men of Breckinridge's command. The Potomac rose beyond fording last night, and I transferred to east side of Opequon Creek Averell's train and a portion of his cavalry, still holding Martinsburg pike, near Bunker Hill, and across to Gerrardstown.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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NEAR BERRYVILLE, *September 13, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 14th.)

This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's divisions were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to Generals Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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WINCHESTER, *September 19, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of General Early on the Berryville pike at the crossing of Opequon Creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from

early in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, and, driving him through Winchester, captured about 2,500 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, 9 army flags, and most of their wounded. The rebel General Rodes and General Gordon were killed,* and three other general officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe, among them General D. A. Russell, commanding division in the Sixth Corps, who was killed by a cannon-ball. Generals Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman are wounded. I cannot yet tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequon Creek to Winchester. The enemy were strong in number and very obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the lieutenant-general commanding the army the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Crook, Emory, Torbert, and the officers and men under their command; to them the country is indebted for this handsome victory. A more detailed report will be forwarded.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

STRASBURG, *September 20, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 21st.)

I have the honor to report my command at Strasburg. My troops were so much fatigued by their work yesterday that I was only able to follow the enemy a short distance south of Winchester last night. My infantry marched from Winchester to Strasburg to-day. I could not get ready to attack the enemy before night. Early was badly whipped yesterday. I have not yet received full reports. The enemy left in Winchester over 3,000 wounded. We captured 5 pieces of artillery, a number of caissons, 4,000 stand of small-arms. My estimate of Early's loss yesterday is over 7,000. He lost the following general officers: Rodes and Godwin, killed; Gordon, wounded mortally; Terry, Hays, Fitz Lee, and Bradley Johnson, wounded. General Ramseur reported by citizens as wounded; this is doubtful. My casualties will be about 4,000; no accurate returns received. Colonel Duval, commanding division in Crook's army, was wounded. General Chapman was slightly wounded; he is now on duty.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

STRASBURG, *September 20, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 21st.)

In consequence of a report that I received from Averell that Early had marched two divisions of his command down to Martinsburg, I changed the programme that I spoke about when I saw you at Charlestown, and moved directly up the Berryville pike. The information that Early had marched two divisions to Martinsburg was incorrect, and I found his whole force, excepting Kershaw's division, which was at Front Royal, in my front. I then attempted, by swinging round

* A mistake as to Gordon. Reference is probably to General A. C. Godwin, who was killed.

my left flank, to cut him off from Winchester. This movement would have been entirely successful if it had not been for the unfortunate giving way of a part of Ricketts' division, Sixth Corps, and a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, which came back in confusion. This mishap was soon remedied by the good conduct of Upton's brigade, of the First Division, Sixth Corps. The enemy then attempted to turn my right flank, but General Crook, who was up to that time held in reserve, went in and turned their left. Our whole line then advanced beautifully, routing the enemy at every point. From the best sources of information that I have Early's strength is much greater than your estimate. The people of Winchester say that Early had yesterday on the field 28,000 infantry. One of my staff, who was captured yesterday, and released by Early near this place this morning, and saw all their force, estimates it at least that number. I can scarcely think, however, that it is as high as these figures. The engagement was a very handsome one, the lines at different points being in the open field.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

STRASBURG, *September 21, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 22d.)

I have the honor to report that General Wilson's cavalry division charged the enemy at Front Royal this morning, and drove them from Front Royal up the Luray Valley for a distance of six miles. I directed two brigades of the First Cavalry Division, with General Wilson's division, to follow the enemy up that valley and to push them vigorously. The enemy's infantry occupy a very strongly fortified position in my front, across the Strasburg valley. Heavy fighting occurred during the day between the Sixth Corps and the enemy, and late in the evening a sharp fight took place between a brigade of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, and two or three regiments of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, [and the enemy,] in which the enemy was driven from a strong crest, and the crest held.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Six Miles from Woodstock, September 22, 1864—11.30 p. m.
(Received 23d.)

I have the honor to report that I achieved a most signal victory over the army of General Early at Fisher's Hill to-day. I found the rebel army posted with its right resting on the North Fork of the Shenandoah, and extending across the Strasburg valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable. After a great deal of maneuvering during the day, General Crook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, and he furiously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him. While Crook was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion and sweeping down behind their breast-works, the

Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole rebel army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery were captured; also a great many caissons, artillery horses, &c. I am to-night pushing on down the Valley. I cannot say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know either my own or the enemy's casualties; only darkness has saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction. My attack could not be made until 4 o'clock in the evening, which left but little daylight to operate in. The First and Third Cavalry Divisions went down Luray Valley to-day, and if they push on vigorously to the main valley, the result of this day's engagement will be still more signal. The victory was very complete. A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Woodstock, Va., September 23, 1864—8 a. m.

I cannot as yet give you any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday; our loss will be light. General Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, advancing down along their line. Ricketts' division, of Sixth Army Corps, swung in and joined Crook, Getty's and Wheaton's divisions taking up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and, attacking beautifully, carried the works of the enemy. The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point, with the Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations. If General Torbert has pushed down the Luray Valley according to my directions, he will achieve great results. I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes. I cannot at present give you any estimate of prisoners. I pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Two Miles from Edenburg, September 24, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 25th.)

The result of the battle of Fisher's Hill gives us 20 pieces of artillery, 1,100 prisoners of war, a large amount of artillery ammunition, caissons, limbers, &c. Early expected to stay at Fisher's Hill, and had placed all his artillery ammunition behind the breast-works. A large amount of intrenching tools, small-arms, and débris were also taken; no accurate list received. I have been disappointed in the cavalry operations which were to have formed a part of this battle. My advance

was near Mount Jackson last night. The whole army is now moving forward. The country and small towns through this valley have a great many of the enemy's wounded.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States.

SIX MILES SOUTH OF NEW MARKET,
September 24, 1864—11.30 p. m. (Received 26th.)

I have the honor to report that I drove the enemy from Mount Jackson to six miles beyond New Market without being able to bring on an engagement. The enemy moved rapidly. I had no cavalry present to hold them. General Torbert attacked Wickham's men at Luray, and captured 100 prisoners. I have found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester up to this place, all containing a number of wounded. I am now eighty miles from Martinsburg, and find it exceedingly difficult to supply this army. The engagements of Winchester and Fisher's Hill broke up my original plan of pushing up the Valley with a certain amount of supplies and then returning. There is not sufficient in the Valley to live off the country. I should have mentioned some days ago that Kershaw's division left for Richmond about the 16th or 17th of September. When I last heard from it it was at Sperryville. It is reported to me that it has returned to the Valley. No other troops have left Early, either of cavalry or infantry. Breckinridge has gone in person to command the Department of the Southwest.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HARRISONBURG, *September 25, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 27th.)

I pressed the enemy hard yesterday; at the same time pushed forward Colonel Powell's cavalry through Timberville, and struck the Valley pike in his rear. This latter movement stampeded him so badly that late last evening he gave up the Valley pike and struck off toward Keezletown and Port Republic, leaving the entire valley way free. All my infantry arrived at Harrisonburg at 4 p. m. to-day. Colonel Powell's cavalry reached Mount Crawford to-night. Torbert's cavalry overtook me this evening. Its operations in the Luray Valley, on which I calculated so much, were an entire failure. They were held at Milford by two small brigades of Fitz Lee's cavalry, and then fell back toward Front Royal until after they had learned of our success at Fisher's Hill. They then proceeded up the valley again, encountering the enemy's cavalry at Luray, capturing some 75 or 80 men and horses; then joined me, via New Market. Powell's cavalry whipped a portion of the enemy's cavalry near Harrisonburg yesterday; captured and burned 9 wagons. I find at this place 450 wounded. I am now ninety-four miles from Martinsburg and 104 miles from Harper's Ferry. I will send a column of cavalry to Staunton to-morrow morning, and will probably follow the enemy in the direction of Port Republic with

the infantry. Every hour brings me additional information of the demoralization of Early's army. Reports late this evening say that he is moving toward Charlottesville; other reports are that he is going to Waynesborough. The part that I expected the cavalry to accomplish at Fisher's Hill was a complete failure. I have relieved Averell from his command. Instead of following the enemy when he was broken at Fisher's Hill, so that there was not a cavalry organization left, he went into camp, and let me pursue the enemy for a distance of fifteen miles with infantry during the night. Early burned quite a number of wagons on his way up the Valley. He also abandoned two caissons on the Keezletown road not far from this place.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HARRISONBURG, VA., *September 26, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received October 1.)

GENERAL: I see a paragraph going the rounds of the papers that the Nineteenth Army Corps was late in coming into the fight at Winchester. I was entirely unconscious of this until I saw it in the papers. This statement was made by R. L. Shelley. I wish to say that it is incorrect, and that this correspondent was arrested by my order on a previous occasion for writing untruthful accounts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HARRISONBURG, *September 29, 1864—7.30 p. m.*
(Received October 2.)

In my last dispatch I informed you that I pressed Early so closely through New Market, at the same time sending cavalry around his flank, that he gave up the Valley and took to the mountains, passing through Brown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying 75 wagons and 4 caissons. I sent General Torbert, who overtook me at Harrisonburg, to Staunton with Wilson's division of cavalry and one brigade of Merritt's. Torbert entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed a large quantity of rebel Government property—harness, saddles, small-arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c. He then proceeded to Waynesborough, destroying the iron bridge over the South Branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of track, the depot buildings, Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, and stores, &c., at that place. He found the tunnel defended by infantry, and retired via Staunton, destroying, according to your original instructions to me. This morning I sent around Merritt's and Custer's divisions, via Piedmont, to burn grain, &c., pursuant to your instructions. My impression is that most of the troops which Early had left passed through the mountains to Charlottesville. Kershaw's division came to his assistance, and, I think, passed along the west base of the mountains to Waynesborough. The advance of my infantry is at Mount Crawford, eight miles south of Harrisonburg. I will go on and clean out the Valley. I am getting twenty-five to forty prisoners

daily, who come in from the mountains on each side and deliver themselves up. From the most reliable accounts, Early's army was completely broken up and is dispirited. It will be exceedingly difficult for me to carry the infantry column over the mountains and strike at the Central road. I cannot accumulate sufficient stores to do so, and think it best to take some position near Front Royal, and operate with the cavalry and infantry. I will, however, stay here for a few days. Kershaw had not reached Richmond, but was somewhere in the vicinity of Gordonsville, when he received orders to rejoin Early. The destruction of the grain and forage from here to Staunton will be a terrible blow to them. All the grain, forage, &c., in the vicinity of Staunton was retained for the use of Early's army; all in the lower part of the Valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of Lee's army. The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with forage and grain, &c.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

WOODSTOCK, *October 7, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 9th.)

I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater, and Harrisonburg yesterday morning. The grain and forage in advance of these points up to Staunton had previously been destroyed. In moving back to this point the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountains has been made untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with wheat, hay, and farming implements; over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over 4[,000] head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than 3,000 sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make. Lieut. John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned. Since I came into the Valley, from Harper's Ferry up to Harrisonburg, every train, every small party, and every straggler has been bushwhacked by people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been hitherto in this valley. From the vicinity of Harrisonburg over 400 wagon-loads of refugees have been sent back to Martinsburg; most of these people were Dunkers and had been conscripted. The people here are getting sick of the war; heretofore they have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance. I have not been followed by the enemy up to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to-day. A party of 100 of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge over the North Shenandoah, near Mount Jackson, was attacked by McNeill, with seventeen men; report they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think that they will all turn up; I learn that fifty-six of them have reached Winchester. McNeill was mortally wounded and fell into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was the most daring and dangerous of all the bushwhackers in this section of the

country. I would have preferred sending troops to you by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; it would have been the quickest and most concealed way of sending them. The keeping open of the road to Front Royal will require large guards to protect it against a very small number of partisan troops. It also obliges me to have a pontoon train, if it is to be kept open, to bridge the Shenandoah and keep up communication with Winchester. However, in a day or two I can tell better. I sent a party of cavalry through Thornton's Gap, and directed the balance of the division of cavalry which I have left in the Valley to take position at Millwood, occupying Chester Gap and Front Royal. Thornton's Gap I have given up, as of no value. With this disposition of forces, I will move infantry round the mountains, via Strasburg, as soon as possible. To-morrow I will continue the destruction of wheat, forage, &c., down to Fisher's Hill. When this is completed the Valley, from Winchester up to Staunton, ninety-two miles, will have but little in it for man or beast. In previous dispatches I have used "lower Valley" when I should have said "upper Valley," or, in other words, in my last dispatch I intended to say that the grain and forage from Staunton up to Lexington had been sent to Richmond, and that the grain and forage from Staunton to Strasburg had been left for the wintering of Early's army. Yesterday Colonel Powell captured a guerrilla camp on the mountains, with ten wagons and teams.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

STRASBURG, *October 9, 1864—12 midnight.*
(Received 11th.)

In coming back to this point I was not followed in until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted the command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the rebel cavalry of the Valley commanded by Rosser, and directed Torbert to attack at daylight this morning and finish this "Savior of the Valley." The attack was handsomely made. Custer, commanding Third Cavalry Division, charged on the Back road, and Merritt, commanding First Cavalry Division, on the Strasburg pike. Merritt captured five pieces of artillery. Custer captured six pieces of artillery, with caissons, battery forge, &c. The two divisions captured thirty-seven wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarters wagons of Rosser, Lomax, and Wickham, and Colonel Pollard [Munford?]. The number of prisoners captured will be about 330. The enemy after being charged by our gallant cavalry were broken, and ran; they were followed by our men on the jump twenty-six miles through Mount Jackson and across the North Fork of the Shenandoah. I deemed it best to make this delay of one day here and settle this new cavalry general. The eleven pieces of artillery captured to-day make thirty-six pieces of artillery captured in the Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery captured was new and never had been fired before. The pieces were marked, "Tredegar Works."

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

CEDAR CREEK, *October 11, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 12th.)

I have seen no signs of the enemy since the brilliant engagement of the 9th instant. It was a square cavalry fight, in which the enemy was routed beyond my power to describe. He lost everything carried on wheels except one piece of artillery, and when last seen it was passing over Rude's Hill, near New Market, on the keen run, twenty-six miles from the battle-field, to which point the pursuit was kept up. The batterymen and horses, &c., were captured. The horses were all in good condition, but were all exchanged by our own cavalrymen for their broken-down animals. I have given you but a faint idea of the cleaning out of the stock, forage, wheat, provisions, &c., in the Valley. The casualties of the 9th will not exceed sixty men. The 100 men of the Eighth Ohio, dispersed while guarding the bridge over the North Shenandoah, have come in, except the officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Tolles, my chief quartermaster, and Asst. Surg. Emil Ohlenschlager, medical inspector on my staff, were both mortally wounded by guerrillas to-day, on their way to join me from Winchester; they were ambuscaded. Three men were killed and five wounded out of an escort of twenty-four. The refugees from Early's army, cavalry and infantry, are organizing guerrilla parties and are becoming very formidable and are annoying me very much. I know of no way to exterminate them except to burn out the whole country and let the people go North or South. If I attempt to capture them by sending out parties, they escape to the mountains on fleet horses.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Colonel Powell, commanding cavalry division, on the 5th instant, cut down the railroad bridge over the Rapidan and threw it into the river.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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CEDAR CREEK, *October 19, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m. 20th.)

I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning before daylight and my left was turned and driven in confusion; in fact, most of the line was driven in confusion, with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery. I hastened from Winchester, where I was on my return from Washington, and joined the army between Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about four miles. I here took the affair in hand and quickly united the corps, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy's, which was handsomely done at about 1 p. m. At 3 p. m., after some changes of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to last reports, forty-three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners. I do not yet know the number of my casualties or the losses of the enemy. Wagon trains, ambulances, and caissons in large numbers, are in our possession. They also burned some of their trains. General Ramseur is a prisoner in our hands, severely, and perhaps mortally, wounded. I have to regret the loss of General Bidwell, killed, and Generals Wright, Grover, and Ricketts wounded—Wright slightly wounded. Affairs at times looked badly, but by the gallantry of our

brave officers and men disaster has been converted into a splendid victory. Darkness again intervened to shut off greater results. I now occupy Strasburg. As soon as obtained I will send you further particulars.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

CEDAR CREEK, *October 20, 1864—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 12 m. 21st.)

We have again been favored by a great victory—a victory won from disaster by the gallantry of our officers and men. The attack on the enemy was made about 3 p. m. by a left half-wheel of the whole line, with a division of cavalry turning each flank of the enemy, the whole line advancing. The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled, and were pushed with vigor. The artillery captured will probably be over fifty pieces—this, of course, includes what was captured from our troops in the early morning. At least 1,600 prisoners have been brought in; also wagons and ambulances in large numbers. This morning the cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rear guard. I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers killed and wounded; among them Col. Joseph Thoburn, commanding division of Crook's command, killed; Col. C. R. Lowell, commanding Reserve Cavalry Brigade, killed; Col. J. Howard Kitching, commanding brigade, wounded; Col. R. S. Mackenzie, commanding brigade, wounded severely; would not leave the field. I cannot yet give exact details. Many of our men captured by the enemy in the morning have made their escape and are coming in. Ramseur, commanding division in Early's army, died this morning.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

CEDAR CREEK, *October 21, 1864—4 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m. 23d.)

I pursued the routed forces of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped and citizens the rout was complete. About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left. For ten miles on the line of retreat the road and country was covered with small-arms, thrown away by the flying rebels, and other débris. Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that not less than 300 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capture, in the early morning, of from 800 to 1,000 of our men. General, I want Getty, of the Sixth Corps, and the brave boys, Merritt and Custer, promoted by brevet. When I attacked the enemy Merritt and Custer, under the direction of Torbert, fiercely attacked the enemy's flanks, and when he broke closed in after dark and secured the artillery, trains, &c. My loss in killed

and wounded will be between 3,000 and 4,000. I am now sending to the War Department ten battle-flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was 7 from Crook, 11 from Emory, 6 from Wright. From all that I can learn I think that Early's re-enforcements could not be less than 12,000 men.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *October 25, 1864.*
(Received 26th.)

I have found it impossible to move on the Central railroad as you desired. If I do so it must be up the Valley via Swift Run Gap, or Brown's Gap, or across via Front Royal and Chester Gap. To move up the Valley via the routes designated would be exceedingly difficult, on account of supplies and forage, and would demoralize the troops, now in magnificent trim. To move by Chester Gap I would have to leave at least 5,000 (the whole of General Crook's) in the Valley. To open the Orange and Alexandria Railroad would require a corps on it to protect it, which would leave me very little to operate with successfully. To advance against Gordonsville and Charlottesville with a line of communication up this valley and through the Blue Ridge is impracticable. I have been meditating cavalry operations against the Central railroad as soon as the necessary preparations can be made. The cavalry has lost largely in numbers by expiration of service, and is not half so strong as it was six weeks ago. The battle of the 19th still increases in results. We captured forty-eight pieces of artillery, caissons, horses, and all the appointments. Twenty-four of the above number were captured from us in the morning; these I returned, and, in addition, allowed the batteries to refit and exchange, and have left twenty-four pieces of rebel artillery, with caissons complete, which I will send to Washington to-morrow. All the ambulances of the Nineteenth Corps captured by the enemy were retaken, with fifty-six rebel ambulances in good condition, and as many more were destroyed. A number of wagons and ambulances were burned unnecessarily by the cavalry in the excitement; not less than 300 wagons and ambulances were captured or burned. The road between Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill for three miles was blocked by captured artillery and wagons. The rebel army did not stop at Fisher's Hill, but continued to Mount Jackson on the night after the battle, and on to New Market next morning, and perhaps farther. The cavalry pursuit was kept up to a point between Edenburg and Mount Jackson. We captured fourteen battle-flags, ten of which I sent to the War Department and have four more yet to go. Persons who left the rebel army at Mount Jackson report it broken up and demoralized worse than it ever has been. Rest assured, general, I will strike, and strike hard, whenever opportunity offers. I am anxious to get the recruits and conscripts for this army. We are now reduced to an effective force of not over 22,000 infantry. From the accounts of officers, Early's infantry when he attacked me was 25,000; the number of cavalry not yet known.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *October 27, 1864—12 midnight.*
(Received 10 a. m. 29th.)

I made a demonstration up the Luray Valley yesterday with a portion of Powell's division of cavalry, and to-day made a reconnaissance up the Strasburg valley as far as Woodstock and beyond. Powell met opposition from some of Lomax's cavalry at the gorge near Milford, in the Luray Valley. In the main valley nothing was found. The enemy's infantry was reported by deserters to be between New Market and Harrisonburg, with Rosser at Mount Jackson. These, with other demonstrations which I will make, will secure Augur against all but Mosby and the numerous robbers that now infest the country, and which one good regiment could clear out any time, if the regimental commander had spunk enough to try. There is a regiment of cavalry at Harper's Ferry, one at Martinsburg, and one at Winchester, which is a sufficient mounted force to keep the lower Valley clear, but they do not do it. Brigadier-General Duffié was captured between Winchester and Martinsburg. I respectfully request his dismissal from the service. I think him a trifling man and a poor soldier. He was captured by his own stupidity.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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WINCHESTER, VA., *November 1, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

I have nothing new to report. I have made cavalry demonstrations up the Luray Valley and up the main valley to prevent any concentration on Augur in taking up the road. Nothing new was developed. Found some rebel cavalry at Milford, in Luray Valley, and nothing north of Mount Jackson, in the main valley. There cannot be anything but Mosby's forces to annoy Augur.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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NEWTOWN, *November 10, 1864—9 a. m.*

I have started a brigade of infantry this morning from Winchester to protect the railroad working parties. I sent a brigade of cavalry there some days since. I have had a small division of cavalry operating on the east side of the mountains in the vicinity of Upperville, Paris, Bloomfield, and surrounding country. No enemy found there, nor had anything been in that section excepting Mosby's command. A lot of stock, horses, sheep, and cattle were brought in by this force, and the grain, barns, subsistence, &c., so far as practicable, were destroyed. Any reports that you may have heard or received within the last few days of large raiding parties of the enemy, and of a concentration of Mosby near Berryville, are untrue.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

KERNSTOWN, *November 12, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m. 13th.)

Yesterday evening the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration on my front south of Newtown, and my scouts reported a large infantry force having moved down the pike to Middletown with the intention of attacking. This morning I had everything ready, but no attack was made. About 1 p. m. I moved Custer's division of cavalry up the Back road and the Middle road. Pennington's brigade met two brigades of Rosser's cavalry on the Back road, charged them, and drove them at a run four or five miles and across Cedar Creek, capturing some prisoners. While this was going on General Powell moved on the Front Royal pike and thence across toward Middletown. At Nineveh he met Lomax's cavalry, increased by what is called John Morgan's cavalry, charged it, capturing all of Lomax's artillery (two pieces), with caissons, horses, artillerymen, &c., and his ammunition train, and ran his cavalry up the Luray Valley for a distance of eight or nine miles. One brigade of Merritt's division moved up the pike late this evening, but nothing important occurred. Colonel Dudley's brigade, of the Nineteenth Corps, moved out to demonstrate in this cavalry movement; also some sharpshooters of the Sixth Corps. Our losses are very slight. I have to regret the loss of Colonel Hull, of Pennington's brigade, who was killed while gallantly leading a charge. Powell captured 14 commissioned officers, 200 privates, and 2 battle-flags, killed several officers, and brought in 35 wounded. As yet I have seen no infantry, and think the report of the scouts untruthful.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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KERNSTOWN, *November 14, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

The reconnaissance made yesterday by the cavalry enables me to give you definite information of the recent movements of the enemy here. Early moved with his whole army from New Market on the same day that I moved back from Cedar Creek, under the impression, so prisoners say, that a large number of the troops here had been sent North on account of the election. He came down to the north side of Cedar Creek on the 12th. The information given by my scouts was correct in every particular. Early's cavalry having been driven in and broken on both flanks, he fell back in great haste on the night of the 12th instant, and, according to reports of prisoners, was going back to New Market. General Torbert pushed on to Strasburg yesterday, driving the enemy out of town and up to Fisher's Hill. The cavalry fight of Powell and Custer was very creditable. Merritt was but slightly engaged after dark with the enemy's infantry on the pike. The result of the day's operations was 20 commissioned officers, 225 men, 2 pieces of artillery, 3 caissons, 2 battle-flags, and 4 ammunition wagons captured, and the complete rout of the enemy's cavalry. Our loss was only 2 killed, 7 wounded, and 7 captured. The railroad will soon be finished to the crossing of the Opequon Creek. I can then get long forage for our animals. They are now suffering very much from the cold weather and insufficiency of food.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

NEWTOWN, VA., *November 15, 1864—12.30 a. m.*

Early's army did not stop at Fisher's Hill, but continued its retreat during the night of the 12th back to New Market. From the reports of prisoners and citizens the army was stampeded by the attack of our cavalry on his extreme flanks. I regret that I could not get sufficient positive information of Early's presence, but all the prisoners captured early in the day were cavalrymen and were positive that no infantry had come this way. This incorrect information was true so far as they knew, as they had traveled on the side roads and could not see any of the infantry. Citizens report John Morgan's cavalry, about 1,200 strong, as the only organized re-enforcement that Early has received, but that the army has been increased by conscripts, detailed men, and men of the second class—farmers. They report Early's army very much increased in numbers.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
November 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of property captured and destroyed and lost by capture by the Middle Military Division during the campaign commencing August 10 and ending November 16, 1864, in accordance with telegraphic orders received from you.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Report of property captured and destroyed (from the enemy) by the Middle Military Division, Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding, during the campaign commencing August 10, 1864, and ending November 16, 1864.

Pieces artillery		94	Furnaces		7
Caissons		89	Tanneries		4
Limbers		8	Railroad depot		1
Forges		6	Locomotive		1
Battery wagon		1	Box-cars		3
Artillery ammunition	rounds	23,000	Wheat	bushels	435,802
Army wagons		131	Oats	do	20,000
Ambulances		137	Corn	do	77,176
Medical wagons		7	Flour	barrels	874
Harness	sets	1,134	Hay	tons	20,397
Horse equipments	do	1,040	Fodder	do	500
Battle-flags		40	Straw	do	450
Small-arms		19,230	Beef-cattle		10,918
Small-arm ammunition	rounds	1,061,000	Sheep		12,000
Horses		3,772	Swine		15,000
Mules		545	Calves		250
Flour mills		71	Bacon and hams	pounds	12,000
Woolen mill		1	Tobacco	do	10,000
Saw-mills		8	Rails	miles	947
Powder mill		1	Potatoes	bushels	2,500
Saltpeter-works		3	Cotton yarn	pounds	1,665
Barns		1,200			

Report of property lost by capture by the Middle Military Division during the campaign commencing August 10, 1864, and ending November 16, 1864.

Pieces artillery	24	Medical wagons	2
Caissons	19	Harness ..... sets	726
Forges	16	Horse equipments ..... do	525
Battery wagons	3	Small-arms	1,849
Artillery ammunition .... rounds	460	Small-arm ammunition .. rounds	1,200
Army wagons	86	Horses	359
Ambulances	48	Mules	564

Most of the articles under the heading "lost by capture" were recaptured subsequently. The twenty-four pieces of artillery were all recaptured.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Near Kernstown, Va., November 23, 1864.

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WINCHESTER, *December 21, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

I heard from General Custer at Harrisonburg. He is in fine spirits, and says he will, he hopes, spend his Christmas in Lynchburg. I heard from General Torbert last night; he was then near Sperryville. The weather is so very bad—rain, snow, and sleet—that I feel a great deal of anxiety about the horses. There are about 8,000 men on this raid; no artillery or wagons.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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WINCHESTER, *December 22, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 23d.)

General Custer reports that at or near Harrisonburg he encountered Rosser's division of cavalry, supported by Rodes' division of infantry, the cavalry and infantry having marched from Waynesborough to meet him, and after a sharp fight before daylight he was obliged to come back. He captured 2 battle-flags and 33 prisoners. He has not yet reported to me the particulars. The fight was between Chapman's brigade, of Custer's division, and Payne's brigade, of Rosser's cavalry. Payne charged Chapman's camp, but C[hapman] was ready for him. General Custer reports that Rosser's division and Rodes' division came from Waynesborough. I have not heard from Torbert, but sent this evening to apprise him of the condition of affairs with Custer. If Custer's information is correct, it will for a while help Torbert. The weather here is intensely cold, and the ground covered with snow. I am very anxious about Torbert, but think he will be able to take care of himself. Custer's men and animals suffered much.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

WINCHESTER, *December 24, 1864.*

I have no information from General Torbert. Custer has sent in his report of affair at Lacey's Springs, near Harrisonburg, between Chapman's brigade, of his division, and Payne's brigade, of Rosser's. He repulsed and drove them, and there was no necessity for his return except bad weather and total absence of forage. Custer reports his loss, 2 killed, 22 wounded, 20 prisoners. Enemy's loss, killed and wounded, 100, and 27 prisoners. The fight occurred before daylight. Custer had 230 of his men frost bitten on the expedition.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, *December 26, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 27th.)

I have the honor to transmit the following report, just received, from General Torbert:

DECEMBER 26—6 a. m.

I have the honor to report that on Thursday, the 22d, I reached the Rapidan at Liberty Mills, having driven Jackson's brigade of cavalry from Madison Court-House. At Liberty Mills Jackson made a junction with McCausland with two pieces of artillery. I drove them across the river, but they had the bridge mined and it blew up as my men got to it. It was impossible to force a crossing in front, so I made a detour on both flanks of five or six miles, which turned them out of their position and we captured their artillery (two pieces) and several prisoners. This move took till 8 or 9 o'clock at night. Next morning I pushed on toward Gordonsville and I found them strongly posted in the gap, and I could not drive them out with 2,000 men, and I was making a movement to turn the position when infantry commenced to file into their breast-works and I commenced to withdraw, and am now ten miles south of Warrenton, and may be on the Little River turnpike to-night. I will try to come through Ashby's Gap. My men and horses suffered almost beyond description with cold and bad weather. I captured one herd of cattle going south, about 200 head. I received your dispatches concerning Custer. I heard nothing of matters in the Valley before I got your dispatches, and expected more trouble in my rear, but thus far have not been troubled.

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brevet Major-General.

Major-General SHERIDAN.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

WINCHESTER, *December 28, 1864.*
(Received 12.35 p. m.)

General Torbert has just returned. In a more detailed report he says the great difficulty which he had was the cold, bad weather, and ice on the roads. He brings in 2 pieces of artillery, captured at Liberty Mills, 30 prisoners, and 1,000 head of stock. He reports that infantry came from Richmond to Gordonsville; that Rodes' division was at Fishersville, between Staunton and Waynesborough, and did advance in the direction of Harrisonburg when Custer was in that vicinity. Other information which I have received is to the effect that Gordon's division, or a part of it, moved out in the direction of Wytheville, W. Va. This later information comes from rebel sources.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., April 26, 1866.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Armies of the United States,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit my report of the operations of the Army of the Shenandoah, from August 4, 1864, to February 27, 1865, with reports of subordinate commanders; also sub-reports to my report of the march from Winchester to Petersburg, commencing February 27, 1865.* I have been long rendering this report, but the many changes to which I was subjected, and which separated me from sub-reports, and the arduous labors which I for a long time had after assignment to my present command, I beg to submit as my excuses for my great neglect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 3, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah, commencing August 4, 1864:

On the evening of the 1st of August I was relieved from the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, to take command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and on arriving at Washington, on the 4th instant, I received directions from Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, to proceed without delay to Monocacy Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and report in person to the lieutenant-general. At Monocacy the lieutenant-general turned over to me the instructions which he had previously given to Major-General Hunter, commanding the Department of West Virginia, a copy of which is herewith attached. The Army of the Shenandoah at this time consisted of the Sixth Corps, very much reduced in numbers; one division of the Nineteenth Corps; two small infantry divisions, under command of General Crook, afterward designated as the Army of West Virginia; a small division of cavalry under General Averell, which was at that time in pursuit of General McCausland, near Moorefield, McCausland having made a raid into Pennsylvania and burned the town of Chambersburg. There was also one small division of cavalry, then arriving at Washington from my old corps. The infantry portion of these troops had been lying in bivouac in the vicinity of Monocacy Junction and Frederick City, but had been ordered to march the day I reported, with directions to concentrate at Halltown, four miles in front of Harper's Ferry. After my interview with the lieutenant-general I hastened to Harper's Ferry to make preparations for an immediate advance against the enemy, who then occupied Martinsburg, Williamsport, and Shepherdstown, sending occasional raiding parties as far as Hagerstown, Md. The concentration of my command at Halltown alarmed the enemy and caused him to concentrate at or near Martinsburg, drawing in all his parties from the north side of the

* The sub-reports of operations subsequent to February 27, 1865, to appear in Vol. XLVI.

Potomac. The indications were that he had intended another raid into Maryland, prompted, perhaps, by the slight success he had gained over General Crook's command at Kernstown a short time before.

The city of Martinsburg, at which the enemy concentrated, is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the northern terminus of the Valley pike—a broad macadamized road running up the valley through Winchester and terminating at Staunton. The Shenandoah Valley is a continuation of the Cumberland Valley, south of the Potomac, and is bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge and on the west by the eastern slope of the Alleghany Mountains, the general direction of these chains being southwest. The valley at Martinsburg is about sixty miles broad, at Winchester forty to forty-five, and at Strasburg twenty-five to thirty miles, where an isolated chain, called Massanutten Mountain, rises up, running parallel to the Blue Ridge, and terminates at Harrisonburg. Here the valley again opens out fifty or sixty miles broad. This isolated chain divides the valley for its continuance into two valleys—the one next the Blue Ridge being called the Luray Valley, the one west of it the Strasburg or main valley. The Blue Ridge has many passes through it called gaps. The principal ones, and those which have good wagon roads, are Snicker's, Ashby's, Manassas, Chester, Thoroughfare, Swift Run, Brown's, Rockfish, and two or three others from the latter one up to Lynchburg. Many have macadamized roads through them, and, indeed, are not gaps, but small valleys through the main chain. The general bearing of all these roads is toward Gordonsville, and are excellent for troops to move upon from that point into the valley; in fact, the Blue Ridge can be crossed almost anywhere by infantry or cavalry. The valley itself was rich in grain, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fruit, and was in such a prosperous condition that the rebel army could march down and up it, billetting on the inhabitants. Such, in brief, is the outline and was the condition of the Shenandoah Valley when I entered it August 4, 1864.

Great exertions were made to get the troops in readiness for an advance, and on the morning of August 10, General Torbert's division of cavalry having joined me from Washington, a forward movement was commenced. The enemy while we were making our preparations took position at Bunker Hill and vicinity, twelve miles south of Martinsburg, frequently pushing his scouting parties through Smithfield and up to Charlestown. Torbert was ordered to move on the Berryville pike, through Berryville, and go into position near White Post; the Sixth Corps moved via the Charlestown and Summit Point road to Clifton; the Nineteenth Corps moved on the Berryville pike, to the left of the position of the Sixth Corps at Clifton; General Crook's command, via Kabletown, to the vicinity of Berryville, coming into position on the left of the Nineteenth Corps, and Colonel Lowell, with two small regiments of cavalry, was ordered to Summit Point; so that on the night of August 10 the army occupied a position stretching from Clifton to Berryville, with cavalry at White Post and Summit Point. The enemy moved from vicinity of Bunker Hill, stretching his line from where the Winchester and Potomac Railroad crosses Opequon Creek to where the Berryville and Winchester pike crosses the same stream, occupying the west bank.

On the morning of August 11 the Sixth Corps was ordered to move from Clifton across the country to where the Berryville pike crosses Opequon Creek, carry the crossing, and hold it; the Nineteenth Corps was directed to move through Berryville, on the White Post road, for one mile, file to the right by heads of regiments at deploying distances,

and carry and hold the crossing of Opequon Creek at a ford about three-fourths of a mile from the left of the Sixth Corps. Crook's command was ordered to move out on the White Post road one mile and a half beyond Berryville, file to the right and secure the crossing of Opequon Creek at a ford about one mile to the left of the Nineteenth Corps. Torbert was directed to move with Merritt's division of cavalry up the Millwood pike toward Winchester, attack any force he might find, and, if possible, ascertain the movements of the rebel army. Lowell was ordered to close in from Summit Point on the right of the Sixth Corps. My intention in securing these fords was to march on Winchester, at which point, from all my information on the 10th, I thought the enemy would make a stand. In this I was mistaken, as the results of Torbert's reconnaissance proved. Merritt found the enemy's cavalry covering the Millwood pike west of the Opequon, and, attacking it, drove it in the direction of Kernstown and discovered the enemy retreating up the Valley pike. As soon as this information was obtained Torbert was ordered to move quickly via the toll-gate on the Front Royal pike to Newtown, to strike the enemy's flank and harass him in his retreat, and Lowell to follow up through Winchester. Crook was turned to the left and ordered to Stony Point, or Nineveh, while Emory and Wright were marched to the left and went into camp between the Millwood and Front Royal pikes, Crook encamping at Stony Point. Torbert met some of the enemy's cavalry at the toll-gate on the Front Royal pike, drove it in the direction of Newtown and behind Gordon's division of infantry, which had been thrown out from Newtown to cover the flank of the main column in its retreat, and, which had put itself behind rail barricades. A portion of Merritt's cavalry attacked this infantry and drove in its skirmish line and, although unable to dislodge the division, held all the ground gained. The rebel division during the night moved off.

Next day Crook moved from Stony Point to Cedar Creek; Emory followed; the cavalry moved to the same point, via Newtown and the Valley pike, and the Sixth Corps followed the cavalry. On the night of the 12th Crook was in position at Cedar Creek, on the left of the Valley pike, Emory on the right of the pike, the Sixth Corps on the right of Emory, and the cavalry on the right and left flanks. A heavy skirmish line was thrown to the heights on the south side of Cedar Creek, which had brisk skirmishing during the evening with the enemy's pickets, his (the enemy's) main force occupying the heights above and north of Strasburg. On the morning of the 13th the cavalry was ordered on a reconnaissance toward Strasburg on the Middle road, which road is two miles and a half to the west of the main pike. Reports of a column of the enemy moving up from Culpeper Court-House and approaching Front Royal through Chester Gap having been received, caused me much anxiety, as any considerable force advanced through Front Royal and down the Front Royal and Winchester pike toward Winchester could be thrown in my rear; or, in case of my driving the enemy to Fisher's Hill and taking position in his front, this same force could be moved along the base of Massanutten Mountain, on the road to Strasburg, with the same result. As my effective line of battle strength at this time was about 18,000 infantry and 3,500 cavalry, I remained quiet during the day—except the activity on the skirmish line—to await further developments. In the evening the enemy retired with his main force to Fisher's Hill. As the rumors of an advancing force from the direction of Culpeper kept increasing, on the morning of the 14th I sent a brigade of cavalry to Front Royal to ascertain defi-

nitely, if possible, the truth of such reports, and at the same time crossed the Sixth Corps to the south side of Cedar Creek and occupied the heights above Strasburg. Considerable picket-firing ensued. During the day I received from Colonel Chipman, of the Adjutant-General's Office, the following dispatch, he having ridden with great haste from Washington, through Snicker's Gap, escorted by a regiment of cavalry, to deliver the same. It at once explained the movement from Culpeper, and on the morning of the 15th the remaining two brigades of Merritt's division of cavalry were ordered to the crossing of the Shenandoah River near Front Royal, and the Sixth Corps withdrawn to the north side of Cedar Creek, holding at Strasburg a strong skirmish line:

CITY POINT, *August 12, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK:

Inform Sheridan that it is now certain two divisions of infantry have gone to Early, and some cavalry and twenty pieces of artillery. This movement commenced last Saturday night. He must be cautious and act now on the defensive until movements here force them to this* to send this way. Early's force, with this increase, cannot exceed 40,000 men, but this is too much for Sheridan to attack. Send Sheridan the remaining brigade of the Nineteenth Corps. I have ordered to Washington all the 100-days' men. Their time will soon be out, but, for the present, they will do to serve in the defenses.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

The receipt of this dispatch was very important to me, as I possibly would have remained in uncertainty as to the character of the force coming in on my flank and rear until it attacked the cavalry, as it did on the 16th. I at once looked over the map of the Valley for a defensive line—that is, where a smaller number of troops could hold a greater number—and could see but one such. I refer to that at Halltown, in front of Harper's Ferry. Subsequent experience has convinced me that no other really defensive line exists in the Shenandoah Valley. I therefore determined to move back to Halltown, carry out my instructions to destroy forage and subsistence, and increase my strength by Grover's division, of the Nineteenth Corps, and Wilson's division of cavalry, both of which were marching to join me via Snicker's Gap. Emory was ordered to move to Winchester on the night of the 15th, and on the night of the 16th the Sixth Corps and Crook's command were ordered to Clifton via Winchester. In the movement to the rear to Halltown the following orders were given to the cavalry and were executed:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. T. A. TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry, Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding, you will make the necessary arrangements and give the necessary orders for the destruction of the wheat and hay south of a line from Millwood to Winchester and Petticoat Gap. You will seize all mules, horses, and cattle that may be useful to our army. Loyal citizens can bring in their claims against the Government for this necessary destruction. No houses will be burned, and officers in charge of this delicate, but necessary, duty must inform the people that the object is to make this Valley untenable for the raiding parties of the rebel army.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

* As recorded in Grant's letters-sent book, this reads, "force them to detach to send this way."

On the afternoon of the 16th I moved my headquarters back to Winchester; while moving back, at Newtown, I heard cannonading at or near Front Royal, and on reaching Winchester, Merritt's couriers brought dispatches from him, stating that he had been attacked at the crossing of the Shenandoah by Kershaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, and two brigades of rebel cavalry, and that he had handsomely repulsed the attack, capturing 2 battle-flags and 300 prisoners. During the night of the 16th and early on the morning of the 17th Emory moved from Winchester to Berryville, and on the morning of the 17th Crook and Wright reached Winchester and resumed the march toward Clifton, Wright, who had the rear guard, getting only as far as the Berryville crossing of the Opequon, where he was ordered to remain, Crook getting to the vicinity of Berryville. Lowell reached Winchester with his two regiments of cavalry on the afternoon of the 17th, where he was joined by General Wilson's division of cavalry. Merritt, after his handsome engagement near Front Royal, was ordered back to the vicinity of White Post, and General Grover's division joined Emory at Berryville. The enemy having a signal station on Three Top Mountain, almost overhanging Strasburg, and from which every movement made by our troops could be seen, was notified early on the morning of the 17th as to this condition of affairs, and without delay followed after us, getting into Winchester about sundown, and driving out General Torbert, who was left there with Wilson and Lowell, and the Jersey brigade of the Sixth Corps. Wilson and Lowell fell back to Summit Point, and the Jersey brigade joined its corps at the crossing of the Opequon. Kershaw's division and two brigades of Fitz Lee's cavalry division, which was the force at Front Royal, joined Early at Winchester, I think, on the evening of the 17th.

On the 18th the Sixth Corps moved, via Clifton, to Flowing Spring, two miles and a half west of Charlestown, on the Smithfield pike; Emory about two miles and a half south of Charlestown on the Berryville pike; Merritt came back to Berryville; Wilson remained at Summit Point, covering the crossing of Opequon Creek as far north as the bridge at Smithfield, Merritt covering the crossing of the Berryville pike; Crook remained near Clifton, and the next day moved to the left of Emory. This position was maintained until the 21st, when the enemy moved a heavy force across the Opequon at the bridge at Smithfield, driving in the cavalry pickets, which fell back to Summit Point, and advanced rapidly on the position of the Sixth Corps near Flowing Spring, when a very sharp and obstinate skirmish took place with the heavy picket-line of that corps, resulting very much in its favor. The enemy appeared to have thought that I had taken position near Summit Point, and that by moving around rapidly through Smithfield he would get into my rear. In this, however, he was mistaken. During the day Merritt, who had been attacked and held his ground, was recalled from Berryville. Wilson had also been attacked by infantry, and had also held his ground until ordered in. During the night of the 21st the army moved back to Halltown without inconvenience or loss, the cavalry, excepting Lowell's command, which formed on the left, moving early on the morning of the 22d, and going into position on the right of the line.

On the morning of the 22d the enemy moved up to Charlestown, and pushed well up to my position at Halltown, skirmishing with the cavalry vedettes. The dispatches received from the lieutenant-general commanding, from Capt. G. K. Leet, assistant adjutant-general, at Washington, and information derived from my scouts and from prisoners

captured, were of so conflicting and contradictory a nature that I determined to ascertain, if possible, while on this defensive line, what re-enforcements had actually been received by the enemy. This could only be done by frequent reconnaissances, and their results convinced me that but one division of infantry (Kershaw's) and one division of cavalry (Fitz Lee's) had joined him. On the 23d I ordered a reconnaissance by Crook, who was on the left, resulting in a small capture and a number of casualties to the enemy. On the 24th another reconnaissance was made, capturing a number of prisoners, our own loss being about thirty men. On the 25th there was a sharp picket-firing during the day on part of the infantry line. The cavalry was ordered to attack the enemy's cavalry at Kearneysville. This attack was handsomely made, but instead of finding the enemy's cavalry his infantry was encountered, and for a time doubled up and thrown into the utmost confusion. It was marching toward Shepherdstown. This engagement was somewhat of a mutual surprise, our cavalry expecting to meet the enemy's cavalry and his infantry expecting no opposition whatever. General Torbert, who was in command, finding a large force of the rebel infantry in his front, came back to our left, and the enemy, believing his (the enemy's) movement had been discovered and that the force left by him in my front at Halltown would be attacked, returned in great haste, but before doing so isolated Custer's brigade, which had to cross to the north side of the Potomac at Shepherdstown and join me via Harper's Ferry. For my own part, I believed Early meditated a crossing of his cavalry into Maryland at Williamsport, and I sent Wilson's division around by Harper's Ferry to watch its movements. Averell, in the meantime, had taken post at Williamsport, on the north side of the Potomac, and held the crossing against a force of rebel cavalry which made the attempt to cross.

On the night of the 26th the enemy silently left my front, moving over Opequon Creek at the Smithfield and Summit Point crossings, and concentrating his force at Brucetown and Bunker Hill, leaving his cavalry at Leetown and Smithfield. On the 28th I moved in front of Charlestown with the infantry and directed Merritt to attack the enemy's cavalry at Leetown, which he did, defeating it and pursuing it through Smithfield. Wilson recrossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and joined the infantry in front of Charlestown. On the 29th Averell crossed at Williamsport and advanced to Martinsburg. On the same day two divisions of the enemy's infantry and a small force of cavalry attacked Merritt at the Smithfield bridge, and after a hard fight drove him through Smithfield and back toward Charlestown, the cavalry fighting with great obstinacy until I could re-enforce it with Ricketts' division, of the Sixth Corps, when in turn the enemy was driven back through Smithfield and over the Opequon, the cavalry again taking post at the Smithfield bridge. On the 30th Torbert was directed to move Merritt and Wilson to Berryville, leaving Lowell to guard the Smithfield bridge and occupy the town. On the 31st Averell was driven back from Martinsburg to Falling Waters. From the 1st to the 3d of September nothing of importance occurred. On the 3d Averell, who had returned to Martinsburg, advanced on Bunker Hill, attacked McCausland's cavalry, defeated it, capturing wagons and prisoners, and destroying a good deal of property. The infantry moved into position, stretching from Clifton to Berryville, Wright moving by Summit Point, Crook and Emory by the Berryville pike. Torbert had been ordered to White Post early in the day, and the enemy, supposing he could cut him off, pushed across the Opequon

toward Berryville, with Kershaw's division in advance; but this division, not expecting infantry, blundered onto Crook's lines about dark, and was vigorously attacked and driven, with heavy loss, back toward the Opequon. This engagement, which was after night-fall, was very spirited, and our own and the enemy's casualties severe. From this time until the 19th of September I occupied the line from Clifton to Berryville, transferring Crook to Summit Point on the 8th to use him as a movable column to protect my right flank and line to Harper's Ferry, while the cavalry threatened the enemy's right flank and his line of communications up the Valley. The difference of strength between the two opposing forces at this time was but little. As I had learned beyond doubt from my scouts that Kershaw's division, which consisted of four brigades, was to be ordered back to Richmond, I had for two weeks patiently awaited its withdrawal before attacking, believing the condition of affairs throughout the country required great prudence on my part, that a defeat of the forces of my command could be ill afforded, and knowing that no interests in the Valley, save those of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were suffering by the delay. In this view I was coinciding with the lieutenant-general commanding.

Although the main force remained without change of position from September 3 to 19, still the cavalry was employed every day in harassing the enemy, its opponents being principally infantry. In these skirmishes the cavalry was becoming educated to attack infantry lines. On the 13th one of these handsome dashes was made by General McIntosh, of Wilson's division, capturing the Eighth South Carolina Regiment at Abraham's Creek. On the same day Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, made a reconnaissance to the Opequon, developing a heavy force of the enemy at Edwards' [Gilbert's?] Crossing. The position which I had taken at Clifton was six miles from Opequon Creek, on the west bank of which the enemy was in position. This distance of six miles I determined to hold as my territory by scouting parties, and in holding it in this way, without pushing up the main force, I expected to be able to move on the enemy at the proper time without his obtaining the information, which he would immediately get from his pickets if I was in close proximity. On the night of the 15th I received reliable information that Kershaw's division was moving through Winchester and in the direction of Front Royal. Then our time had come, and I almost made up my mind that I would fight at Newtown, on the Valley pike, give up my line to the rear, and take that of the enemy. From my position at Clifton I could throw my force into Newtown before Early could get information and move to that point. I was a little timid about this movement until the arrival of General Grant, at Charlestown, who indorsed it, and the order for the movement was made out, but in consequence of a report from General Averell on the afternoon of the 18th of September, that Early had moved two divisions to Martinsburg, I changed this programme and determined to first catch the two divisions, remaining in vicinity of Stephenson's Depot, and then the two sent to Martinsburg in detail. This information was the cause of the battle of Opequon, instead of the battle of Newtown.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of September the army moved to the attack. Torbert was directed to advance with Merritt's division of cavalry from Summit Point, carry the crossings of Opequon Creek, and form a junction, at some point near Stephenson's Depot, with Averell, who moved from Darkesville. Wilson was ordered to move rapidly up the Berryville pike from Berryville, carry its crossing of the Opequon, and charge through the gorge or cañon; the attack to be

supported by the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, both of which moved across country to the same crossing of the Opequon. Crook moved across country, to be in reserve at the same point. Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade leading, made a gallant charge through the long cañon, and meeting the advance of Ramseur's rebel infantry division, drove it back and captured the earth-work at the mouth of the cañon; this movement was immediately followed up by the Sixth Corps. The Nineteenth Corps was directed for convenience of movement to report to General Wright on its arrival at Opequon Creek. I followed up the cavalry attack, and selected the ground for the formation of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, which went into line under a heavy artillery fire. A good deal of time was lost in this movement through the cañon, and it was not till perhaps 9 a. m. that the order for the advance in line was given. I had from early in the morning become apprised that I would have to engage Early's entire army, instead of two divisions, and determined to attack with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, holding Crook's command as a turning column to use only when the crisis of the battle occurred, and that I would put him in on my left and still get the Valley pike. The attack was, therefore, made by the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, in a very handsome style and under a heavy fire from the enemy, who held a line which gave him the cover of slight brushwood and corn-fields. The resistance during this attack was obstinate, and as there were no earth-works to protect, deadly to both sides. The enemy, after the contest had been going on for some time, made a counter-charge, striking the right of the Sixth Corps and left of the Nineteenth, driving back the center of my line. It was at this juncture that I ordered a brigade of Russell's division, of the Sixth Corps, to wait till the enemy's attacking column presented its flank, then to strike it with vigor. This was handsomely done, the brigade being led by General Russell, and its commander, Upton, in person. The enemy in turn was driven back, our line re-established, and most of the 2,000 or 3,000 men who had gone to the rear brought back. I still would not order Crook in, but placed him directly in rear of the line of battle; as the reports, however, that the enemy were attempting to turn my right kept continually increasing, I was obliged to put him in on that flank, instead of on the left as was originally intended. He was directed to act as a turning column, to find the left of the enemy's line, strike it in flank or rear, break it up, and that I would order a left half-wheel of the line of battle to support him. In this attack the enemy was driven in confusion from his position, and simultaneous with it Merritt and Averell, under Torbert, could be distinctly seen sweeping up the Martinsburg pike, driving the enemy's cavalry before them, in a confused mass through the broken infantry. I then rode along the line of the Nineteenth and Sixth Corps, ordered their advance, and directed Wilson, who was on the left flank, to push on and gain the Valley pike, south of Winchester; after which I returned to the right, where the enemy was still fighting with obstinacy in the open ground in front of Winchester, and ordered Torbert to collect his cavalry and charge, which was done simultaneously with the infantry advance, and the enemy routed.

At daylight on the morning of the 20th of September the army moved rapidly up the Valley pike in pursuit of the enemy, who had continued his retreat during the night to Fisher's Hill, south of Strasburg. Fisher's Hill is the bluff immediately south of and over a little stream called Tumbling Run, and is a position which was almost impregnable to a direct assault, and as the valley is but about three miles

and a half wide at this point, the enemy considered himself secure on reaching it and commenced erecting breast-works across the valley from Fisher's Hill to North Mountain; so secure, in fact, did he consider himself that the ammunition-boxes were taken from the caissons and placed for convenience behind the breast-work. On the evening of September 20 Wright and Emory went into position on the heights of Strasburg, Crook north of Cedar Creek, the cavalry to the right and rear of Wright and Emory, extending to the Back road. This night I resolved to use a turning column again, and that I would move Crook unperceived, if possible, over onto the face of Little North Mountain and let him strike the left and rear of the enemy's line, and then, if successful, make a left half-wheel of the whole line of battle to his support. To do this required much secrecy, as the enemy had a signal station on Three Top Mountain, from which he could see every movement made by our troops; therefore, during the night of the 20th I concealed Crook in the timber north of Cedar Creek, where he remained during the 21st. On the same day I moved Wright and Emory up in the front of the rebel line, getting into proper position after a severe engagement between a portion of Ricketts' and Getty's divisions, of the Sixth Corps, and a strong force of the enemy. Torbert, with Wilson's and Merritt's cavalry, was ordered down the Luray Valley in pursuit of the enemy's cavalry, and after defeating or driving it, to cross over Luray pike to New Market, and intercept the enemy's infantry should I drive it from the position at Fisher's Hill.

On the night of the 21st Crook was moved to, and concentrated in, the timber near Strasburg, and at daylight on the 22d marched to, and massed in, the timber near Little North Mountain. I did not attempt to cover the long front presented by the enemy, but massed the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps opposite the right center of his line. After Crook had gotten into the position last named, I took out Ricketts' division, of the Sixth Corps, and placed it opposite the enemy's left center, and directed Averell with his cavalry to go up on Ricketts' front and right and drive in the enemy's skirmish line, if possible. This was done, and the enemy's signal officer on Three Top Mountain, mistaking Ricketts' division for my turning column, so notified the enemy and he made his arrangements accordingly, whilst Crook, without being observed, moved on the side of Little North Mountain and struck the enemy's left and rear so suddenly and unexpectedly that he (the enemy), supposing he must have come across the mountains, broke, Crook swinging down behind the line, Ricketts swinging in and joining Crook, and so on the balance of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, the rout of the enemy being complete. Unfortunately, the cavalry, which I had sent down the Luray Valley to cross over to New Market, was unsuccessful, and only reached so far as Milford, a point at which the Luray Valley contracts to a gorge, and which was taken possession of by the enemy's cavalry in some force. Had General Torbert driven this cavalry or turned the defile and reached New Market, I have no doubt but that we would have captured the entire rebel army. I feel certain that its rout from Fisher's Hill was such that there was scarcely a company organization held together. New Market being at a converging point in the valley they came together again and, to some extent, reorganized. I did not wait to see the results of this victory, but pushed on during the night of the 22d to Woodstock, although the darkness and consequent confusion made the pursuit slow.

On the morning of September 23, General Devin, with his small brigade of cavalry, moved to a point directly north of Mount Jackson, driving the enemy in his front, and there awaited the arrival of General Averell's division, which for some unaccountable reason went into camp immediately after the battle. General Averell reached Devin's command at about 3 p. m., and in the evening returned with all the advance cavalry, of which he was in command, to a creek half a mile north of Hawkinsburg, and there remained until the arrival of the head of the infantry column, which had halted between Edenburg and Woodstock for wagons in order to issue the necessary rations. Early on the morning of the 24th the entire army reached Mount Jackson, a small town on the north bank of the North Fork of the Shenandoah. The enemy had, in the meantime, reorganized and taken position on the bluff south of the river, but had commenced this same morning his retreat toward Harrisonburg; still he held a long and strong line with the troops that were to cover his rear, in a temporary line of rifle-pits on the bluff commanding the plateau. To dislodge him from his strong position, Devin's brigade of cavalry was directed to cross the Shenandoah, work around the base of the Massanutten range, and drive in the cavalry which covered his (the enemy's) right flank, and Powell, who had succeeded Averell, was ordered to move around his left flank, via Timberville, whilst the infantry was pushed across the river by the bridge. The enemy did not wait the full execution of these movements, but withdrew in haste, the cavalry under Devin coming up with him at New Market, and made a bold attempt to hold him until I could push up our infantry, but was unable to do so, as the open, smooth country allowed him (the enemy) to retreat with great rapidity in line of battle, and the 300 or 400 cavalry under Devin was unable to break this line. Our infantry was pushed by heads of columns very hard to overtake and bring on an engagement, but could not succeed, and encamped about six miles south of New Market for the night. Powell meantime had pushed on through Timberville and gained the Valley pike near Lacey's Springs, capturing some prisoners and wagons. This movement of Powell's probably forced the enemy to abandon the road via Harrisonburg, and move over the Keezletown road to Port Republic, to which point the retreat was continued through the night of the 24th and from thence to Brown's Gap in the Blue Ridge.

On the 25th the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps reached Harrisonburg. Crook was ordered to remain at the junction of the Keezletown road with the Valley pike until the movements of the enemy were definitely ascertained. On this day Torbert reached Harrisonburg, having encountered the enemy's cavalry at Luray, defeating it and joining me via New Market, and Powell had proceeded to Mount Crawford. On the 26th Merritt's division of cavalry was ordered to Port Republic, and Torbert to Staunton and Waynesborough to destroy the bridge at the latter place, and in retiring to burn all forage, drive off all cattle, destroy all mills, &c., which would cripple the rebel army or Confederacy. Torbert had with him Wilson's division of cavalry and Lowell's brigade of regulars. On the 27th, while Torbert was making his advance on Waynesborough, I ordered Merritt to make a demonstration on Brown's Gap to cover the movement. This brought out the enemy (who had been re-enforced by Kershaw's division, which came through Swift Run Gap) against the small force of cavalry employed in this demonstration, which he followed up to Port Republic, and, I believe, crossed in some force. Merritt's instructions from me were to resist an attack, but if pressed, to fall back to Cross Keys, in which event I in-

tended to attack with the main force, which was at Harrisonburg, and could be rapidly moved to Cross Keys. The enemy, however, advanced with his main force only to Port Republic, after which he fell back. Torbert this day took possession of Waynesborough, and partially destroyed the railroad bridge, but about dark on the 28th was attacked by infantry and cavalry, returned to Staunton, and from thence to Bridgewater, via Spring Hill, executing the order for the destruction of subsistence, forage, &c. On the morning of the 28th Merritt was ordered to Port Republic to open communication with General Torbert, but on the same night was directed to leave small forces at Port Republic and Swift Run Gap, and proceed with the balance of his command (his own and Custer's divisions) to Piedmont, swing around from that point to near Staunton, burning forage, mills, and such other property as might be serviceable to the rebel army or Confederacy, and on his return to go into camp on the left of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, which were ordered to proceed on the 29th to Mount Crawford in support of this and Torbert's movements. September 29 Torbert reached Bridgewater and Merritt Mount Crawford. On the 1st of October Merritt reoccupied Port Republic, and the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps were moved back to Harrisonburg. The question that now presented itself was, whether or not I should follow the enemy to Brown's Gap, where he still held fast, drive him out, and advance on Charlottesville and Gordonsville. This movement on Gordonsville I was opposed to for many reasons, the most important of which was that it would necessitate the opening of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Alexandria, and to protect this road against the numerous guerrilla bands would have required a corps of infantry; besides, I would have been obliged to leave a small force in the Valley to give security to the line of the Potomac. This would probably occupy the whole of Crook's command, leaving me but a small number of fighting men. Then there was the additional reason of the uncertainty as to whether the army in front of Petersburg could hold the entire force of General Lee there, and in case it could not, a sufficient number might be detached and moved rapidly by rail and overwhelm me, quickly returning; I was also confident that my transportation could not supply me farther than Harrisonburg, and therefore advised that the Valley campaign should terminate at Harrisonburg, and that I return, carrying out my original instructions for the destruction of forage, grain, &c., give up the majority of the army I commanded, and order it to the Petersburg line, a line which I thought the lieutenant-general believed, if a successful movement could be made on, would involve the capture of the Army of Northern Virginia. I therefore, on the morning of the 6th of October, commenced moving back, stretching the cavalry across the Valley from the Blue Ridge to the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, with directions to burn all forage and drive off all stock, &c., as they moved to the rear, fully coinciding in the views and instructions of the lieutenant-general, that the Valley should be made a barren waste. The most positive orders were given, however, not to burn dwellings. In this movement the enemy's cavalry followed at a respectful distance until in the vicinity of Woodstock, when they attacked Custer's division and harassed it as far as Tom's Brook, a short distance south of Fisher's Hill. On the night of the 8th I ordered General Torbert to engage the enemy's cavalry at daylight, and notified him that I would halt the army until he had defeated it. In compliance with these instructions Torbert advanced at daylight on the 9th of October, with Custer's division on the Back road and Merritt's division

on the Valley pike. At Tom's Brook the heads of the opposing columns came in contact and deployed, and after a short but decisive engagement the enemy was defeated, with the loss of all his artillery excepting one piece, and everything else which was carried on wheels. The rout was complete, and was followed up to Mount Jackson, a distance of some twenty-six miles.

On October 10 the army crossed to the north side of Cedar Creek, the Sixth Corps continuing its march to Front Royal. This was the first day's march of this corps to rejoin Lieutenant-General Grant at Petersburg. It was the intention that it should proceed through Manassas Gap to Piedmont, east of the Blue Ridge, to which point the Manassas Gap Railroad had been completed, and from thence to Alexandria by rail; but on my recommendation that it would be much better to march it, as it was in fine condition, through Ashby's Gap and thence to Washington, the former route was abandoned, and on the 12th the corps moved to the Ashby Gap crossing of the Shenandoah River, but, on the same day, in consequence of the advance of the enemy to Fisher's Hill, it was recalled to await the development of the enemy's new intentions. The question now again arose in reference to the advance on Gordonsville, as suggested in the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, *October 12, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

Lieutenant-General Grant wishes a position taken far enough south to serve as a base for further [future*] operations upon Gordonsville and Charlottesville. It must be strongly fortified and provisioned. Some point in the vicinity of Manassas Gap would seem best suited for all purposes. Colonel Alexander, of the Engineers, will be sent to consult with you as soon as you connect with General Augur.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

This plan I would not indorse; but in order to settle it definitely I was called to Washington by the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:
(Through General Augur.)

If you can come here, a consultation on several points is extremely desirable. I propose to visit General Grant, and would like to see you first.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

On the evening of the 15th I determined to go, believing that the enemy at Fisher's Hill could not accomplish much, and as I had concluded not to attack him at present I ordered the whole of the cavalry force under General Torbert to accompany me to Front Royal, from whence I intended to push it through Chester Gap to the Virginia Central Railroad at Charlottesville, while I passed through Manassas Gap to Piedmont, thence by rail to Washington. Upon my arrival with the cavalry at Front Royal, on the night of the 16th, I received the following dispatch from General Wright, who was left at Cedar Creek in command of the army:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
October 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: I inclose you dispatch which explains itself (see copy following). If the enemy should be strongly re-enforced in cavalry, he might, by turning our right,

*As written by Halleck.

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give us a great deal of trouble. I shall hold on here until the enemy's movements are developed, and shall only fear an attack on my right, which I shall make every preparation for guarding against and resisting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-General EARLY:

Be ready to move as soon as my forces join you and we will crush Sheridan.

LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

This message was taken off the rebel signal flag on Three Top Mountain. My first thought was that it was a ruse, but on reflection deemed it best to abandon the cavalry raid and give to General Wright the entire strength of the army. I therefore ordered the cavalry to return and report to him, and addressed the following note on the subject:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Front Royal, October 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The cavalry is all ordered back to you; make your position strong. If Longstreet's dispatch is true, he is under the impression that we have largely detached. I will go over to Augur, and may get additional news. Close in Colonel Powell, who will be at this point. If the enemy should make an advance I know you will defeat him. Look well to your ground and be well prepared. Get up everything that can be spared. I will bring up all I can, and will be up on Tuesday, if not sooner.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

After sending this note I continued through Manassas Gap and on to Piedmont, and from thence by rail to Washington, arriving on the morning of the 17th. At 12 m. I returned by special train to Martinsburg, arriving on the evening of the 18th at Winchester, in company with Colonels Thom and Alexander, of the Engineer Corps, sent with me by General Halleck. During my absence the enemy had gathered all his strength, and, in the night of the 18th and early on the 19th, moved silently from Fisher's Hill, through Strasburg, pushed a heavy turning column across the Shenandoah, on the road from Strasburg to Front Royal, and again recrossed the river at Bowman's Ford, striking Crook, who held the left of our line, in flank and rear, so unexpectedly and forcibly as to drive in his outposts, invade his camp, and turn his position. This surprise was owing, probably, to not closing in Powell, or that the cavalry divisions of Merritt and Custer were placed on the right of our line, where it had always occurred to me there was but little danger of attack. This was followed by a direct attack upon our front, and the result was that the whole army was driven back in confusion to a point about one mile and a half north of Middletown, a very large portion of the infantry not even preserving a company organization. At about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of October an officer on picket at Winchester reported artillery firing, but, supposing it resulted from a reconnaissance which had been ordered for this morning, I paid no attention to it, and was unconscious of the true condition of affairs until about 9 o'clock, when, having ridden through the town of Winchester, the sound of the artillery made a battle unmistakable, and on reaching Mill Creek, half a mile south of Winchester, the head of the fugitives appeared in sight, trains and men coming to the rear with appalling rapidity. I immediately gave directions to halt and park the

trains at Mill Creek, and ordered the brigade at Winchester to stretch across the country and stop all stragglers. Taking twenty men from my escort, I pushed on to the front, leaving the balance under General Forsyth and Colonels Thom and Alexander to do what they could in stemming the torrent of fugitives. I am happy to say that hundreds of the men, when on reflection found they had not done themselves justice, came back with cheers.

On arriving at the front I found Merritt's and Custer's divisions of cavalry, under Torbert, and General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, opposing the enemy. I suggested to General Wright that we would fight on Getty's line and to transfer Custer to the right at once, as he (Custer) and Merritt, from being on the right in the morning, had been transferred to the left; that the remaining two divisions of the Sixth Corps, which were to the right and rear of Getty about two miles, should be ordered up, and also that the Nineteenth Corps, which was on the right and rear of these two divisions, should be hastened up before the enemy attacked Getty. I then started out all my staff officers to bring up these troops, and was so convinced that we would soon be attacked that I went back myself to urge them on. Immediately after I returned and assumed command, General Wright returning to his corps, Getty to his division, and the line of battle was formed on the prolongation of General Getty's line, and a temporary breast-work of rails, logs, &c., thrown up hastily. Shortly after this was done the enemy advanced, and from a point on the left of our line of battle I could see his columns moving to the attack, and at once notified corps commanders to be prepared. This assault fell principally on the Nineteenth Corps, and was repulsed. I am pleased to be able to state that the strength of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps and Crook's command was now being rapidly augmented by the return of those who had gone to the rear early in the day. Reports coming in from the Front Royal pike, on which Powell's division of cavalry was posted, to the effect that a heavy column of infantry was moving on that pike in the direction of Winchester, and that he (Powell) was retiring and would come in at Newtown, caused me great anxiety for the time, and although I could not fully believe that such a movement would be undertaken, still it delayed my general attack. At 4 p. m. I ordered the advance. This attack was brilliantly made, and as the enemy was protected by rail breast-works, and at some portions of his line by stone fences, his resistance was very determined. His line of battle overlapped the right of mine, and by turning with this portion of it on the flank of the Nineteenth Corps caused a slight momentary confusion. This movement was checked, however, by a counter-charge of General McMillan's brigade upon the re-entering angle thus formed by the enemy, and his flanking party cut off. It was at this stage of the battle that Custer was ordered to charge with his entire division, but, although the order was promptly obeyed, it was not in time to capture the whole of the force thus cut off, and many escaped across Cedar Creek. Simultaneous with this charge a combined movement of the whole line drove the enemy in confusion to the creek, where, owing to the difficulties of crossing, his army became routed. Custer, finding a ford on Cedar Creek west of the pike, and Devin, of Merritt's division, one to the east of it, they each made the crossing just after dark and pursued the routed mass of the enemy to Fisher's Hill, where this strong position gave him some protection against our cavalry, but the most of his transportation had been captured, the road from Cedar Creek to Fisher's Hill, a distance of over three miles, being literally blockaded by wagons, ambulances,

artillery, caissons, &c. The enemy did not halt his main force at Fisher's Hill, but continued the retreat during the night to New Market, where his army had, on a similar previous occasion, come together by means of the numerous roads that converge to this point.

This battle practically ended the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. When it opened we found our enemy boastful and confident, unwilling to acknowledge that the soldiers of the Union were their equal in courage and manliness; when it closed with Cedar Creek this impression had been removed from his mind, and gave place to good sense and a strong desire to quit fighting. The very best troops of the Confederacy had not only been defeated, but had been routed in successive engagements, until their spirit and esprit were destroyed. In obtaining these results, however, our loss in officers and men was severe. Practically all territory north of the James River now belonged to me, and the holding of the lines about Petersburg and Richmond by the enemy must have been embarrassing, and invited the question of good military judgment.

On entering the Valley it was not my object by flank movements to make the enemy change his base, nor to move as far up as the James River, and thus give him the opportunity of making me change my base, thereby converting it into a race-course as heretofore, but to destroy, to the best of my ability, that which was truly the Confederacy—its armies. In doing this, so far as the opposing army was concerned, our success was such that there was no one connected with the Army of the Shenandoah who did not so fully realize it as to render the issuing of congratulatory orders unnecessary. Every officer and man was made to understand, that when a victory was gained, it was not more than their duty, nor less than their country expected from her gallant sons.

At Winchester, for a moment, the contest was uncertain, but the gallant attack of General Upton's brigade, of the Sixth Corps, restored the line of battle, until the turning column of Crook, and Merritt's and Averell's divisions of cavalry, under Torbert, "sent the enemy whirling through Winchester." In thus particularizing commands and commanders, I only speak in the sense that they were so fortunate as to be available at these important movements. In the above-mentioned attack by Upton's brigade the lamented Russell fell. He had been previously wounded, but refused to leave the field. His death brought sadness to every heart in the army.

It was during a reconnaissance to Fisher's Hill, made on the 13th of October, 1864, that Col. George D. Wells, commanding a brigade in Crook's corps, was killed while gallantly leading his men.

At Fisher's Hill it was again the good fortune of General Crook's command to start the enemy, and of General Ricketts' division, of the Sixth Corps, to first gallantly swing in and more fully initiate the rout.

At Cedar Creek Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, and Merritt's and Custer's divisions of cavalry, under Torbert, confronted the enemy from the first attack in the morning until the battle was decided, still none behaved more gallantly or exhibited greater courage than those who returned from the rear determined to reoccupy their lost camp. In this engagement, early in the morning, the gallant Colonel Lowell, of the regular brigade, was wounded while in the advance in echelon of Getty's division, but would not leave his command, remaining until the final attack on the enemy was made, in which he was killed. Generals Bidwell, of the Sixth Corps, and Thoburn, of Crook's command, were also killed in the morning while behaving with conspicuous gallantry.

I submit the following list of the corps, division, and brigade commanders who were wounded in the campaign (the killed having already been especially noticed), regretting that the scope of this report will not admit of my specifying by name all the many gallant men who were killed and wounded in the numerous engagements in the Shenandoah Valley, and most respectfully call attention to the accompanying sub-reports for such particulars as will, I trust, do full justice to all: Generals H. G. Wright, J. B. Ricketts, Grover, Duval, E. Upton, R. S. Mackenzie, Kitching (since died of wounds), J. B. McIntosh, G. H. Chapman, Thomas C. Devin, Penrose; Cols. D. D. Johnson, Daniel Macauley, Jacob Sharpe.

From the 7th of August, the Middle Department, Department of Washington, Department of the Susquehanna, and the Department of West Virginia, were under my command, and I desire to express my gratitude to their respective commanders, Maj. Gens. Lew. Wallace, C. C. Augur, Couch, and Cadwalader, and to Major-Generals Hunter and Crook, who at separate times commanded the latter department, for the assistance given me. General Augur operated very effectively with a small force under his command, the reports of which were forwarded direct to the War Department. After the battle of Cedar Creek nothing of importance occurred in the Valley up to February 27, 1865, the day on which the cavalry moved from Winchester to Petersburg.

On the night of November 11, 1864, General Early moved some of his shattered forces to the north of Cedar Creek, for the purpose of bluster, I suppose, as on the night of the following day he hastily retired. In consequence of contradictory information received from scouts and captured cavalry prisoners, I was unconvinced of any rebel infantry being in my vicinity, until it was too late to overtake it in its galloping retreat, a retreat which was continued until in the vicinity of Lacey's Springs, near Harrisonburg. Powell engaged the rebel cavalry co-operating on the Front Royal pike with this force, and drove it through Front Royal to Milford, capturing two pieces of artillery.

During this campaign I was at times annoyed by guerrilla bands, the most formidable of which was under a partisan chief named Mosby, who made his headquarters east of the Blue Ridge, in the section of country about Upperville. I had constantly refused to operate against these bands, believing them to be, substantially, a benefit to me, as they prevented straggling and kept my trains well closed up, and discharged such other duties as would have required a provost guard of at least two regiments of cavalry. In retaliation for the assistance and sympathy given them, however, by the inhabitants of Loudoun Valley, General Merritt, with two brigades of cavalry, was directed to proceed on the 28th of November, 1864, to that valley, under the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
November 27, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You are hereby directed to proceed to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, with the two brigades of your division now in camp, to the east side of the Blue Ridge, via Ashby's Gap, and operate against the guerrillas in the district of country bounded on the south by the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad as far east as White Plains, on the east by the Bull Run range, on the west by the Shenandoah River, and on the north by the Potomac. This section has been the hot-bed of lawless

bands, who have from time to time depredated upon small parties on the line of army communications, on safeguards left at houses, and on troops. Their real object is plunder and highway robbery. To clear the country of these parties that are bringing destruction upon the innocent, as well as their guilty supporters, by their cowardly acts, you will consume and destroy all forage and subsistence, burn all barns and mills and their contents, and drive off all stock in the region the boundaries of which are above described. This order must be literally executed, bearing in mind, however, that no dwellings are to be burned, and that no personal violence be offered the citizens. The ultimate results of the guerrilla system of warfare is the total destruction of all private rights in the country occupied by such parties. This destruction may as well commence at once, and the responsibility of it must rest upon the authorities at Richmond, who have acknowledged the legitimacy of guerrilla bands. The injury done this army by them is very slight. The injury they have inflicted upon the people, and upon the rebel army, may be counted by millions. The Reserve Brigade of your division will move to Snickersville on the 29th. Snickersville should be your point of concentration and the point from which you should operate in destroying toward the Potomac. Four days' subsistence will be taken by the command. Forage can be gathered from the country through which you pass. You will return to your present camp at Snickersville on the fifth day.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan:

JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

On December 19 General Torbert, with Merritt's and Powell's divisions, was pushed through Chester Gap to strike the Virginia Central Railroad at Charlottesville or Gordonsville. An engagement took place, in which two pieces of artillery were captured, but failing to gain Gordonsville or strike the railroad he returned to Winchester, via Warrenton. Custer, with his division, was at the same time pushed up the Valley to make a diversion in favor of Torbert, but encountering the enemy near Harrisonburg, who attacked his camp at daylight on the ensuing day, he was obliged, in consequence of superior force, to retire. The weather was so intensely cold during these raids that horses and men suffered most severely, and many of the latter were badly frostbitten.

On the 5th of February Harry Gilmor, who appeared to be the last link between Maryland and the Confederacy, and whose person I desired in order that this link might be severed, was made prisoner near Moorefield, his capture being very skillfully made by Colonel Young, my chief of scouts, and a party under Lieutenant-Colonel Whitaker, First Connecticut Cavalry, sent to support him. Gilmor and Mosby carried on the same style of warfare, running trains off railways, robbing the passengers, &c.

In closing this report it gives me great pleasure to speak of the skill, energy, and gallantry displayed by my corps and division commanders, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance given me by them at all times. To the members of my staff, who so cheerfully on all occasions gave me their valuable assistance, who so industriously labored to execute every duty promptly, and who always behaved with gallantry, I return my sincere thanks. They all joined with me in the deep grief felt at the loss sustained by the army, and the friendly ties broken by the death of their fellow staff officers, Colonel Tolles, chief quartermaster, and Assistant Surgeon Ohlenschlager, medical inspector, who were killed while on their way from Martinsburg to Cedar Creek in October, 1864, and in that of the death of the gallant Lieutenant Meigs, my chief engineer, who was killed while examining and mapping the country near Bridgewater, just above Harrisonburg. This young officer was endeared to me on account of his invaluable knowledge of the country, his rapid sketching, his great intelligence, and his manly and sol-

dierly qualities. I would also here especially mention the loss of two of my most efficient staff officers, Lieutenant-Colonels Kellogg and O'Keeffe, both of whom died after having passed through the dangers and privations of years of warfare, the former of fever, consequent upon excessive labor during the campaign from Petersburg to Appomattox, the latter from wounds received at the battle of Five Forks.

The report of the march from Winchester to Petersburg,* to engage in the final campaign, has heretofore been furnished, but I consider it in fact a sequel to this.

I attach hereto an abstract of ordnance and ordnance stores captured from the enemy during the campaign (the 101 pieces of artillery being exclusive of the twenty-four pieces recaptured in the afternoon at Cedar Creek), also a detailed report of my casualties, which are, in the aggregate, as follows: Killed, 1,938; wounded, 11,893; missing, 3,121; total, 16,952.

The records of the provost-marshal, Middle Military Division, show about 13,000 prisoners (as per annexed certificate) to have been received by him, and receipts are among the records of the assistant adjutant-general, Middle Military Division, for forty-nine battle-flags, forwarded to the honorable the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Monocacy Bridge, Md., August 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

GENERAL: Concentrate all your available forces without delay in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, leaving only such railroad guards and garrisons for public property as may be necessary. Use in this concentration the railroad, if by so doing time can be saved. From Harper's Ferry, if it is found that the enemy has moved north of the Potomac in great force, push north, following and attacking him wherever found; following him if driven south of the Potomac as long as it is safe to do so. If it is ascertained the enemy has but a small force north of the Potomac, then push south with the main force, detailing, under a competent commander, a sufficient force to look after the raiders and drive them to their homes. In detailing such a force, the brigade of cavalry now en route from Washington, via Rockville, may be taken into account. There are now on the way to join you three other brigades of the best cavalry, numbering at least 5,000 men and horses. These will be instructed, in the absence of further orders, to join you by the south side of the Potomac. One brigade will probably start to-morrow. In pushing up the Shenandoah Valley, as it is expected you will have to go first or last, it is desirable that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return. Take all provisions, forage, and stock wanted for the use of your command; such as cannot be consumed destroy. It is not desirable that buildings should be destroyed; they should rather be pro-

* To appear in Vol. XLVI.

tected, but the people should be informed that so long as any army can subsist among them recurrences of these raids must be expected, and we are determined to stop them at all hazards. Bear in mind the object is to drive the enemy south, and to do this you want to keep him always in sight. Be guided in your course by the course he takes. Make your own arrangements for supplies of all kinds, giving regular vouchers for such as may be taken from loyal citizens.*

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Abstract of ordnance and ordnance stores captured from the enemy by the U. S. Forces commanded by Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, campaign of the Shenandoah Valley, Va., 1864.

Whereabouts of captured ordnance.	Date of receipt.	Light 12-pounder guns, bronze (U. S.).	Light 12-pounder guns, iron (C. S.).	Light 12-pounder guns, bronze (C. S.).	3½-inch rifled guns (C. S.).	3-inch ordnance guns (U. S.).	3-inch cast-iron guns, rifled (C. S.).
Washington Arsenal	October 19	2				12	
Do	October 29	4	8	7	1	2	2
Do	November 14					1	
Do	November 17		1			1	
Do	November 18						1
Do	December 31					2	
Alleghany Arsenal	August 20					4	
Harper's Ferry depot	December 28	6				6	
Du Pont's battery	October 19					1	
Total		12	9	7	1	29	3

Whereabouts of captured ordnance.	Date of receipt.	3-inch rifled bronze gun (C. S.).	10-pounder Parrotts (O. M., U. S.).	6-pounder, bronze (C. S.).	12-pounder mountain howitzers (U. S.).	12-pounder field howitzer (U. S.).	3-inch ordnance and 12-pounder light (U. S.).	Total artillery.
Washington Arsenal	October 19				1	1		16
Do	October 25				1			1
Do	October 29							24
Do	November 7		10					10
Do	November 14			1				2
Do	November 17							2
Do	November 18	1						2
Do	December 31							2
Alleghany Arsenal	August 20							4
Harper's Ferry depot	December 28		1					13
Du Pont's battery	October 19							1
Reissued to batteries in Middle Military Division by the Ordnance Department.	Various times between September 1, 1864, and January 1, 1865.						24	24
Total		1	11	1	2	1	24	101

* For this communication, as quoted by Grant, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 29.

Abstract of ordnance and ordnance stores captured from the enemy, &c.—Continued.

Whereabouts of captured ordnance stores.	Date of receipt.	Artillery carriages and limbers.	Caissons.	Artillery harness, lead and wheel sets for two horses.	Anvils.	Enfield rifled muskets.	Springfield rifled muskets.	Guns, assorted.	Carbines, assorted.	Austrian rifles.	Cartridge-boxes.	Total small-arms.
Washington Arsenal	Various times.	47	34	120	....	44	34	644	207	497	.....	1,426
Alleghany Arsenal	Aug. 20	4	1	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harper's Ferry depot	Dec. 28	7	....	.....	2	1,486	1,117	1,038	.....	.....	1,184	.....
Du Pont's battery	Oct. 19	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reissued to batteries in Middle Military Division by the Ordnance Department.	Various times between Sept. 1, 1864, and Jan. 1, 1865.	24	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		83	35	128	2	1,530	1,151	1,682	207	497	1,184	5,067

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 7, 1865.

I certify that the above is a correct statement of ordnance and ordnance stores captured by Major-General Sheridan and turned over to the Ordnance Department for reissue up to the 1st day of January, 1865.

GEO. W. McKEE,
First Lieutenant of Ordnance, U. S. Army,
Chief Ordnance Officer, Middle Military Division.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

List of casualties in the U. S. Forces commanded by Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., 1864.

Battle.	Date.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.					
Opequon	Sept. 19	213	1,424	48	1,685
Fisher's Hill	Sept. 22	24	210	3	237
Cedar Creek	Oct. 19	255	1,666	294	2,215
Reconnaissances and minor engagements	.....	86	665	11	762
Total	.....	578	3,965	356	4,899
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.					
Opequon	Sept. 19	275	1,228	453	1,956
Fisher's Hill	Sept. 22	11	47	2	60
Cedar Creek	Oct. 19	243	1,352	893	2,488
Reconnaissances and minor engagements	.....	57	446	13	516
Total	.....	586	3,073	1,361	5,020
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.					
Opequon and Fisher's Hill	Sept. 19, Sept. 22	105	840	8	953
Cedar Creek	Oct. 19	46	268	533	847
Reconnaissances and minor engagements	.....	150	839	96	1,085
Total	.....	301	1,947	637	2,885

List of casualties in the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

Battle.	Date.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
PROVISIONAL DIVISION.					
Cedar Creek	Oct. 19...	19	91	121	231
CAVALRY.					
Opequon	Sept. 19...	65	267	109	441
Tom's Creek [Tom's Brook]	Oct. 9...	9	48	.....	57
Cedar Creek	Oct. 19...	25	139	50	214
Twenty-six other engagements	.....	355	2,363	487	3,205
Total	.....	454	2,817	646	3,917
Grand total*	.....	1,938	11,893	3,121	16,952

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 18, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the number of Confederate prisoners received by the forces under your command from August 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865, was about 13,000. The names of nearly that number are recorded on the books recently used in the office of the provost-marshal-general, Middle Military Division.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. PARSONS,
Late Provost-Marshal-General, Middle Military Division.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. Army.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
September 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith as complete a field return as is possible at the present time. The most strenuous exertions are being made by me to obtain a full return, but the difficulty in obtaining such from the commanding officer Department of West Virginia, because of his command covering so great an extent of country, has so far prevented. The inclosed return does not include the cavalry under Averell (about 2,500) or the troops of the Departments of Washington, Susquehanna, or Middle. I simply forward it you as a statement, showing the number of men for duty south of the Potomac, hoping soon to furnish complete all reports required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

* For revised statements of losses at the Opequon, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, see pp. 112, 120, 131.

[Inclosure.]

Field return of troops in the field belonging to the Middle Military Division, September 10, 1864.

Troops.	Present for duty.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	
Sixth Army Corps:			
Infantry	668	12,028	12,674
Artillery	22	626	648
Nineteenth Army Corps:			
Infantry	660	12,150	12,810
Artillery	7	208	215
Army of West Virginia:			
Infantry	306	6,834	7,140
Artillery	12	355	367
Cavalry (General Torbert)	339	6,126	6,465
Artillery	7	346	353
Military District of Harper's Ferry[a]	204	4,611	4,815
Total	2,203*	43,284	45,487

[a] Artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 20, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

Have just heard of your great victory. God bless you all, officers and men. Strongly inclined to come up and see you.

A. LINCOLN.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 20, 1864. (Sent 8 p. m.)

Major-General SHERIDAN,
In the Field:

Please accept for yourself and your gallant army the thanks of the President and this Department for your great battle and brilliant victory of yesterday.

The President has appointed you a brigadier-general in the Regular Army, and you have been assigned to the permanent command of the Middle Division. One hundred guns were fired here at noon to-day in honor of your victory.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the Field, City Point, Va., September 22, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Strasburg, Va.:

I congratulate you and the army serving under you for the great victory just achieved. It has been most opportune in point of time

*So in original. The addition of the column is 2,225, which, if the factors are correctly stated, would make the "aggregate" 45,509.

and effect. It will open again to the Government and to the public the very important line of road from Baltimore to the Ohio, and also the Chesapeake Canal. Better still, it wipes out much of the stain upon our arms by previous disasters in that locality. May your good work continue is now the prayer of all loyal men.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 12, 1864. (Sent 9 p. m.)

Major-General SHERIDAN:

This Department again tenders its thanks to you, and through you to Major-General Torbert, Generals Merritt and Custer, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for the brilliant victory won last Sunday by their gallantry over the rebel cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley. Under gallant leaders your cavalry has become the efficient arm in this war that it has proved in other countries, and is winning by its exploits the admiration of the Government and the country.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 22, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army the thanks of the nation and my own personal admiration and gratitude for the month's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and especially for the splendid work of October 19, 1864.

Your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 282. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 14, 1864.*

Ordered by the President.

* * * * * * *

II. That for the personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops, displayed by Philip H. Sheridan, on the 19th day of October, at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed Major-General in the U. S. Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 20. } *Washington, February 11, 1865.*

The following joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America is published for the information of all concerned:

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 13.]

JOINT RESOLUTION tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, and the officers and men under his command.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, and to the officers and men under his command, for the gallantry, military skill, and courage displayed in the brilliant series of victories achieved by them in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and especially for their services at Cedar Run on the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which retrieved the fortunes of the day and thus averted a great disaster.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to communicate this resolution to Major-General Sheridan, and through him to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Approved February 9, 1865.
By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

*Itinerary of the U. S. Forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.**

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.†

August 1 and 2.—In camp at Frederick, Md.

August 3.—Moved by way of Slabtown and Buckeystown across the Monocacy and encamped on the bank, where the corps remained until the night of the 5th, when it moved to Monocacy Junction.

August 6.—Embarked on the cars in the morning and arrived at Halltown, Va., in the afternoon.

August 7 to 9.—Encamped at Halltown, Va.

August 10.—Moved to near Berryville.

August 11.—Moved to Milford pike, near the Opequon Creek.

August 12.—Moved to Cedar Creek, three miles from Strasburg.

August 13.—Advanced to hill overlooking Strasburg, and same night returned to Cedar Creek.

August 14 to 16.—Remained at Cedar Creek.

August 17.—Moved to Opequon Creek, on Berryville pike, leaving one brigade (First Brigade, First Division) at Winchester. This brigade was engaged, and lost about 300 officers and men.

August 18.—Moved to near Charlestown, encamping on Smithfield pike.

August 19 and 20.—At Charlestown.

* From returns of the commands indicated for August, September, October, November, and December, 1864.

† Commanded by Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright.

August 21.—Enemy attacked us, the corps losing about 275 in killed and wounded; repulsed the attack of the enemy; moved at night to Halltown.

August 22 to 27.—Remained at Halltown.

August 28.—Moved to near Charlestown, on Smithfield pike, where the corps remained until the 31st.

September 1 to 3.—Encamped near Charlestown.

September 3.—Marched to Clifton, near Berryville.

September 3 to 19.—Remained there.

September 13.—A reconnaissance was made to the Opequon by the Second Division. It returned same day.

September 19.—Moved to the Opequon; crossed and participated in the engagement of that day.

September 20.—Moved from Winchester at daylight; marched to Strasburg and encamped.

September 21.—Took an advanced position from the enemy at Fisher's Hill.

September 22.—Participated in the battle of Fisher's Hill and marched in pursuit of the enemy, encamping at Woodstock.

September 23.—Continued pursuit and encamped one mile south of Edenburg.

September 24.—Moved to a point four miles south of New Market and encamped.

September 25.—Marched to Harrisonburg. Remained there until the 29th.

September 29.—Moved to Mount Crawford and encamped.

September 30.—Returned to Harrisonburg.

October 1 to 6.—Remained in camp at Harrisonburg.

October 6.—Marched from Harrisonburg to near Mount Jackson, encamping at Rude's Hill.

October 7.—Marched to vicinity of Woodstock and encamped.

October 8.—Moved to Strasburg; remained there until the 10th.

October 10.—Moved to vicinity of Front Royal; remained there until the 13th.

October 13.—Marched toward Ashby's Gap. On arriving near the Shenandoah River and Ashby's Gap the orders were countermanded; moved back to Millwood and encamped.

October 14.—Broke camp at 2 a. m., and marched to Cedar Creek, encamping on the north bank; remained until the 19th.

October 19.—Participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, in which the enemy were seriously defeated.

October 20 to 31.—Remained in our old camps.

November 1 to 8.—Remained in camp at Cedar Creek.

November 9.—Moved to vicinity of Kernstown and encamped.

November 9 to 30.—Remained in camp near Kernstown; slight skirmishing with the enemy on the 10th and 11th.

December 1.—First Division broke camp near Kernstown; marched to Stephenson's Station and took cars for Washington; arrived there on the 2d and at once embarked on transports for City Point.

December 4.—Arrived at City Point; proceeded in cars to Parke's Station; from thence marched to the line of works, and relieved the Third Division, Fifth Corps. Remained in camp until the 9th instant.

December 9.—The division moved out to Hatcher's Run as a support to a reconnaissance made by General Miles, of the Second Corps.

December 10.—Returned to camp, where they still remain.

December 1 to 9.—Second Division remained near Kernstown; broke camp on the 9th and marched to Stephenson's Station and took cars for Washington.

December 10.—Arrived in Washington and embarked on transports for City Point.

December 16.—Arrived in front of Petersburg and encamped.

Third Division remained in camp near Kernstown until the 3d.

December 3.—Broke camp, and marched to Stephenson's Station; took cars for Washington.

December 4.—Arrived in Washington and embarked on transports for City Point.

December 6.—Arrived at City Point; moved to the line of works and relieved part of the Fifth Corps.

December 9.—Made a reconnaissance to the Vaughan road.

December 10.—Returned to camp.

December 11 to 31.—Remained there.

First Division.

August 2.—Moved from camp near Frederick City and marched to the vicinity of Buckeystown, where we remained until the 5th.

August 5.—Moved as guard to the train to Harper's Ferry; encamped at Halltown, where we remained until the 9th.

August 9 [*10*].—With the rest of the corps commenced the movement up the Valley to Strasburg.

August 16.—Moved down the Valley.

August 18.—Arrived at Charlestown.

August 21.—Moved back as far as Halltown; remained until the 28th, when the command moved as far as Charlestown, taking up its old position.

September 1 and 2.—In camp near Charlestown, Va.

September 3.—Moved from camp near Charlestown, Va., and marched as far as Clifton and intrenched and remained until the 19th.

September 19.—With the rest of the corps, moved to the Opequon; crossed that stream and participated in the engagement of that day.

September 20.—Left Winchester at daylight and marched to Strasburg and encamped for the night.

September 22.—Participated in the battle of Fisher's Hill and followed up the enemy to Harrisonburg.

September 29.—Marched to Mount Crawford and encamped for the night.

September 30.—Moved back to Harrisonburg and encamped.

October 1.—The division was encamped at Harrisonburg, Va.

October 6.—Moved from Harrisonburg to Mount Jackson, twenty-four miles.

October 7.—Moved from Mount Jackson to Woodstock, twelve miles.

October 8.—Marched to Strasburg; remained in camp at that place until the 10th, when the division moved to Front Royal.

October 13.—Moved to Millwood.

October 14.—Moved back to Cedar Creek, where we remained in camp until the 19th, when the division, with the other divisions of the corps, participated in the fight of that day. At night the old camps were reoccupied.

November 9.—Changed camp from Cedar Creek to Kernstown, four miles south of Winchester, Va.

November 11.—Reconnaissance on the part of the enemy against the right.

November 14.—Enemy retired to and over Cedar Creek.

November 15.—Commenced intrenching the front line.

November 21.—Division, with the rest of the corps, reviewed by General Sheridan.

November 30.—Received orders to start for Petersburg.

First Brigade, First Division.

[*August.*]—The brigade has been in all of the engagements in which the Sixth Corps has participated during the month.

[*September.*]—Since last return (September 1) the brigade has been in all of the engagements in which the Sixth Corps has participated.

[*October.*]—Since last return the brigade has been in all of the engagements in which the Sixth Corps has participated.

[*November.*]—Since last return the brigade has been encamped near Winchester, Va.

December 1.—The brigade broke camp near Winchester, Va., and marched to Stephenson's Station; from thence by rail to Washington and boat to City Point.

December 4.—Arrived at City Point.

December 5.—Left City Point and arrived at its present camp near Petersburg.

Second Brigade, First Division.

August 1.—In camp about four miles from Frederick City, on Jefferson road.

August 2.—Quiet in camp.

August 3.—Marched to Monocacy and encamped.

August 5.—At 12 p. m. commenced march for Harper's Ferry.

August 6.—Arrived at Harper's Ferry at 3 p. m.; encamped at Halltown at 6 p. m.

August 10.—Marched at 6 a. m. and encamped at Clifton; fifteen miles.

August 11.—Marched at 5 a. m. and encamped six miles from Winchester, southeast.

August 12.—Marched at 7.30 a. m. in rear of trains and encamped at Middletown.

August 13.—Crossed Cedar Creek at 7 a. m. and halted one mile and a half from Strasburg; enemy found in position; recrossed Cedar Creek; encamped on old ground.

August 14.—Quiet in camp.

August 15.—Changed camp.

August 16.—Commenced march for Winchester at 10 p. m.

August 17.—Continued march; passed through Winchester at 8 a. m. and encamped on Opequon at 4.30 p. m.

August 18.—Took position on Opequon at 3.30 a. m.; marched at 6 a. m. via Berryville and encamped two miles from Charlestown.

August 19 and 20.—Quiet in camp.

August 21.—Enemy appeared at 8 a. m.; skirmishing all day.

August 22.—Retired at 2 a. m. toward Harper's Ferry and encamped on former ground. At 12 m. moved to Crook's left and remained in reserve; enemy in front, not disposed to attack.

August 28.—Marched at 7 a. m. and encamped one mile and a half from Charlestown, in the position held on the 21st instant.

August 29 to 31.—Quiet in camp.

November 9.—Broke camp at Cedar Creek; marched to Kernstown and encamped, remaining until the end of the month.

Third Brigade, First Division.

August 2.—Moved from camp near Frederick City and marched to the vicinity of Buckeystown, where we remained until the 5th.

August 5.—Moved as guard to the trains to Harper's Ferry; encamped at Halltown, where we remained until the 9th [10th], when, with the rest of the corps, we commenced the movement up the Valley.

August 12.—The brigade was detached from the rest of the division and ordered to garrison Winchester.

August 13.—Relieved by General Kenly's troops; marched as guard to the trains as far as Middletown, rejoining the division at Cedar Creek; remained until the night of the 16th, when the command marched, reaching the Opequon the following afternoon.

August 18.—Marched in the morning to the vicinity of Charlestown.

August 21.—The enemy attacked our picket-line, the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers and Second Rhode Island Volunteers on the line. At night moved back as far as Halltown.

August 22.—In the afternoon ordered to support of the Army of West Virginia. Remained in this position until the 31st, when the command moved as far as Charlestown, taking up its old position.

September 3.—Moved from camp near Charlestown, Va., and marched as far as Clifton, where the position was intrenched, and the command remained in it until the morning of the 19th.

September 19.—Moved out to the Opequon; crossed that stream shortly after daylight and participated in the engagement of that day, losing 16 commissioned officers and 228 enlisted men.

September 20.—The command was assigned to duty at Winchester, where it remained as a garrison to the post to the close of the month.

October 29.—Broke camp at Winchester, Va.; escorted a wagon-train to Middletown, leaving the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers in Winchester, Va. Arrived at Middletown about 3 p. m.; went into camp on the right of the Second Brigade, where the brigade has remained since that time.

December 1.—The brigade left its camp near Kernstown; proceeded by rail from Stephenson's Depot to Washington.

December 2.—Took transports.

December 4.—Shortly after noon reached City Point, where the command was debarked and proceeded by rail to Parke's Station.

Second Division.

August 3.—Moved from Frederick to Buckeystown.

August 6.—Moved to Harper's Ferry.

August 7.—Moved to Halltown.

August 11.—Moved to Cedar Creek via Charlestown.

August 12.—Moved to Strasburg.

August 14.—Moved back to Cedar Creek.

August 18.—Moved back to Charlestown.

August 21.—Engaged with the enemy, and moved back to Halltown.

August 28.—Moved to Charlestown.

September 4 [*3*].—Broke camp at Charlestown and marched to Clifton, near Berryville.

September 13.—Marched on a reconnaissance to Opequon Creek; at Gilbert's Crossing encountered the enemy and skirmished all day. After dark returned to old camp near Berryville, Va.

September 19.—Broke camp and marched across the Opequon Creek, on the Berryville and Winchester pike. The division formed in one line near Winchester; attacked the enemy—Early's army; took many prisoners and drove the enemy beyond Winchester. Casualties this day in the division about 550.

September 20.—Marched from Winchester via Stephensburg and Middletown to Strasburg.

September 21.—Marched on the right of Strasburg; encountered the enemy; First Brigade drove them from a commanding crest. The division took position and intrenched during the night in front of Fisher's Hill.

September 22.—The division participated in the great battle of this day; advanced and engaged the enemy, capturing some 300 prisoners, 7 pieces of artillery, and 1 battle-flag; casualties about 50; followed the enemy all night.

September 23.—Rested in the morning at Woodstock and marched in the p. m. beyond Edenburg.

September 24.—Moved forward to Mount Jackson; drove the enemy's rear guard; passed New Market and encamped beyond.

September 25.—Marched to Harrisonburg and encamped.

September 29.—Marched to Mount Crawford.

September 30.—Returned to Harrisonburg, Va.

October 1.—Lay encamped at Harrisonburg.

October 6.—Broke camp near Harrisonburg; marched twenty-one miles and encamped between New Market and Mount Jackson.

October 7.—Marched eighteen miles and encamped near Woodstock.

October 8.—Marched to Strasburg.

October 10.—Marched to near Front Royal.

October 13.—Left camp near Front Royal, and proceeded to the Shenandoah (Berry's Ferry), with orders to march by Ashby's Gap and Aldie pike to Alexandria. On reaching the Shenandoah we were ordered back, and returned to Millwood and encamped for the night.

October 14.—At 1 a. m. broke camp and marched by way of White Post and Newtown to Middletown, Va.; took position and went into camp.

October 15.—At Middletown, Va.

October 19.—Fought the battle of Cedar Creek, in which the enemy was beaten.

October 21.—Crossed Cedar Creek and encamped in position on the heights over Strasburg; erected fortifications and remained during the rest of the month.

November 1.—In camp at Strasburg, Va.

November 9.—Moved to position near Kernstown, Va.

November 11.—Slight skirmishing with the enemy.

First Brigade, Second Division.

September 3.—At 5 a. m. moved from camp near Charlestown to Clifton.

September 4.—Built a line of rifle-pits extending northeast to the Smithfield pike, connecting on the left with Third Division.

September 13.—Second Division marched on a reconnaissance to Opequon Creek, near the crossing of the Summit pike and Winchester road. Returned to camp at dark.

September 19.—Battle of Winchester.

September 20.—At 6 a. m. moved south; passed through Strasburg and Middletown; crossed Cedar Creek.

September 21.—Moved to the right and front two or three miles, skirmishing with the enemy; charged and carried a prominent crest under the supervision of General Sheridan.

September 22.—Engaged in battle of Fisher's Hill; captured redoubt, with four-gun battery.

September 23.—Moved to a mile south of Edenburg.

September 24.—Moved to Hawkinsburg and Mount Pleasant [Mount Jackson]; crossed North Fork of the Shenandoah.

September 25.—Moved to Harrisonburg.

September 29.—Moved to Mount Crawford.

September 30.—Returned to Harrisonburg.

October 1.—Camp near Harrisonburg, in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

October 6.—Marched to Mount Jackson.

October 7.—Marched two miles north of Woodstock.

October 8.—Marched to Strasburg.

October 10.—Marched to the junction of the North and South Forks of the Shenandoah, near Front Royal.

October 13.—Marched with the rest of the corps to Berry's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, near Ashby's Gap, via White Post and Millwood, with orders to proceed to Alexandria for shipment to Fort Monroe. When about to ford the river an order came from General Sheridan to march back to Middletown; countermarched to Millwood and bivouacked.

October 14.—At 2.30 a. m. started for Middletown, via White Post and Stephensburg; arrived there at 2 p. m. and formed on the right of the Nineteenth Corps.

October 19.—Engaged in the battle of Cedar Creek.

October 21.—Moved with the rest of the division to the hill north of Strasburg and intrenched the position.

October 31.—Reviewed by Brevet Major-General Getty.

December 1.—In camp three miles south of Winchester, Va.

December 9.—Broke camp and marched to Stephenson's Depot.

December 10.—Marched to within two miles south of Charlestown, Va.

December 11.—Marched to Jefferson, Md., via Harper's Ferry.

December 12.—Marched to Monocacy Junction, Md.

December 13.—Took cars for Washington; arrived there at 9 p. m. same day.

December 14.—Embarked on steam-boats for City Point.

December 16.—Debarked; took cars for Patrick's Station on the military railroad; arrived there the same night.

December 31.—In camp near Patrick's Station, Va.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

September 3.—Moved from Bolivar to Charlestown.

September 7.—Moved to near Berryville.

September 14 [13].—Made a reconnaissance to Opequon Creek.

September 19.—Moved at 2 a. m. and engaged the enemy at Opequon Creek.

September 20.—Followed the enemy to Strasburg.

September 22.—Engaged the enemy at Fisher's Hill; drove them and followed up to Woodstock.

September 23.—Marched at 12 m. to Edenburg.

September 24.—Marched through Mount Jackson to New Market.

September 25.—Marched to Harrisonburg.

September 29.—Marched at 4.30 a. m. to Mount Crawford.

September 30.—Moved at 12 m. back to Harrisonburg.

October 6.—Marched from Harrisonburg to New Market.

October 7.—Marched from New Market to Woodstock.

October 8.—Marched from Woodstock to Strasburg.

October 10.—Marched to North Fork of Shenandoah River.

October 11.—Marched to Front Royal, sending one regiment in town as provost guard.

October 13.—Marched to Millwood.

October 14.—Marched from Millwood to Middletown.

October 19.—Engaged the enemy at Cedar Creek.

October 21.—Moved to near Strasburg and intrenched, in which position the brigade now lays [31st].

November 11.—Broke camp near Strasburg at 2 a. m. and marched to near Winchester, where we are now encamped [30th].

December 9.—Broke camp near Winchester at 5 a. m.; marched to Stephenson's Depot and took cars for Washington.

December 10.—Embarked at 5 p. m. on transports for City Point.

December 12.—Marched for Patrick's Station, where we are now encamped [31st].

Third Division.

August 1 and 2.—The division remained in camp near Frederick City, Md.

August 2.—General Ricketts took command of the division.

August 3.—Marched to Buckeystown and encamped.

August 6.—At about 9 p. m. the division marched to Frederick Junction.

August 7.—Took cars and arrived at Harper's Ferry about noon; went into camp near Halltown.

August 10.—Marched at 5 a. m. About 4 p. m. encamped near Berryville.

August 11.—Continued the march and encamped near White Post for the night.

August 12.—Marched by way of Newtown and Middletown and encamped near Cedar Creek.

August 13.—Advanced in battle order toward Strasburg. At 10 p. m. moved back to old camp of the morning.

August 16.—At 8 p. m. withdrew; marched all night.

August 17.—Reached Winchester at daylight; continued the march; encamped on the east side of the Opequon Creek.

August 18.—Resumed the march; at dark bivouacked near Charlestown.

August 21.—Skirmished with the enemy; division lost 2 killed, 13 wounded.

August 22.—At 2 a. m. moved back to old camp at Halltown.

August 28.—Moved out of works to Flowing Spring and encamped in that neighborhood.

August 29.—At 3 p. m. division was sent out to Middleway to support cavalry.

August 30 and 31.—In vicinity of Middleway.

September 3.—Broke camp near Charlestown, Va., and marched to Clifton Place, near Berryville, where the division encamped.

September 18.—Received orders to move, which, however, were countermanded.

September 19.—Broke camp at 2 a. m. and marched to the Opequon Creek, crossing at the Berryville pike, and encountered the enemy about three miles from Winchester. An advance was made at 11.40 a. m., which, however, was unsuccessful. We were forced to fall back some 200 yards, where we immediately reformed and retook our ground. At 4 p. m. a general advance was made, and after a stubborn fight the enemy gave way in disorder and fled from the field. After pursuing them beyond Winchester, the division encamped for the night on the Strasburg road near Winchester.

September 20.—Resumed the pursuit at daybreak; marched up the Valley pike to Strasburg, where the enemy had taken position on Fisher's Hill.

September 21.—Skirmishing was continued all day.

September 22.—At 4 p. m. the division, in connection with the Eighth Corps,* charged the enemy on his left, completely routing him, capturing a number of prisoners and several pieces of artillery. The pursuit was continued all night.

September 23.—Halted at Woodstock at sunrise. At 12 m. marched to Edenburg and encamped for the night.

September 24.—Continued the pursuit to a point four miles south of New Market and encamped for the night.

September 25.—Moved to Harrisonburg and encamped near town.

September 29.—Marched to Mount Crawford and encamped to the left of the pike.

September 30.—At noon broke camp and marched to our former position near Harrisonburg.

October 6.—Broke camp near Harrisonburg at daylight and marched down the Valley, passed through New Market, and encamped at Rude's Hill, near Mount Jackson.

October 7.—Resumed the march at an early hour, and marched with corps to the vicinity of Woodstock and halted for the night.

October 8.—Continued the march to Strasburg, and encamped in the suburbs of the town.

October 10.—Broke camp and marched with the corps to the vicinity of Front Royal and went into camp.

October 13.—Marched toward Ashby's Gap with the corps. Upon arriving at the Shenandoah River the orders were countermanded; went into camp at Millwood.

October 14.—At 1 a. m. received orders to march at once. Proceeded to Cedar Creek and encamped on its northern bank.

October 19.—The enemy made an impetuous attack about daylight on the left of our lines. The division became briskly engaged with the enemy, but was forced to retire to a new position, being outflanked in the morning. At 10.30 a. m. General Sheridan arrived. At 2 p. m. a general advance was ordered, and the enemy were routed and driven from the field. The loss in the division in this engagement was quite severe.

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* Army of West Virginia, under Crook.

October 20 to 31.—Remained in our old camps.

November 1 to 8.—Remained in camp at Cedar Creek, Va.

November 9.—Broke camp at an early hour and marched with the corps to Kernstown and encamped.

November 10 and 11.—The enemy made a strong demonstration in our front, but not effecting anything they withdrew.

During the remainder of the month the division remained quietly in camp, nothing occurring worthy of note.

December 3.—The division broke camp near Kernstown, Va., and marched to Stephenson's Depot; took the cars for Washington.

December 4.—Arrived at Washington and took passage on transports.

December 5 and 6.—Arrived at City Point.

First Brigade, Third Division.

August 1.—The brigade was stationed at Frederick, Md.

August 3.—Marched to Buckeystown, Md.

August 5.—Marched to Monocacy Junction, Md.; at which place took cars to Harper's Ferry.

August 10.—Commenced marching up the Shenandoah Valley, going as far as Strasburg.

August 16.—Commenced falling back; at Charlestown halted a few days.

August 21.—Engaged with the enemy; our loss 2 killed and 10 wounded. In the night fell back to vicinity of Bolivar Heights, where we remained until the 28th, when we again advanced toward Charlestown. Our situation at present [31st] is on the pike between Smithfield and Charlestown, about three miles from the latter place.

[*September.*]—Nothing of importance occurred the first two weeks of the present month, the brigade remaining in camp near Clifton, Va.

September 19.—At 2.30 a. m. the brigade, in conjunction with the whole army, moved in the direction of the Opequon Creek. The enemy were met immediately after crossing the stream, and at 11.40 a. m. the enemy's lines were assaulted, and after a desperate battle the enemy were routed in the greatest confusion, we capturing several guns and many prisoners. The enemy retreated in great disorder to Fisher's Hill.

September 22.—Fought them again at Fisher's Hill, completely routing the whole of Early's army. Our loss in the two above engagements was very severe, amounting in killed and wounded to 257, including 3 officers killed and 17 wounded. We followed the retreating enemy up the Valley to Mount Crawford.

September 30.—Moved back to Harrisonburg, where the brigade is now encamped.

October 6.—Remained at Harrisonburg from the 1st of the month up to the present date, when at 6 a. m. we broke camp and proceeded down the Valley; passed New Market in the evening and camped.

October 7.—Marched to Woodstock.

October 8.—Marched to Strasburg and encamped.

October 10.—Moved toward Front Royal, passing through Middletown.

October 14.—At 3.30 a. m. returned to Middletown and encamped, where we remained until the morning of the 19th.

October 19.—About 5 a. m. were aroused by heavy firing in our front, and it soon became apparent that the enemy were making a desperate attack on our front and left flank. They succeeded in driving the

Eighth and Nineteenth Corps from their position in great disorder. We withstood the shock for some time, when we were ordered to fall back to a new position, which we did steadily, although under a most galling fire. About 12 m., General Sheridan arriving on the ground, our lines were reformed, and at 3.30 p. m. we in turn charged the enemy's lines. For some time it was doubtful whether we would succeed in driving the enemy, but our troops, chagrined at our defeat and loss in the morning, resolved to conquer or die. In about an hour the rebel column gave way and fled in great disorder, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, besides their artillery, camp and garrison equipage. The victory was most complete, the enemy fleeing perfectly demoralized. The same evening we occupied the camp we left in the morning, where we are at present [October 31].

December 3.—This command left its works near Winchester, Va., and marched to Stephenson's Depot, and there took cars for Washington, D. C.

December 4.—Arrived in Washington at 7 a. m. and embarked on transports, and at 1.30 p. m. left for City Point, Va.

December 5.—Reached City Point at 9.30 a. m. and marched to Parke's Station, and occupied camp left by Fifth Corps, where it is still encamped [31st].

Second Brigade, Third Division.

August 1 and 2.—Remained in camp near Frederick City, Md.

August 3.—Marched to Buckeystown and encamped.

August 5.—Marched to Monocacy Junction.

August 6.—Took cars and were conveyed to Pitzer's Station; from thence the troops marched to vicinity of Halltown and encamped.

August 10.—Took up line of march up the Valley, passing through Charlestown; encamped for the night at Clifton farm.

August 11.—Continued the march to White Post.

August 12.—Marched through Newtown, Middletown, and halted for the night near Cedar Creek.

August 13.—Crossed Cedar Creek and advanced to Strasburg, where the enemy was found in force. At 8 p. m. the troops retired across the creek and encamped.

August 16.—At 8 p. m. broke camp and retreated toward Harper's Ferry; continued the march all night.

August 17.—Passed through Winchester, halting near the town for breakfast; encamped near Opequon Creek.

August 18.—Continued the retreat through Berryville; encamped one mile west of Charlestown.

August 21.—Enemy made demonstration on our front. After heavy skirmishing our forces fell back to Halltown and resumed our former camp.

August 22 to 26.—Erected fortifications; skirmishing going on almost constantly.

August 27.—Enemy retired from our front.

August 28.—Broke camp at 3 a. m. and advanced toward Charlestown and established our position one mile west of town; enemy made slight resistance.

August 29.—Enemy drove in our cavalry pickets; Third Division was ordered to the front. Skirmishers were thrown forward, who easily drove the enemy several miles; established camp four miles west of Charlestown.

August 30.—Slight skirmishing.

August 31.—Nothing of importance occurred.

September 1 and 2.—Remained in camp near Charlestown, Va.

September 3.—Broke camp at an early hour and marched with the corps to Clifton farm, near Berryville, where the troops encamped.

September 19.—Broke camp at 2 a. m. and marched with the corps in the direction of Winchester; found the enemy in force near Opequon Creek; formed in line of battle, and at 12 m. made a charge on the enemy. Owing to the want of connection between the lines of Sixth and Nineteenth Corps the charge was repulsed by the enemy. Our lines were reformed and the lost ground was recovered. At 4 p. m. another assault was made which proved successful; the enemy's lines were broken and they fled in confusion. After pursuing the enemy through Winchester the troops bivouacked for the night near the town.

September 20.—Marched to Strasburg, where the enemy was found in position at Fisher's Hill.

September 21.—Heavy skirmishing all day.

September 22.—At 4 p. m., in connection with the First Brigade and the Eighth Corps, the brigade made a flank movement to the left and rear of the enemy. At 6 p. m. a charge was made, which threw the rebels into disorder. They fled precipitately, abandoning everything in their hasty retreat. Active pursuit was commenced, which lasted all night.

September 23 to 25.—Continued the pursuit of the enemy, with occasional skirmishing, to Harrisonburg, where the troops encamped.

September 29.—Broke camp and marched with the corps to the village of Mount Crawford, seven miles up the Valley pike, and encamped.

September 30.—At 12 m. marched back to Harrisonburg and resumed our former position.

October 1 to 5.—Were encamped near the town of Harrisonburg.

October 6.—Broke camp and took up line of march down the Valley; passed through New Market and encamped for the night at Rude's Hill, near Mount Jackson.

October 7.—Started at an early hour and marched to Woodstock and encamped near the town.

October 8.—Continued the march to Strasburg and encamped near the Shenandoah River.

October 10.—Broke camp and marched with the corps to Front Royal and went into camp one mile north of town.

October 13.—Received orders to proceed to Alexandria with the corps. Having arrived at the Shenandoah River, near Ashby's Gap, the orders were countermanded and the command went into camp at Millwood.

October 14.—At 1 a. m. orders to march were received. At 3 a. m. the brigade moved with the corps to Cedar Creek, where we took position on the right of the Nineteenth Corps, the First Brigade being formed on our left.

October 19.—Enemy made a desperate assault on the extreme left of our line under cover of the darkness and a dense fog. For a time the foe was held in check, but soon they had completely routed the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps and the Sixth Corps fell back. Finally the brigade retired, in connection with the corps, to a strong position near Middletown, where the enemy were held at bay until 4 p. m., when a charge was made along our entire line and the rebels were driven in confusion from the field. They left all their artillery and many prisoners in our hands. The brigade returned to its former position.

October 20 to 31.—Nothing of importance happened. Still remain in camp.

November 1 to 8.—Were encamped near Middletown, Va.

November 9.—Marched with the corps to vicinity of Kernstown, Va.; took position a short distance west of the village.

November 10 to 30.—Much time was spent in drilling recruits and in erecting fortifications. No event of importance transpired during the month.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

December 1 and 2.—The brigade was encamped near Kernstown, Va.

December 3.—Broke camp at 8 a. m. and marched with the division to Stephenson's Depot, where the troops were shipped on cars.

December 4.—Arrived in Washington and embarked on transports.

December 5 and 6.—The command reached City Point and were conveyed to the front by cars.

DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

September 1.—The corps was in camp near Charlestown, W. Va., where it remained until the 3d.

September 3.—Moved to a position near Berryville, Va., where it remained, performing the ordinary camp duties, until the 19th.

September 19.—At 2 a. m. the corps marched, via Berryville and Winchester pike, across the Opequon and went into position on the right of the Sixth Corps. (For report of the operations of the Nineteenth Corps in the engagement of Winchester attention is invited to my report of October 3, forwarded to the adjutant-general of the Middle Military Division.†)

September 20.—Marched to a position across Cedar Creek, near Strasburg.

September 21.—Moved the corps to the right of its position of the 20th.

September 22.—Moved to the right and front of the position of the 21st. (For report of the operations of the corps in the engagement of this date at Fisher's Hill, Va., attention is invited to report of October 3, forwarded to the adjutant-general of the Middle Military Division.†) Pursued the enemy, the Nineteenth Corps in advance, to Woodstock, where the corps arrived about 4 a. m. of the 23d.

September 23.—At 12 m. marched to a position beyond Edenburg.

September 24.—Marched to a position near New Market.

September 25.—Marched to Harrisonburg, Nineteenth Corps in advance, skirmishing briskly with the enemy. Remained at Harrisonburg until the 29th.

September 29.—At 5 a. m. marched to Mount Crawford.

September 30.—Returned to Harrisonburg.

First Brigade, First Division.

The brigade was in camp near Charlestown, W. Va., at the time of making last return [August 31], behind rifle-pits.

September 3.—Marched to near Berryville, and out on the Summit Point pike; nine miles.

September 4.—Built works.

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* Commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. William H. Emory.

† See p. 279.

September 19.—Marched at 3 a. m. in rear of the Sixth Corps and of Grover's division, of this corps. Engaged the enemy at 12 m. on the extreme right of our army. Checked the rebel advance, which had thrown the Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, into rout. Held this position against a front and flank fire until 3 p. m., when General Crook's troops relieved us—eleven miles.

September 20.—Marched to Cedar Creek and crossed; seventeen miles.

September 21.—Changed position to right and front; three miles.

September 22.—At 4 a. m. moved farther to right and front. At 1 p. m. the One hundred and sixteenth New York, four companies of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, and the whole brigade skirmish line charged on the enemy's skirmishers' rifle-pits, with details from other divisions, and took them. At 6 p. m. made final charge on Fisher's Hill (excepting One hundred and fourteenth New York, on duty in Strasburg). The enemy did not wait for us to get within musket-range, as Crook's command had flanked them; followed the retreating rebels all night with great vigor.

September 23.—Arrived at Woodstock at 3 a. m.; twelve miles; trains came up; drew rations and marched at 1 p. m. to Edenburg; five miles.

September 24.—Marched to Mount Jackson; skirmished from thence six miles beyond New Market, driving the enemy; twenty miles.

September 25.—Marched to Harrisonburg and encamped; thirteen miles.

September 27.—The Ninetieth New York Regiment reported after veteran furlough.

September 29.—The Sixth and Nineteenth Corps marched to Mount Crawford; eight miles.

September 30.—Returned from reconnaissance to Harrisonburg; eight miles.

The regiments have been without their books, &c., since the 18th instant.

[*October.*]—The army was at Harrisonburg, Va., at last of September.

October 6.—Fell back to north of New Market; twenty-two miles.

October 7.—Marched through Mount Jackson and Woodstock; seventeen miles.

October 8.—Marched back to Fisher's Hill and over Tumbling Run; nine miles.

October 10.—Marched across Cedar Creek and into camp; four miles.

October 13.—The Eighth Corps attacked; brigade under arms all the afternoon.

October 15.—Reconnaissance of division toward Strasburg; returned without engagement or loss.

October 19.—Battle of Cedar Creek. This brigade was engaged about one hour. After the first surprise of the left of the army it fell back in good order to near Newtown, firing and checking the enemy. General Sheridan arrived about noon and halted the army. Moved forward and charged the rebels at 4 p. m. with success three times, this brigade being third in line from the right of the army. Marched after the battle to the right of Strasburg, Colonel Davis commanding brigade. Colonel Love personally captured the flag of the Second South Carolina Regiment, and was sent with it to Washington by General Sheridan.

October 21.—Returned to old camp at Cedar Creek.

November 2.—Encamped at Cedar Creek, Va.

November 9.—Moved from Cedar Creek to near Newtown, Va.

November 12.—Made a reconnaissance near Newtown, Va., and drove the enemy, who showed but a small force, from their position, with a loss to the brigade of only two enlisted men, who were slightly wounded.

November 14.—Commenced strengthening and making permanent our temporary fortifications, previously thrown up.

[*December.*]—At making out of last return were at Camp Russell, near Newtown, Va. Remained in that camp until the 30th, when the corps was moved to Camp Sheridan, near Winchester.

Second Brigade, First Division.

August 4.—The brigade left Monocacy Junction, since which time it has been actively employed with the Nineteenth Army Corps in the campaign of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. No engagement has taken place in which the brigade has taken part. The headquarters of the brigade has been in the field during that time.

[*September.*]—The brigade has been actively engaged in the expedition of Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Middle Military Division, in the Shenandoah Valley.

September 19.—It took an active part in the action near Winchester. It was also engaged in the action at Fisher's Hill, or North Mountain, and was one of the foremost in the pursuit of the enemy to Mount Crawford, Va., from whence it returned to Harrisonburg on the 30th instant.

October 6.—The brigade, with its corps, left Harrisonburg, Va., and fell back slowly to Cedar Creek, Va.

October 11.—Arrived at Cedar Creek and went into camp.

October 19.—The enemy attacked the position, when a severe battle ensued. The brigade was ordered into action at daybreak and succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy for a short time, when, by reason of being flanked on right and left, it was obliged to fall back with the balance of the army about four miles, when an advance was made, driving the enemy. The old camp was regained about sunset, when the brigade was ordered to continue the pursuit.

October 20.—Advanced and occupied Strasburg that night.

October 21.—Returned to Cedar Creek and encamped.

[*November.*]—Brigade remained in camp at Cedar Creek until the morning of the 9th, when, with the army, it fell back about eight miles. It was placed in position in the front, and has since been busily engaged in strongly fortifying the position.

[*December.*]—Brigade remained at Camp Russell until the evening of December 20, when it moved, marching through the night; destination Summit Point, about twenty miles from Camp Russell. It is now guarding about ten miles of the military railroad in this valley, from the Opequon Creek to Charlestown.

Third Brigade, First Division.

August 4.—Marched across the Monocacy River at 7 p. m. and bivouacked.

August 5.—Moved at 8 a. m. to Harper's Ferry by railroad.

August 6.—Moved at 5 a. m.; crossed the Potomac; marched to Halltown, Va.; distance, five miles.

August 10.—Marched at daylight through Charlestown to Berryville.

August 11.—Marched at 5 a. m. to Middletown, Va.

August 14.—Returned to Winchester as escort to supply train.

August 17.—Moved at 3 a. m. to Summit Point as escort to supply train. Moved at 9 p. m. to Berryville with supply train.

August 18.—Marched at daylight in the direction of Harper's Ferry with supply train; halted at Flowing Spring.

August 21.—Moved at 10 a. m. to Bolivar Heights with supply train; ordered to report to Brigadier-General Stevenson, commanding post.

August 23.—Marched to the front; took position at extreme left of line; commenced erecting breast-works.

August 28.—Moved to Bolivar Heights; reported to Brigadier-General Stevenson.

September 20.—Marched at 11 p. m. from Bolivar Heights as escort to army supply train (900 wagons).

September 21.—Arrived at Winchester at 2 p. m.

September 22.—Left Winchester at 1 p. m. in charge of 125 officers and 1,380 men, prisoners of war.

September 23.—Arrived at Bolivar Heights at 3 p. m.

October 5.—Left Bolivar Heights, Va., at 11 a. m.; marched to Bunker Hill; encamped at 6.30 p. m.

October 6.—Marched at 7 a. m. in charge of supply train from Martinsburg; reached Winchester at 3 p. m.

October 7.—Left Winchester at 6 a. m.; marched to Cedar Creek and reported to General Sheridan.

October 9.—Marched with train to Winchester.

October 10.—Marched with train to Martinsburg.

October 12.—Escorted train to Winchester.

October 13.—The One hundred and thirty-third New York and Thirtieth Maine Volunteers escorted train to Ashby's Gap.

October 14.—The One hundred and thirty-third New York and Thirtieth Maine returned to Winchester. The One hundred and sixty-fifth New York escorted train to Martinsburg.

October 19.—The One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers returned to Winchester.

October 20.—The One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers escorted train to Martinsburg. The One hundred and thirty-third and One hundred and seventy-third New York and Thirtieth Maine escorted train to Cedar Creek, Va.

October 21.—The One hundred and seventy-third and One hundred and thirty-third New York and Thirtieth Maine returned to Winchester; the brigade marched with train and prisoners.

October 22.—Arrived at Martinsburg at 1 p. m.

October 25.—Left Martinsburg with train for Winchester.

October 26.—Left Winchester with train for Cedar Creek. Col. N. A. M. Dudley assumed command of brigade.

October 27.—Relieved from duty with wagon train and regularly encamped. The One hundred and sixty-second New York absent.

November 9.—Broke camp at daylight and marched in the direction of Winchester, six miles; halted near Newtown.

November 21.—Marched at 12.15 p. m. through Middletown as support to cavalry.

November 22.—Returned at 12 m. to camp.

December 30.—Broke camp at Camp Russell and marched to Stephenson's Depot.

Second Division.

August 1.—Troops of this division at James River were relieved; ordered to Washington and encamped near Fort Reno.

August 14.—Left camp; marched to Berryville, Va., via Leesburg and Snicker's Gap, where it joined the detachment of the Nineteenth Corps, under Brevet Major-General Emory.

August 18.—Commenced movement toward Harper's Ferry.

August 22.—Took up position at Halltown.

August 24.—This portion of the command had slight skirmish with the enemy in front, in which the loss in this division was 1 killed, 18 wounded, and 1 missing.

Troops composing the Fourth Brigade were assigned to this division by Special Orders, No. —, from headquarters Detachment Nineteenth Corps.

September 14.—Broke camp near Charlestown and marched toward Berryville. About 6 p. m. formed line of battle in support of General Crook's command, which had engaged the enemy. After the enemy retired, troops went into camp and remained until 2 a. m. of the 19th.

September 19.—The Nineteenth Corps marched by the Berryville pike across the Opequon Creek; formed line of battle on right of the Sixth Corps, and soon became heavily engaged with the enemy, losing heavily in killed and wounded. The enemy having been driven after the arrival of General Crook's command, this division encamped a short distance beyond Winchester about 8 p. m.

September 20.—Commenced march at 5 a. m. and encamped at Strasburg.

September 21.—Maneuvering in connection with the whole command for position.

September 22.—Attacked the enemy in position at Fisher's Hill, one mile beyond Strasburg. This division, being on the left of the line, captured four pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. Followed the enemy as far as Woodstock, engaging their rear guard twice during the night.

September 23.—At 4.30 a. m. halted at Woodstock. At 12 m. took up line of march and encamped at Edenburg.

Since then no engagements have taken place. (For detailed accounts of the operations of this division from 22d to 25th see official reports.)

[*October.*]—The return for September left the division near Harrisonburg, Va.

October 6.—Division, with corps, moved at daylight, marching that day within two miles of Mount Jackson; bivouacked for the night.

October 7.—Moved again at 6 a. m., marching through Woodstock, when we stopped for the night.

October 8.—Moved again at 6 a. m., marching to Fisher's Hill, where we formed line of battle to right of road, remaining in this position until 3 p. m., when the division moved back across the North Fork of the Shenandoah and went into camp.

October 10.—Moved back to the north of Cedar Creek.

October 16.—Troops of this division at work on abatis and rifle-pits in front of line. Remained in position to the north of Cedar Creek until the 19th instant.

October 19.—Participated in the battle on that day; occupied its old position that night.

October 20.—Moved up to within one mile of Strasburg, remaining over night.

October 21.—Returned to the old camping-ground on the north of the creek, where it still remains [31st].

[*November.*]—The October return left the division in camp near Cedar Creek, Va. No movement of interest occurred until the 9th, when the command broke camp and marched to a point one mile north of where the Opequon Creek crosses the Winchester pike, where the present camp was established, called Camp Russell.

December 31.—The division moved to-day from Camp Russell, Va., to Camp Sheridan, Va.

First Brigade, Second Division.

[*August.*]—The return for July left the brigade on board transports for Washington, D. C.

August 1.—Brigade arrived at Washington.

August 2.—Ordered to Tennallytown, D. C.; went into camp with Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, at that place.

August 14.—Moved with division by way of Chain Bridge.

August 17.—Arrived at Berryville. The march from Tennallytown to Berryville was without any unusual occurrence.

August 19.—Fell back with Sheridan's army to within two miles of Charlestown, W. Va.

August 21.—Heavy skirmishing on the right by the Sixth Corps; the Nineteenth Corps not engaged; same day fell back to Halltown Heights.

August 28.—Advanced with army two miles beyond Charlestown, W. Va., where the brigade encamped and still remains [31st].

September 1.—The brigade encamped near Charlestown, W. Va., in intrenched position.

September 3.—Moved at 5 a. m., going into position, while the Eighth Corps engaged the enemy near Berryville; intrenched during the night.

September 5.—Brigade, with the Fourth Brigade, made a reconnaissance to the right in front; no engagement, however, with the enemy.

September 19.—Brigade with the corps moved through Berryville toward Winchester, and was engaged in the battle of Winchester.

September 20.—Advanced to Strasburg.

September 22.—Took up intrenched position to right of Strasburg, in front of Fisher's Hill; in afternoon advanced with corps; marched all night.

September 23.—Arrived at Woodstock in the morning. Marched at 12 m. to one mile beyond Edenburg.

September 24.—Resumed march at 6 a. m.; overtook the enemy at Mount Jackson; advanced to within one mile and a half of New Market; encamped for the night.

September 25.—Resumed march at 6 a. m.; went into camp at 3 p. m. near Harrisonburg.

September 29.—Moved up to Mount Crawford; returned the 30th, going into camp in former position near Harrisonburg.

[*October.*]—The return of September left the brigade near Harrisonburg, Va.

October 6.—Brigade, with corps, moved at daybreak to within two miles of Mount Jackson; bivouacked for the night.

October 7.—At 6 a. m. moved again, marching through Woodstock; stopped there through the night.

October 8.—Moved again at 6 a. m.; marched to Fisher's Hill; formed line of battle to the left of the road. Remained in this position until 3 p. m., when the brigade moved back across the North Fork of the Shenandoah and went into camp.

October 10.—Moved back to the north of Cedar Creek.

October 16.—Brigade turned out at 11 a. m. to work on abatis and rifle-pits in front of line. Remained in position to the north of Cedar Creek until the 19th.

October 19.—Participated in the fight on that day; occupied its old position that night.

October 20.—Brigade moved up to within one mile of Strasburg, remaining over night.

October 21.—Moved into the fort near Strasburg and occupied the town. Remained there until afternoon, when it moved back to its old position, to the north of Cedar Creek, and went into camp, where it still remains [31st].

November 9.—The command broke camp at Cedar Creek, Va., and moved back to Camp Russell, Va., where it has since remained.

December 30.—The brigade, with the corps, moved back from Camp Russell to present position, near Stephenson's Depot.

Fourth Brigade, Second Division.

September 5.—Made reconnaissance in direction of Winchester; slight skirmish with enemy.

September 19.—Engagement at Winchester, this brigade on extreme right of line of battle; loss heavy.

September 20.—Pursued enemy to Strasburg.

September 22.—Charged rebel works, capturing six-gun battery and pursued retreating enemy.

September 23 to 25.—Marched to Harrisonburg, skirmishing with enemy.

September 29.—Marched to Mount Crawford.

September 30.—Returned to Harrisonburg.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.*

[*August.*]—During the early part of this month the Army of West Virginia, in the field, marched into Maryland in pursuit of the rebels, but soon returned, and then, as part of the command of Major-General Sheridan, advanced up the Shenandoah Valley as far as Cedar Creek. The command falling back soon from that position to Halltown, Va., the Army of West Virginia returned with it and remained at the latter place during the rest of the month. In the meantime a rebel cavalry force under the command of McCausland, having previously burned Chambersburg, Pa., advanced on Cumberland, Md., by the Baltimore pike, and attacked Brigadier-General Kelley, who handsomely repulsed it. Moving off under cover of night, it crossed the Potomac about sixteen miles below Cumberland, and, marching round via Springfield, Va., attacked the post of New Creek, and there also met with defeat, and retreated. Brigadier-General Averell, commanding Second Cavalry Division, was apprised by Brigadier-General Kelley of the whereabouts of McCausland, and marched in pursuit and overtook him near Moorefield, Va. He attacked the rebels and captured all their cannon, with some 400 prisoners. Nothing else of interest transpired during the month. Major-General Hunter was relieved from the command of the department and Brigadier-General Crook assigned to the command temporarily.

* Commanded by Maj. Gen. George Crook.

September.—Until September 19 the Army of West Virginia, General Crook commanding in person, with the Nineteenth and Sixth Army Corps, the whole under General Sheridan, remained in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, but on that day the entire command moved forward, attacked the rebel army under General Early near the crossing of the Winchester pike with the Opequon River, and defeated it badly. Moving up the Shenandoah Valley, the rebels were again met at Fisher's Hill, where they were disastrously routed. Great numbers of prisoners and many pieces of cannon were captured, with but slight loss to ourselves.

In the western portion of the department nothing of particular moment occurred.

[*October.*]—During this month the Army of West Virginia, forming part of Major-General Sheridan's command, fell back from Harrisonburg, to which point the whole command had advanced after the battle of Fisher's Hill, on September 22, to Cedar Creek. From this place a reconnaissance was made by the First Division, Army of West Virginia, on the 12th; our loss, about 300 men killed, wounded, and captured.

October 19.—Before daylight the enemy attacked our forces at Cedar Creek, driving them from their position. Until the middle of the day the game was completely in the enemy's hands, but our troops having been rallied and placed in position, and Major-General Sheridan appearing on the field about the same time, the tide was turned and the rebels were as completely defeated as they had been before victorious. Many guns and prisoners fell into our hands and the rebel power in the Valley was completely broken up.

In the western portion of the department nothing occurred worthy of special mention, except an attack by about 300 rebels, under Major Hall, on an outpost at Beverly, garrisoned by a detachment of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Youart, of that regiment. After severe fighting of some hours' duration the rebels were compelled to abandon the attack, with a loss of their commander, mortally wounded, and 93 captured.

[*November.*]—During this month nothing worthy of special mention occurred except the surprise and capture on the 28th instant by 1,500 or 2,000 rebels, under Generals Rosser and Payne, of the post of New Creek, commanded by Col. George R. Latham, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry. The rebels succeeded in taking prisoners about 400 of the garrison. They burned all the Government buildings at the post. A detachment went west as far as Piedmont, for the purpose of destroying the machine-shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at that place, but were unable to accomplish their purpose, because of the gallant resistance made by Capt. John Fisher, Company A, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, and a detachment of thirty-five men under his command. The whole rebel force retreated the same day up the New Creek Valley.

[*December.*]—During the month the First Infantry Division, Col. T. M. Harris commanding, was withdrawn from the department by order of the War Department and ordered to the Army of the James. The Second Division was also withdrawn from the Valley preparatory to going into winter quarters; the headquarters established at Cumberland, Md. Major-General Crook, commanding the department, in accordance with orders from General Sheridan, commanding Middle Military Division, established his headquarters at Cumberland, Md. No movements of importance.

First Brigade, First Infantry Division.

August 26.—Engaged in reconnaissance at Halltown, W. Va.
September 3.—Engaged in action at Berryville, Va., under General Crook.
September 19.—Engaged in action at Winchester, Va.
September 22.—Engaged in action at Fisher's Hill, Va.
October 13.—Engaged in action at Cedar Creek. Col. George D. Wells, commanding brigade, killed.
October 19.—Engaged in action at Cedar Creek.
November 9.—Fell back to Kernstown from Cedar Creek.
November 18.—Stationed at Opequon Crossing, P. and V. R. R.*

Second Brigade, First Infantry Division.

August 3.—Marched to Monocacy Junction, Md.; twenty miles.
August 6.—Marched to Harper's Ferry, Va.; twenty-three miles.
August 8.—Marched to Shenandoah River; four miles.
August 10.—Marched to Berryville, Va.; twenty-three miles.
August 11.—Marched to near Middletown, Va.; eighteen miles.
August 12.—Marched to Cedar Creek, Va.; seven miles.
August 16 and 17.—Marched to Berryville, Va.; twenty-six miles.
August 18.—Marched toward Harper's Ferry, Va.; six miles.
August 22.—Marched to Halltown, Va.; fourteen miles.
August 28.—Marched to near Charlestown, Va.; five miles. Total 140 miles.
September 3.—Moved from near Charlestown, W. Va., to Berryville, Va., and had a skirmish; eleven miles.
September 8.—Moved to Summit Point, W. Va.; eight miles.
September 19.—Moved to Opequon Creek, Va.; eight miles.
September 22.—Moved to Woodstock, Va.; thirty-five miles.
September 24.—Moved to New Market, Va.; eighteen miles.
September 25.—Moved to Harrisonburg, Va.; eighteen miles. Total ninety-eight miles.
September 25 to October 6.—Encamped at Harrisonburg, Va. On latter date marched to Shenandoah bridge; twenty-six miles.
October 7.—Marched to Woodstock, Va.; fifteen miles.
October 8.—Marched to Strasburg, Va.; eleven miles.
October 11.—Marched to Winchester, Va.; eighteen miles.
October 12.—Marched to Martinsburg, Va.; twenty-two miles.
October 16.—Marched to Winchester, Va.; twenty-two miles.
October 20.—Marched to Cedar Creek, Va.; fifteen miles.
October 21.—Marched to Newtown, Va.; seven miles. Total, 136 miles.
November 11.—Left Newtown and marched to Kernstown, Va.; fifteen miles.
November 24.—Marched to Stephenson's Depot, Va.; nine miles.*

Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

[*September*].—Not actively engaged during the month. Stationed here [Cumberland, Md.] to remount after the recent arduous campaigns through the Valley.

* For the itinerary of this command for December, see Vol. XLII, Part I, p. 113.

Second Cavalry Division.

August 1.—Division marched after General McCausland and attacked him at Moorefield, W. Va., August 7, defeating him, with loss to the enemy of 150 killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, 678 horses, 4 guns and caissons, with all his wagons. Returned, via New Creek, Hancock, and Cherry Run, to Martinsburg.

August 18.—Marched to Shepherdstown, Va.

August 20.—Marched to Fairplay, Md.

August 26.—Marched to Hagerstown, Md.

August 29.—Marched to Martinsburg, W. Va.

August 31.—Attacked in Martinsburg, W. Va., by Rodes' division of infantry and forced to retire to Falling Waters, W. Va.

October 1.—At Mount Crawford; thence to Harrisonburg and Luray Court-House (4th), collecting cattle.

October 9.—Moved to Front Royal; made a reconnaissance to Milford and attacked Imboden at that place with no decided result.

October 19.—First Brigade was posted on Catlett's Ford road, Second Brigade on Front Royal pike; retired with small loss and took part in the attack of the evening.

October 20.—Returned to Front Royal and encamped.

November 1.—The division was encamped at Guard Hill, Va., making reconnaissances to Milford and up the Luray Valley; made a reconnaisance through Chester Gap to Rectortown and Middleburg, returning through Upperville and Ashby's Gap; captured and brought in 300 head of cattle and 200 sheep.

November 11.—Headquarters at Camp Russell, Va.

November 12.—Attacked Lomax's division of cavalry near Nineveh, Va., and routed it, capturing 19 officers, 189 enlisted men, 2 guns, 2 caissons, 2 battle-flags, 4 wagons, 1 ambulance, 145 horses, and a large number of small-arms; drove the enemy across Shenandoah River; lost Captain Prendergast, provost-marshal, and 1 private, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, killed, and 7 wounded.

November 13.—Returned to camp.

November 21.—Made reconnaissance with Third Division to Rude's Hill.

November 22.—Attacked enemy's cavalry and infantry at that place, but were forced to retire, with loss.

November 23.—Returned to camp.

November 24.—Camp attacked by Mosby, who was repulsed, with loss.

[*December.*]—Division stationed at Camp Russell, Va.

December 19.—Moved with First Division, via Chester Gap, Sperryville, and Madison Court-House, to Liberty Mills, near Gordonsville; attacked the enemy at that place; drove him across Robertson's River, and crossing at a ford above Liberty Mills attacked again in flank, forcing the enemy to retire by night, leaving his artillery on the field; retired the next day via Madison Court-House, Warrenton, and Ashby's Gap, repulsing attacks of guerrillas and capturing all sheep, cattle, &c., found; found the road at Ashby's Gap filled with torpedoes, which were taken up.

December 31.—Went into camp near Winchester, Va.

Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

August 1.—The command was in pursuit of McCausland's command from Chambersburg, Pa., toward Hancock, Md.; continued pursuit to Hancock, where the rebels were overtaken and a sharp skirmish ensued on the evening of the 2d. The rebels fell back and were again pursued on the morning of the following day.

August 7.—The enemy's camp was attacked at Moorefield, W. Va., and the enemy routed in utter confusion, leaving in possession of this brigade four pieces of artillery, battle-flags, and 480 prisoners. The command marched to New Creek, took the cars and moved to Hancock, Md., where it remained until the 15th, when it marched to Martinsburg, W. Va.

August 19.—The command marched to Shepherdstown and remained until the 21st, when it crossed the Potomac River at Shepherdstown and moved to Fairplay, Md., where it remained until the 27th, when the command crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport and marched to Martinsburg. The command remained here until the 31st, when, after a sharp skirmish with the advance column of Breckinridge's corps of the rebel army, it fell back to near Falling Waters and encamped for the night.

September 1.—Encamped near Williamsport, Md.

September 3.—Broke camp at daybreak and moved toward Winchester, Va., when the advance of Lomax's division of rebel cavalry was met and a sharp fight ensued, resulting in the capture of 47 prisoners, 17 wagons, about 100 horses and mules, and the burning of 4 wagons loaded with ammunition. The command then fell back to Darkesville.

September 4.—Advanced to within about eight miles of Winchester; returned to Darkesville and encamped for the night.

September 5.—Advanced to near Stephenson's Depot, and after a sharp fight with Rodes' division of rebel infantry fell back to Darkesville. The command remained here until the 9th, when the command marched to Leetown; remained there until the 12th, when the command returned to Darkesville; after some sharp skirmishing for two days returned to Leetown, where the command remained until the morning of the 19th, when it was on the right of the line in the battle of Opequon, having hard fighting most of the day.

September 22.—Was in the battle of Fisher's Hill, on the right of the line; pressed the enemy heavily until night-fall.

September 24.—Was in the battle of Timberville.

September 26.—In battle near Brown's Gap.

September 27.—In battle at Weyer's Cave.

October 1.—At Harrisonburg; moved in the direction of Luray, where we arrived on the evening of the 2d; remained here until the 7th. While at Luray a detachment of 300 men, under Maj. H. Farabee, First West Virginia Cavalry, crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains at Thornton's Gap, and marched to where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crossed the Rapidan River and burned the bridge, then returned safely to Luray.

October 7.—The command moved to Milford; thence to Guard Hill, on the north side of the Shenandoah River, near Front Royal, where it remained until the 19th, when it fell back a few miles during the day, and returned to its position again on the 21st at Guard Hill.

[*November.*]—The brigade was encamped at Guard Hill, about two miles north of Front Royal, Va.

November 7.—Broke camp.

November 10.—Returned to Newtown.

November 11.—Marched to Front Royal on Winchester pike and established a camp at Perkins' Mill, since called Camp Russell.

November 12.—Moved out with the effective portion of the command to Nineveh, on the Front Royal pike. The enemy were here met, under the command of the rebel General McCausland. After a little sharp fighting the enemy fled in confusion, this brigade capturing 2 battle-flags and 2 pieces of artillery, 187 men, besides quite a number of small-arms, &c. After pursuing the enemy eight miles the command returned to Camp Russell.

The remainder of the month was chiefly spent in putting up comfortable quarters for the men, stables for the horses, and equipping the command. Little time has been allowed for drill or anything of the kind. Scouting and picket duty has been exceedingly heavy.

[*December.*]—The brigade was encamped at Camp Russell, on Front Royal road, about six miles from Winchester, Va. Scouting duties were not very heavy during the month; picket duty exceedingly heavy. The command broke camp on December 19.

December 22.—Battle of Liberty Mills fought. Returned from expedition and encamped at Camp Russell.

December 30.—Broke camp and marched to Camp Averell, Va., the place of present encampment.

Reserve Division.

August 1.—At 4 p. m. the enemy, under command of Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, attacked the command at Cumberland, under General Kelley. A fight ensued two miles east of town, on the Baltimore pike, lasting until 8 p. m. At 11 p. m. the enemy retreated toward Old Town, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, and abandoning two caissons, several carriages, and a large quantity of ammunition. Our loss was 1 mortally and 1 slightly wounded; enemy's loss, 8 killed and 30 wounded.

August 2.—McCausland and Johnson attacked Colonel Stough, One hundred and fifty-third Ohio National Guard, at Green Spring Run. After a severe fight, in which the engine attached to the iron-clads was disabled by a shot through the boiler, Colonel Stough was compelled to surrender the block-house, with 5 officers and 77 men. In this fight we lost 2 killed and 3 wounded, with 10 missing; the enemy lost 20 to 25 killed and 40 to 50 wounded. The fight lasted six hours and a half. Our men who were taken prisoners were paroled. The enemy moved off toward Springfield, in Hampshire County, W. Va.

August 3.—Scouts report the enemy in camp at Springfield, reported to be awaiting re-enforcements for a renewed attack on Cumberland.

August 4.—McCausland and Johnson attacked the forces at New Creek, W. Va., under command of Colonel Stevenson, One hundred and fifty-fourth Ohio National Guard, and after a severe fight, lasting several hours, were driven off, leaving part of their wounded and dead in our hands. Our loss was 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men killed and 29 enlisted men wounded and missing.

August 6.—General Averell's division of cavalry assigned to General Kelley's command. General Averell was directed to move from Bath, Morgan County, to Springfield, Hampshire County, in pursuit of the enemy retreating from New Creek.

August 7.—General Averell overtook the enemy at Oldfields, Hardy County; attacked and whipped him, capturing 27 commissioned officers

and 393 enlisted men, 4 cannon, large quantity of small-arms, 460 horses and equipments; enemy's loss in killed supposed to be heavy; our loss, 7 killed and 21 wounded.

August 8.—General Averell's command arrived at New Creek with the captured property from Oldfields. He is ordered with his command to Hancock, Md., from whence he will report to Major-General Sheridan.

August 24.—The picket-post at Huttonsville, W. Va., seventy strong, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, was surprised and captured; the men were paroled and the horses and arms were carried off by the enemy.

October 29.—About 5 a. m. the outpost of this command at Beverly, W. Va., Lieut. Col. R. Youart, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, commanding, was attacked by 350 Confederates from Jackson's and Imboden's commands, under Major Hall. After two hours' hard fighting the enemy were completely routed, and took to the mountains very much demoralized, with a loss of Lieutenants Gamble and Kearsley killed; 25 wounded in our hands (including Major Hall, mortally wounded; Lieutenant Lorentz, slightly, and Lieutenant Reger, severely); 93 prisoners (including Lieutenant Lurty, besides 2 surgeons, who are taking care of their wounded). Ninety stand of arms of various patterns were taken. Our loss was 1 lieutenant (Joshua Peck) and 8 men killed, 15 men missing, and 1 man mortally, 15 severely, and 7 slightly wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Youart had 200 men in the action. The Union carbine, a worthless weapon, with which many of his men were armed, endangered the colonel's success; as it was, they did the principal part of their fighting with their fists and butt ends of their guns.

Forces at New Creek, W. Va.

[*October.*]—Nothing of importance has occurred during the past month, save the usual scouting done by the cavalry at this post.

November 27.—Near Moorefield, W. Va., Lieut. Col. R. E. Fleming, with 100 mounted men from the Fifth and Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, and one piece of artillery from Battery L, First Illinois Light Artillery, had a severe engagement with the enemy, but was overpowered by superior numbers, and withdrew to New Creek, W. Va.

November 28.—Near Moorefield, W. Va., Maj. P. J. Potts, with 160 mounted men from the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, had a skirmish with the enemy, capturing one rebel lieutenant and twelve men. The enemy, under General Rosser, captured the garrison at this place, destroying quartermaster's and commissary stores, &c.

First Brigade, U. S. Forces at Martinsburg.

[*October.*]—The brigade has been in camp near the town of Martinsburg, W. Va., doing picket duty and guarding Government stores in town.

Railroad Forces West of Hancock.

Nothing of importance transpired during the month of December in this command. The usual scouting parties were sent out, &c.

Railroad Forces West of Piedmont.

September 26.—A rebel force of about 900 strong, under Colonel Witcher, entered Weston, Lewis County, robbed the banks, stores, and dwellings of the citizens, and committed many outrages. They proceeded from Weston to Buckhannon, which place they attacked with

their advance guard on the morning of the 27th, but were gallantly repulsed by Capt. H. H. Hagans' company (A), First West Virginia Cavalry, who drove them out of town; but the main body coming up, he was forced to retire, which he did in good order. No loss on our side; several of the enemy wounded. The rebels took possession of the town, but owing to timely information the preceding evening the damage and loss were slight, the merchants and inhabitants having during the night moved their most valuable property. On the afternoon of the 27th a volunteer scout of about fifty citizens was started from Clarksburg toward Buckhannon to feel the country and gather information of the enemy's movements. This force made their way to Buckhannon, arriving there without hearing of the enemy before daylight on the morning of the 28th. They found the town deserted, but had not been there over an hour before it was surrounded by the whole rebel force and the scouting party were mostly captured. They were released after being robbed of their money, clothes, watches, &c. The enemy left Buckhannon again at noon on the 28th, and, as afterward ascertained, left the country, via French Creek and Jacksonville, through Braxton and Webster Counties.

November 11.—A detachment of twenty men, Company A, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, under Lieut. B. F. Coogle, moved from Piedmont to Mannington, W. Va., a distance of 113 miles west; sent to clear the country of rebel horse-thieves and bushwhackers; captured several.

November 28.—The rebels under Generals Rosser, McCausland, and Payne surprised the forces at New Creek about 10 a. m., and it is supposed that all of Company L, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, Lieut. William R. McDonald and 51 men, was captured. Capt. John Fisher, Company A, at Piedmont, hearing of the enemy being at New Creek, made preparations for the defense of Piedmont by calling in a detachment of his company from Bloomington, making a total of thirty-five effective men. The enemy, 300 strong, commanded by Major McDonald, approached Piedmont at 2 p. m. on the New Creek road. Captain Fisher, after some skirmishing, finding the rebels far outnumbered his command, fell back across the river on a hill, from whence he had command of the town. The enemy twice attempted to cross the river, but were each time repulsed. After three hours' stubborn resistance on the part of Captain Fisher and his gallant band, the rebels retired on the Elk Garden road, having only succeeded in firing one of the railroad shops and leaving behind them 1 man killed, 1 mortally and 2 slightly wounded. They carried with them some 10 or 15 wounded. Captain Fisher lost none, and great praise is due him and his men for their gallant defense of the town.

[*December.*]—This regiment (Sixth West Virginia Infantry) is guarding the Baltimore and Ohio and Northwestern Virginia railroads from Piedmont, W. Va., through Grafton to Wheeling and Parkersburg, W. Va.

December 8.—Detachment of Company B, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, twenty men, under command of Lieutenant Freeman, marched from Clarksburg to Mannington to scout Marion and adjacent counties and rid them of rebel horse-thieves, deserters, and guerrillas. They are doing good service, having had several skirmishes, killing 2 and capturing 8 of the enemy, without loss on our part.

December 28.—Company G, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, moved from Parkersburg, W. Va., to Piedmont, W. Va., 177 miles east by railroad, by order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. Kelley. The remnant of

Company I was moved from Cumberland to Piedmont, twenty-seven miles by railroad west, and temporarily assigned to duty with Captain Fisher, Company A, by order of Brevet Major-General Kelley, commanding forces west of Hancock, Md. Company M consolidated with Companies L and O by virtue of Special Orders, No. 72, headquarters Department of West Virginia, December 21, 1864.

Forces on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

November 25.—Information was received that the commands of McNeill and Woodson, rebel partisans, were operating in the vicinity of Moorefield.

November 26.—Two detachments were sent out from New Creek for the purpose of driving away these parties. Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, with 120 men, cavalry and artillery, proceeded up the New Creek Valley, with instructions to approach Moorefield from the west, and Major Potts, with 155 men of the Fifth and Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, was directed to proceed via Romney and approach Moorefield from the east, both to arrive before the place at daylight on the 28th. The State troops of Pendleton County, W. Va., numbering about 150 men, were ordered to occupy South Fork, to prevent the enemy from escaping via Brock's Gap up South Fork Valley. Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming approached Moorefield on the evening of the 27th, but found the place occupied by a large force of the enemy under General Rosser; was driven back, losing 20 men and 1 piece of artillery. Major Potts, with his detachment, arrived on the morning of the 28th and was compelled to retire; he captured 1 rebel lieutenant and 12 men.

November 28.—About 10 a. m. the forces stationed at New Creek, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth West Virginia Cavalry; Battery H, First West Virginia Artillery, and a portion of Battery L, First Illinois Artillery, numbering about 800 effective men, under the command of Col. G. R. Latham, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, were surprised by Generals Rosser's and Payne's forces, numbering probably 2,000. The enemy captured about 460 men and 3 pieces of artillery; burned the Government warehouses, which contained a considerable amount of quartmaster's and commissary stores. After they had occupied New Creek a detachment of the rebels, Major McDonald commanding, advanced to Piedmont, six miles west of New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the evident intention of destroying the important railroad buildings there, but in this they were unsuccessful, owing to the gallant defense made by Capt. John Fisher, Company A, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, and a detachment of thirty-five men. The enemy were compelled to retire, leaving behind 1 man killed and 3 badly wounded, and carrying with them 10 or 15 wounded. Captain Fisher lost none. The whole rebel force retreated the same day up the New Creek Valley. Major Potts, with 150 men, who had returned from Moorefield, was directed to follow and harass their rear and pick up stragglers.

CAVALRY.*

First Division.

August 1 to 6.—The division was engaged in embarkation from City Point, Va., to Giesborough Point, D. C., and completed on the 7th.

August 7.—Marched, via Washington, to Tennallytown.

* Commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army.

August 8.—Marched to Poolesville, Md.

August 9.—Marched to Harper's Ferry.

August 10.—Marched via Charlestown and Berryville, skirmishing with the enemy at Stone Chapel.

August 11.—Engaged the enemy's cavalry near Winchester and drove them from toll-gate, and fought his infantry at Newtown.

August 12.—Marched to Cedar Creek.

August 13 to 15.—In position at Cedar Creek.

August 16.—Marched to Cedarville, routed the enemy's cavalry and infantry, taking 300 prisoners and 2 stand of colors.

August 17.—Marched to Berryville.

August 18 to 20.—Encamped at Berryville, frequently skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry.

August 21.—Marched to Charlestown; continued skirmishing.

August 22.—Marched to Shepherdstown.

August 23 and 24.—Encamped at Shepherdstown.

August 25.—Made a reconnaissance in force to Kearneysville; heavily engaged throughout the day; encamped near Halltown.

August 26 and 27.—In camp.

August 28.—Marched via Leetown; drove the enemy's cavalry through Smithfield to Bunker Hill; encamped at Smithfield.

August 29.—Engaged the enemy's infantry, artillery, &c.

August 30.—Marched to Berryville, and encamped at Berryville on the night of August 31, 1864.

September 1.—The division was encamped near Berryville.

September 2.—Marched to Rippon and back to Berryville again.

September 3.—Marched to White Post.

September 4.—Returned to Berryville and skirmished with the enemy.

September 5.—Moved to Summit Point and took position on the right of army, where it remained from the 6th to the 14th engaged in picketing and scouting, frequently skirmishing with the enemy.

September 15.—Engaged and drove the enemy across Opequon Creek at Seivers' Ford, capturing a number of prisoners.

September 16 to 18.—In camp.

September 19.—Engaged in the battle of Winchester, capturing 2 pieces of artillery, 800 prisoners, and 5 stand of colors.

September 20.—Marched to Strasburg.

September 21.—Marched to Front Royal.

September 22.—Marched to Milford; skirmished with the enemy.

September 23.—Marched to Cedarville via Front Royal, repulsing, with severe loss, an attack of partisan cavalry.

September 24.—Routed enemy's cavalry at Luray Court-House, capturing 80 prisoners and 1 stand of colors.

September 25.—Marched to Harrisonburg via New Market.

September 26.—Marched to Port Republic, pressing enemy's rear toward Brown's Gap.

September 27.—Marched to Cross Keys.

September 28.—In camp at Cross Keys.

September 29.—Marched via Port Republic and Piedmont to Mount Crawford.

September 30.—Camp at Mount Crawford.

October 1 and 2.—The division was encamped at Mount Crawford and skirmished with the enemy.

October 3 and 4.—Remained in camp.

October 5.—Moved to Cross Keys.

October 6.—Marched to Timberville.

October 7.—Marched to Edenburg.

October 8.—Marched to Tom's Brook and skirmished with the enemy's cavalry.

October 9.—Routed and drove the enemy's cavalry to Mount Jackson, capturing 1 stand of colors, 5 pieces of artillery, wagons, ambulances, &c.

October 10.—Encamped near Fisher's Hill.

October 11.—Marched to near Middletown.

October 12 to 14.—Encamped near Middletown.

October 15.—Marched to Front Royal.

October 16.—Returned to Middletown.

October 17 and 18.—Encamped near Middletown.

October 19.—Fought the battle of Cedar Creek, capturing 22 pieces of artillery, 3 caissons, 29 wagons, 37 ambulances, 95 horses, 141 mules, 398 prisoners, harness, &c.

October 20.—Marched to Edenburg.

October 21.—Returned to near Middletown.

October 22 to 31.—Encamped near Middletown, Va.

November 1 to 10.—The division was encamped near Middletown, Va., when it moved to near Kernstown, Va.

November 12.—Marched to Cedar Creek, Va., and engaged the enemy. Skirmished with the enemy until 12 o'clock at night and returned to camp.

November 13.—Marched to Cedar Creek and returned to camp the same day, picketing, reconnoitering, &c.

November 21.—Marched to Luray Valley on a reconnaissance.

November 23.—Returned to camp, picketing, reconnoitering, &c., as before.

November 28.—Marched on an expedition to Ashby's Gap; thence to Paris, Upperville, Union, Bloomfield, Philomont, Hamilton, and Waterford to Lovettsville, driving off stock, destroying hay, grain, &c.

December 1 to 18.—The division was engaged in picketing the front of the army in the center and toward Front Royal.

December 19.—Started on a raid toward Gordonsville, Va.

December 22.—Crossed the Rapidan River, engaged the enemy, drove him, capturing officers and men and two pieces of artillery.

December 23.—Marched within one mile of Gordonsville and engaged the enemy (Pickett's division), and returned through Warrenton, White Plains, and Millwood, arriving at Camp Russell, Va., its present camp, on the 28th, and took up its former picket-line up to December 31, its present location.

First Brigade, First Division.

August 1 to 3.—In camp near City Point, Va.

August 4.—Embarked for Washington.

August 7.—Marched from Giesborough Point via Poolesville to Harper's Ferry.

August 10.—Moved via Charlestown and Berryville near Winchester.

August 11.—Engaged the enemy near Winchester.

August 12.—Marched to Cedar Creek.

August 13 to 15.—In camp at Cedar Creek.

August 16.—Engaged the enemy and routed them near Front Royal; 150 prisoners captured by the brigade.

August 17.—Moved to Berryville.

August 18 to 20.—In camp.

August 21.—Moved to Charlestown.
August 22.—Moved to Shepherdstown.
August 23.—In camp.
August 25.—Fight at Shepherdstown.
August 26.—In camp at Antietam.
August 28.—Moved to Harper's Ferry and fight at Smithfield.
August 29 to 31.—In camp.

Second Brigade, First Division.

August 3.—The brigade embarked at City Point on transports for Giesborough Point, disembarking and encamping at that place on the 6th and 7th.
August 6.—At night marched to Tennallytown.
August 7.—Marched to Monocacy Church.
August 8.—Marched to Pleasant Valley.
August 9.—Crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and marched to Halltown.
August 10.—Marched by Charlestown and Berryville to Chapel Run.
August 11.—Engaged and routed Vaughn's cavalry brigade at toll-gate on Front Royal turnpike. Same night engaged the enemy's infantry near Newtown.
August 12.—Marched by Newtown to Fawcett's Gap, thence to Cedar Run Church, engaging the enemy's rear guard on road to Strasburg; thence to Middletown.
August 13.—Crossed Cedar Run to near Strasburg; recrossed and encamped; same night marched to Cedarville.
August 15.—Drove enemy's pickets across Shenandoah and picketed the river.
August 16.—Engaged the enemy in force, repulsing him, and capturing 140 prisoners and 2 colors.
August 17.—Marched to Chapel Run and encamped, picketing the front.
August 20.—Marched to Berryville.
August 21.—Engaged the enemy near Berryville, retiring at night to Charlestown.
August 22.—Marched to near Shepherdstown, picketing the railroad.
August 25.—Marched to Kearneysville and engaged the enemy's infantry.
August 26.—Retired and encamped near Harper's Ferry.
August 28.—Marched to Leetown, engaged the enemy, and drove him through Smithfield.
August 29.—Engaged the enemy's infantry in force.
August 30.—Marched to Berryville and encamped, picketing the front.
September 1.—The brigade encamped at Berryville.
September 2.—Marched to Rippon, returning same night to Berryville.
September 3.—Marched to White Post.
September 4.—Marched to near Snicker's Ferry.
September 5.—Marched to Summit Point and encamped.
September 8.—Marched to Smithfield and encamped.
September 18.—Marched to Summit Point.
September 19.—Around the Opequon, and engaged the enemy near Winchester, capturing 300 prisoners and 5 battle-flags.
September 20.—Marched to Strasburg.
September 21.—Marched to Middletown.

September 22.—Pursued the enemy to Woodstock.

September 23.—Pursued the enemy and engaged his rear guard near Mount Jackson.

September 24.—Pursued the enemy and engaged his rear guard from Mount Jackson to six miles beyond New Market.

September 25.—Pursued the enemy to Harrisonburg, thence to Keezletown.

September 26.—Marched to Port Republic, driving the enemy into Brown's Gap.

September 27.—Returned to Cross Keys.

September 29.—Marched to Port Republic, thence by Piedmont to Mount Crawford; destroyed ninety-three barns full of grain and seventy-two stacks.

September 30.—Marched to Cross Keys.

October 2.—The brigade engaged the enemy near Mount Crawford.

October 5.—Marched to Cross Keys.

October 6.—Marched by Harrisonburg to Timberville.

October 7.—Marched to Edenburg.

October 8.—Marched to Tom's Brook and engaged the enemy.

October 9.—Engaged the enemy's cavalry, driving him through Mount Jackson twenty miles.

October 10.—Marched to Tom's Brook and encamped.

October 11.—Marched to Bowman's Ford.

October 13.—Marched to the west of Middletown.

October 14.—Advanced to Strasburg, driving the enemy out of that place, retiring at night to Middletown.

October 15.—Marched to Front Royal.

October 16.—Returned to Middletown.

October 19.—Participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, pursuing the enemy to Fisher's Hill and capturing 22 guns, 380 prisoners, and a large train.

October 20.—Drove the enemy's rear guard from Fisher's Hill to Woodstock, capturing 22 prisoners.

October 21.—Returned to Middletown and encamped on the left of the army pickets, south side of Cedar Creek.

November 1 to 7.—The brigade remained in camp near Middletown, picketing on the south side of Cedar Creek and scouting to Woodstock and Edenburg.

November 7.—The brigade marched to near Front Royal and relieved Powell's division, observing the country in that vicinity, and returned to camp near Middletown.

November 10.—Retired in rear of the army to camp on Front Royal pike, north of the Opequon, picketing and scouting to Nineveh.

November 12.—Marched on Valley pike and engaged the enemy until 11 p. m. between Newtown and Middletown.

November 13.—Marched to Cedar Creek, returning same day to camp on Front Royal pike, picketing and scouting toward Nineveh.

November 21.—Marched with the division to Front Royal; thence to Milford, Luray Valley.

November 23.—Returned to camp on Front Royal pike, picketing as before.

November 28.—Marched with the division to Ashby's Gap; thence by Paris, Upperville, Union, Bloomfield, Philomont, Hamilton, and Waterford, to Lovettsville.

December 1.—In camp near Kernstown, Va., picketing toward Front Royal.

December 19.—Marched to Chester Gap.
December 20.—Marched to Sperryville.
December 21.—Marched to near Madison.
December 22.—Crossed the Rapidan, met the enemy, and drove them, capturing 2 officers, 15 men, and 2 pieces of artillery.
December 23.—Marched within one mile of Gordonsville; engaged Pickett's division. Received orders from General Torbert to retire to Liberty Mills, Rapidan River. Marched through Madison, crossing the Robertson at Russell's Ford, and encamped.
December 24.—Marched to Alderate Mills.
December 25.—Marched to near Warrenton.
December 26.—Marched to White Plains.
December 27.—Marched to Millwood.
December 28.—Returned to camp near Kernstown.
December 30.—Marched to Smithfield.
December 31.—Marched to Halltown.

Third Brigade, First Division.

[*August.*]—This command was organized as Third Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps, Middle Military Division, August 9, 1864, consisting of Second Massachusetts Cavalry, First Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and miscellaneous detachments of General Wilson's division. On or about August 14, 1864, the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry left the command and reported to General Averell without orders, and miscellaneous detachments joined their division. August 24, the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to report to General Averell, and the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry was assigned to the brigade. The brigade has been on constant duty in the field with the division in General Sheridan's army. One lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 121 enlisted men is the total number of prisoners captured during the month by this brigade.
September 8 the brigade was dissolved and merged in other brigades.

Reserve Brigade, First Division.

August 10.—Colonel Gibbs assumes command of brigade; marched from near Halltown on road to White Post; met enemy's pickets; attacked and drove them toward Newtown; camped near White Post.
August 11.—Marched toward Newtown; met and drove enemy's pickets and skirmishers to line of breast-works; action closed at dark; brigade camped in rear of Newtown; losses light.
August 12.—Brigade entered Newtown, enemy having left two hours previous; camped near Middletown, Va.
August 13 to 14.—Marched to Strasburg; found enemy intrenched; returned to camp near Middletown.
August 15.—Remained in camp.
August 16.—Marched through Middletown and Cedarville; camped at Nineveh.
August 17.—Marched through Berryville; camped two miles beyond on road.
August 18.—Marched through Berryville; camped one mile beyond on the Winchester pike, remaining until the 21st.
August 22.—Marched down Charlestown pike; skirmished with enemy as far as Rippon; camped half a mile in rear of Charlestown.

August 23.—Marched toward Shepherdstown and camped back of town.

August 24.—Moved camp to near Antietam Ford.

August 25.—Marched toward Kearneysville, meeting enemy in force half a mile beyond railroad; retired skirmishing; camped two miles and three-quarters from Harper's Ferry.

August 26.—Made reconnaissance toward Shepherdstown and on Winchester and Kearneysville turnpikes.

August 27.—Remained in camp.

August 28.—Marched to Smithfield; meeting enemy, charged and drove them; Lieutenant Hoyer, First U. S. Cavalry, mortally wounded, died soon after; pursued the enemy, when a sharp engagement ensued; camped near Smithfield.

August 29.—Enemy appeared in force and skirmishing began; enemy crossed stream and the column fell slowly back without confusion; arriving near Charlestown, a stand was made, when the enemy retired.

August 30.—Brigade moved out on Berryville turnpike and went into camp.

August 31.—Remained in camp.

September 1.—Moved camp to near Summit Point, remaining picketing, &c., until the 8th instant.

September 8.—Colonel Lowell assumes command; brigade reorganized under Special Orders, No. 103, September 8, 1864, headquarters First Cavalry Division; First New York Dragoons were replaced by Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and Sixth Pennsylvania ordered to Pleasant Valley for muster out; remained in camp until September 12.

September 13.—Made demonstration at Locke's Ford, on Opequon; captured 1 lieutenant and 10 privates, Breckinridge's corps; returned to former camp at midnight.

September 14 to 18.—Picketing as before.

September 19.—Marched at 2 a. m.; reached Seivers' Ford before daybreak; forded and engaged enemy; battle of Winchester; camped beyond on Valley pike.

September 20.—Marched to Strasburg; camped on road to Capon Springs.

September 21.—Marched to Front Royal and camped on Shenandoah.

September 22.—Marched to Milford in support of Third Division; no attack on enemy's position ordered; fell back to McCoy's Ford and camped; Captain Emmons, assistant adjutant-general, wounded.

September 23.—Marched to Cedarville, dispersing en route a detachment of Mosby, under Captain Mountjoy, from Cedarville; returned to Milford, finding position evacuated by enemy.

September 24.—Marched to Luray, participating in engagement with Wickham; captured battle-flags, prisoners, &c.; camped west of Shenandoah.

September 25.—Crossed ridge to New Market; marched to Harrisonburg and camped.

September 26.—Brigade temporarily detached, acting with Third Division; proceeded to Staunton, capturing stores, cattle, &c.; camped east of town.

September 27.—Destroying railroad; marched to Waynesborough.

September 28.—Brigade on picket at Rockfish Gap; attacked by enemy; fell back through Staunton, and by a forced march to Spring Hill.

September 29.—Moved to Bridgewater and Mount Crawford, camping on left of infantry, picketing to Cross Keys and Rockland Mills.

September 30.—Rejoined division; camping and picketing.

October 1 to 3.—Encamped north of Mount Crawford, picketing on turnpike.

October 3.—Made a reconnaissance on turnpike.

October 4.—Remained in camp, picketing, &c.

October 5.—Moved to Cross Keys and encamped on right of road to Harrisonburg.

October 6.—Moved with division to Harrisonburg and down the Valley, burning hay, grain, stores, &c.

October 7.—Moved on Ridge road; found enemy, who fell back as we advanced; encamped north of Edenburg.

October 8.—Moved through Woodstock and encamped.

October 9.—Moved down the pike; found enemy in force; after a brisk engagement pursued beyond Edenburg, capturing prisoners, wagons, stores, ammunition, &c.

October 10.—Returned to within three miles of Strasburg and encamped.

October 11.—Moved through Strasburg, across Cedar Creek, and encamped on left of infantry.

October 12.—Remained in camp.

October 13.—Moved to rear and encamped in rear of army headquarters.

October 14.—Saddled all day, but did not break camp.

October 15.—Moved with division to Front Royal via Middletown and Cedarville; encamped near Front Royal.

October 16.—Returned to camp two miles west of Middletown.

October 17.—Remained in camp.

October 18.—Remained in camp, picketing, &c.

October 19.—Moved to the right of infantry on reconnaissance; found enemy in force; skirmished an hour and fell back, as the whole army had been attacked; formed skirmish line, connecting with infantry, and held position until 3 p. m.; made several brilliant charges, one upon a battery with considerable loss; Colonel Lowell mortally wounded at battle of Cedar Creek.

October 20.—Moved with division to Woodstock; brigade advanced to Edenburg, and returned to camp near Fisher's Hill, finding no enemy.

October 21.—Marched to Middletown and encamped on left of infantry.

October 22 to 26.—Remained as above. On 23d sent two squadrons on picket near Fisher's Hill.

October 27.—Sent two regiments on reconnaissance to Woodstock; returned, finding no enemy.

October 28 to 31.—Remained in camp, picketing, &c.

November 1.—In camp near Middletown on left of infantry.

November 3.—Orders from division headquarters to guard construction parties on Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad; broke camp and moved to Halltown.

November 5.—Moved to Charlestown and encamped, picketing, guarding railroad, &c.; performed same duty along line of railroad to Stephenson's Depot, moving camp from time to time to keep pace with completion of railroad.

November 23.—At Stephenson's Depot, guarding quartermaster's department and picketing camp.

November 27.—The Sixth U. S. Cavalry joined the brigade per Special Orders, No. 96, headquarters Cavalry, Middle Military Division, November 27, 1864.

November 29.—Pursuant to orders from Cavalry Corps headquarters, moved at 3 a. m., with no wheel transportation, via Berryville, across Shenandoah River; occupied Snicker's Gap and Snickersville at noon; marched to Bloomfield, and thence via Union and Philomont back to Snickersville, reporting to General Merritt, division commander, and bivouacked for the night.

November 30.—The Second Massachusetts Cavalry and Second U. S. Cavalry on an expedition through northwestern Loudoun County; First U. S. Cavalry on picket and cattle guard; the Sixth U. S. Cavalry on picket in the Gap, and on expedition along the west side of Blue Ridge. Brigade headquarters at Snickersville, near the division headquarters. The duty of the brigade has been light but tedious, and no events of importance have occurred during the month.

December 1.—Crossed the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap, driving cattle collected in Loudoun County, &c., and encamped after getting stock across the Shenandoah.

December 2.—Joined by the Second U. S. and Second Massachusetts Cavalry; moved with the division as rear guard to near Stone Chapel and encamped.

December 3.—Arrived at division camp and ordered into camp near Kernstown.

December 13.—Brigadier-General Gibbs assumed command of brigade, relieving Colonel Crowninshield.

December 19.—Moved at daylight with the First and Third Divisions, with four days' rations and forage, pursuant to orders, to two miles beyond Front Royal, encamping in Chester Gap.

December 20.—Moved at 6 a. m., passing through Flint Hill, Gaines' Cross-Roads, Little Washington, Sperryville, and encamped two miles from Woodville.

December 21.—Moved at 6 a. m. in advance. When within six miles of Madison Court-House countermarched and followed the division through Craigsville; crossed Hughes' River and encamped in rear of the First Brigade at Madison Court-House.

December 22.—Moved at 11 a. m., Second Division in advance; found the enemy at Rapidan River. Passed through Jack's Shop (First and Second Brigades moved up the river, crossing at Brock's Ford; Reserve brigade left with train) and encamped.

December 23.—First and Second Divisions, crossing the river, found enemy in force near Gordonsville and returned. Reserve brigade left guarding train. Moved back through Madison Court-House, crossing Robertson's River at Russell's Ford.

December 24.—Moved at 9 a. m., passing through James City, and encamped five miles from Culpeper Court-House.

December 25.—Moved at 7 a. m., passing through Jefferson, Fauquier Sulphur Springs, encamping three miles from there. Foraging parties sent out, one of which captured and destroyed 150,000 Sharps carbine cartridges, 1,000,000 caps, 200 muskets, 90 blankets, and 4 prisoners captured. "A merry Christmas."

December 26.—Moved through Warrenton, New Baltimore, Georgetown, and White Plains; two prisoners captured. The Second Division marched to the left at Warrenton.

December 27.—Moved out as rear guard, passing through Middleburg, Canton, Rector's Cross-Roads, Upperville, Paris, and Ashby's Gap, on Millwood and Winchester turnpike. Forded the Shenandoah, crossing the dismounted men, stock, &c., and encamped about one mile and a half from the river.

December 28.—Marched at daylight, passing through Millwood and crossing Opequon Creek. Arrived in old camp at 1 p. m.

December 31.—General Gibbs assumed temporary command of the First Division in the absence of General Merritt; Major McKendry, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding brigade.

The weather during the expedition was exceedingly cold, snowy, and rainy, rendering the roads in such an impassable and slippery condition as to cause many horses to be worn out and consequently abandoned. Some thirteen enlisted men were captured and shot by guerrillas. Brigade re-enforced by the First Rhode Island Cavalry; reduced by the detail of the First U. S. Cavalry at Cavalry Corps headquarters.

Third Division.

August 1 to 4.—Encamped near Jerusalem plank, the command picketing the left of the army before Petersburg.

August 5.—Broke camp and marched to City Point; began to embark the command to Giesborough Point.

August 12.—The entire division being together again, received orders to march to the Shenandoah Valley, via Leesburg, through Snicker's Gap; arrived at Winchester August 17, in time to cover the rear of the army, falling back toward Berryville; were attacked at Winchester by the enemy's infantry, cavalry, and artillery; hotly engaged until 9 p. m., when the division fell back through Winchester; marched to Summit Point; remained there until August 21, picketing the Opequon.

August 21.—The enemy attacked in force; retired through Charlestown, taking position on the extreme right of the army near that place.

August 22.—Fell back to near Halltown, Va., taking position again on the extreme right of the army, picketing to our front and right.

August 25.—Joined in a reconnaissance with the First Division to Kearneysville; met a large force of the enemy coming up the pike on a reconnaissance toward Shepherdstown, consisting of Breckinridge's division of infantry and some cavalry; a severe engagement ensued, in which the enemy was driven about half a mile, but he rallied, developed his force, and we fell back leisurely and in good order to our former position.

August 26.—Broke camp at 1 a. m., crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, marched through Pleasant Valley to Boonsborough Mountain, picketing the river at Antietam Ford and near Sharpsburg.

August 28.—Recrossed the river at Shepherdstown and marched to Charlestown, Va.

September 2.—Moved into Berryville and went into camp, picketing to the front and left; daily reconnaissances sent out either toward Millwood and White Post or to the Opequon on the Berryville and Winchester pike.

September 13.—Sent four regiments, under Brigadier-General McIntosh, of the First Brigade, on an expedition toward Winchester across the Opequon; by a gallant charge of the Third New Jersey and Second Ohio Cavalry the capture of the Eighth South Carolina Infantry Regiment, with their battle-flag, was handsomely effected; the regiment consisted of 14 commissioned officers (among them the colonel) and 92 enlisted men; besides this 2 commissioned officers and 35 enlisted men belonging to several Virginia cavalry regiments were taken.

September 19.—The division broke camp at 2 a. m., taking the advance of the army toward Winchester on Berryville pike; drove in their pickets at the Opequon, and moving McIntosh's brigade in advance up the pike at a trot, scattering a regiment of cavalry on picket before us and making some prisoners, struck their outer line two miles and a half from Winchester, defended on the pike by a regiment of infantry in a commanding position in the woods and in breast-works. General McIntosh, seeing that the heavy fire of musketry for a moment checked our advance, took the lead himself, and charging with the six regiments of his brigade repeatedly up to the muzzles of the enemy's muskets finally succeeded, with the assistance of Batteries B and L, Lieutenant Peirce, Second U. S. Artillery, in wresting this important position from the enemy, who fled in confusion, leaving many dead and wounded and losing some 70 prisoners. Our loss was heavy in killed and wounded. The enemy now opened with several batteries from his inner line of battle, but the division held the position and was relieved at 6 a. m. by the infantry, when the command moved to the extreme left of the army a mile and a quarter from the Strasburg pike, whence frequent demonstrations were made against the enemy's right. After our troops had entered Winchester we pursued the retreating masses of the enemy, but night setting in halted at Kernstown and bivouacked.

September 20.—Took up the march to near Front Royal.

September 21.—Crossed the two forks of the Shenandoah, driving the enemy.

September 22.—Found him strongly intrenched at Milford; several attempts to dislodge him failed; withdrew at night; bivouacked at Bentonville.

September 23.—Marched to Buckton and back to near Milford.

September 24.—Marched through Luray to near Massanutten Gap and bivouacked.

September 25.—Crossed mountain; halted at New Market; 5 p. m. marched to Harrisonburg and bivouacked.

September 26.—Marched to Staunton and bivouacked; captured a number of wounded and convalescent prisoners, large quantity of rebel hard bread, flour, and many wall-tents, tobacco, saddles and bridles, &c.; destroyed what we did not want.

September 27.—Moved to Waynesborough and bivouacked.

September 28.—In camp; destroyed the railroad for several miles and the bridge at Waynesborough.

September 29.—At 5 p. m. the enemy, with cavalry, artillery, and infantry, advanced, attacking and driving our pickets through the town; skirmished till after dark; enemy succeeded in gaining possession of pike in our rear, compelling part of the command to move through the country; part of it charged through on the pike under a spirited fire from the enemy's dismounted men; marched all night through Staunton to Springfield; bivouacked several hours.

September 30.—Reached Bridgewater and went into camp, picketing from Mount Crawford to the right of Bridgewater.

October 1.—In camp at Bridgewater.

October 2.—The enemy made a brisk attack along the picket-line; was repulsed by the Second New York Cavalry and the line re-established.

October 3 to 5.—In camp. Pursuant to orders the Fifth New York Cavalry was detailed to burn houses in vicinity of camp in retaliation for the murder of Lieutenant Meigs.

October 6.—Broke camp, marched back near Fisher's Hill and bivouacked. The enemy, after following us up all day, made an attack on the picket-line in the evening.

October 7.—Marched toward Columbia Furnace on the Back road; were attacked by the enemy's cavalry at 5 a. m.; after a short fight resumed the march; bivouacked at Columbia Furnace.

October 8.—Marched to Fisher's Hill; went into camp.

October 9.—The whole division moved out at 6 a. m. and attacked the enemy's cavalry under Rosser, who had followed up and taken up a strong and commanding position. After heavy fighting succeeded in turning his left flank, obtaining a complete victory, capturing all his artillery (six pieces in all), his ambulance, ammunition, and headquarters train, and a large number of prisoners.

October 10.—In camp near Mount Olive.

October 11.—Moved back to Cedar Creek and encamped.

October 12.—In camp.

October 13.—Pickets driven in by the enemy; moved out with the command and drove them back and re-established our line.

October 14 to 18.—In camp.

October 17.—General Rosser attempted to surprise the camp of the division, but failed; however, succeeded in capturing a party of 33 men and 3 officers of the First Connecticut Cavalry on picket by surprise.

October 19.—Alarm at 4 a. m.; heavy picket-firing; saddled up at once; enemy attacked the whole army in force. The division was formed on the right of the army; afterward transferred to the extreme left to prevent an attempted flank movement of the enemy; again shifted to the right, engaged Rosser's division, and drove it in confusion across Cedar Creek; charged the enemy's infantry and pursued them beyond Strasburg, capturing 45 pieces of artillery, ambulances, wagons, 5 battle-flags, &c.

October 20.—In camp. Sent one regiment on a reconnaissance to Mount Olive.

October 21.—Moved camp one mile toward the pike.

October 23 to 29.—In camp. On the 29th sent two regiments on a reconnaissance to Woodstock. No enemy in view.

October 30 and 31.—In camp.

November 1 to 9.—In camp near Middletown.

November 10.—Moved back six miles and went into camp, picketing from near the Valley pike, at Newtown, to Fawcett's Gap.

November 11.—Enemy's cavalry drove in the pickets of the Second Brigade on the Middle road; after some skirmishing until dark re-established the line.

November 12.—Enemy's cavalry attacked in force the pickets of both brigades, driving them in. Moved with entire division toward Cedar Creek, on the Middle road and the Back road, driving the enemy with ease on the Back road across the creek; but on the Middle road the enemy, being in superior numbers over the Second Brigade, checked the farther advance of the Second Brigade, and only after a very severe and obstinate engagement, the enemy, seeing himself threatened in his rear by the First Brigade, began falling back.

November 13.—The entire division moved to beyond Middletown on a reconnaissance, discovering the enemy at Fisher's Hill.

November 21.—The division moved at 7 a. m.; were joined at Newtown by the Second Cavalry Division, the whole under command of Brevet Major-General Torbert; marched as far as Woodstock and bivouacked.

November 22.—Moved to beyond Mount Jackson, Second Division in advance; found the enemy's infantry and some cavalry drawn up at Rude's Hill, with artillery in position. The enemy developing his force, began to fall back, the First Brigade covering the rear and repulsing with ease the repeated charges or attacks of the enemy's cavalry; bivouacked at Woodstock.

November 23.—Marched back to camp.

November 28.—At 11 p. m. marched with division toward Moorefield; bivouacked eleven miles this side of Moorefield.

November 29.—Entered Moorefield; sent 300 men from there toward Petersburg to gather information about Rosser's whereabouts; took up the return march at 4 p. m.; bivouacked at 8 p. m. in the mountains.

November 30.—Moved to North River and Cacapon bridge, bivouacking at 8 p. m.

December 1.—Marched at 7 a. m. from within nine miles of Moorefield; bivouacked at Cacapon bridge.

December 2.—Marched through Lockhart's and Petticoat Gap. Reached camp at 1 p. m.

December 3 to 18.—In camp.

December 19.—Started on an expedition up the Valley pike; bivouacked at Woodstock.

December 20.—Marched through New Market to Lacey's Springs and bivouacked.

December 21.—The enemy's cavalry at early dawn attacked with spirit the camps at different points, but were repulsed, although a portion of them, dressed in U. S. uniform, had succeeded in penetrating through the camp of the Eighth and Fifteenth New York Cavalry, and owing to the darkness of the hour and a severe snow-storm escaped capture. Moved back to Woodstock and bivouacked.

December 22.—Marched back to near Kernstown and went into camp until December 28, when we moved back several miles, going into winter quarters near the Romney pike.

First Brigade, Third Division.

August 4.—Command relieved from picket on left of army near Jerusalem plank road.

August 5.—Marched to City Point and began embarking.

August 9.—Whole brigade had arrived at Giesborough Point, D. C.

August 12.—Broke camp and marched to the Shenandoah Valley via Leesburg and Snicker's Gap.

August 17.—Reached Winchester and covered the rear of the Sixth Corps, then falling back toward Berryville; had a hot fight, at the close of which we fell back to Summit Point, where the enemy attacked us on August 21, and we fell back to Charlestown.

August 22.—Were again attacked, and after a sharp skirmish fell back on our infantry at Halltown and took up a position on the extreme right.

August 25.—Made a reconnaissance to Kearneysville in connection with the Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, and were also joined by the First Cavalry Division at that point. Met a large force of the enemy immediately on crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which consisted of Breckinridge's corps and some cavalry; a severe engagement ensued, at the close of which the enemy developed his force, compelling a retreat, which we accomplished in good order and very

leisurely. On the following night (25–26) crossed into Maryland, marching to Boonsborough on the 26th, and leaving regiments to picket the fords at Antietam and Sharpsburg.

August 28.—Recrossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown; marched to Charlestown and bivouacked.

September 2.—The brigade moved from Charlestown, Va., to Berryville, and divided its time from that date to the 19th between picket duty and occasional scouts.

September 13.—A reconnaissance was made across the Opequon Creek toward Winchester over the Berryville pike, which resulted in the capture of the Eighth South Carolina Infantry, consisting of 14 commissioned officers (among them the colonel) and 92 enlisted men; also the battle-flag of the regiment. Besides this 2 commissioned officers and 35 enlisted men belonging to several regiments of Virginia cavalry were taken. The Second Ohio and Third New Jersey Cavalry deserve the greatest credit for the affair.

September 19.—At 2 a. m. the brigade left camp at Berryville, and meeting the enemy at the crossing of the Opequon drove him some miles, when they were re-enforced and succeeded in checking our farther advance. We held them, however, until the arrival of the infantry, when we were assigned a position on the left flank, from which we took an active part in the engagement throughout the day, and after the occupation of Winchester in the evening charged the retreating columns of the enemy and followed them to the vicinity of Kernstown.

September 21.—Met the enemy near Front Royal and drove him to Milford, where they were strongly intrenched, and held us during the next day and night.

September 23.—Advanced again on this day, reaching New Market on the 25th and Staunton on the 27th.

September 28.—The enemy attacked us at Waynesborough and compelled us to fall back beyond Staunton to Middle River. Moved to Bridgewater, on the North River, and went into camp on the 30th instant.

[*October.*]—Went into camp at Bridgewater September 30; remained until October 2, when we changed camp. Just after going into our new camp the Third New Jersey, then on picket, was attacked and driven across the river and through town in great confusion. The Second New York charged the enemy and drove them back across the river, recapturing nearly all the prisoners taken and inflicting a severe loss on the enemy. They used artillery quite freely.

October 4.—The Fifth New York was detailed to burn property in retaliation for the murder of Lieutenant Meigs.

October 5.—Staid in camp all day.

October 6.—Marched from Dayton on the Back road, burning barns and collecting all the cattle found, the enemy following at a respectful distance until we were going into camp, when they attacked the Fifth New York and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, near Brock's Gap, and succeeded in cutting off about seventy-five of the Fifth New York Cavalry, but afterward came in.

October 7.—Lieutenant-Colonel Purington was relieved by Colonel Pennington. The Second Brigade, in the rear, was attacked and compelled to fall back, losing all the cattle and some of the forges of the brigade. Part of the brigade were deployed, checking the enemy.

October 8.—The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, as rear guard, was attacked and compelled to fall back on the brigade, losing some killed

and a few wounded. The enemy halted and did not attack. The brigade withdrew in line of battle for a mile; the enemy did not follow; encamped near Fisher's Hill.

October 9.—Attacked the enemy in a well-posted position beyond Tom's Brook, on a hill, commanding the road with their artillery. After considerable skirmishing the brigade was ordered to charge up the hill, which resulted in the capture of six guns and the whole train of General Rosser. Brigade encamped on the field.

October 11.—Marched to Cedar Creek.

October 13.—Pickets driven in at Cupp's Hill; brigade was ordered out to reform the line; considerable artillery firing.

October 17.—General Rosser attacked the First Connecticut Cavalry, on picket, and captured Major Marcy, Captain Parmelee, Lieutenant Havens, and 33 enlisted men.

October 19.—The enemy attacked in force; formed in line near the pike, to allow the infantry to form. Brigade charged and took 22 pieces of artillery.

October 20.—Went on a reconnaissance beyond Fisher's Hill.

October 21 to 31.—Doing picket and occasional scouts.

November 1 to 8.—In camp near Middletown, Va.

November 8.—Marched to a point between Newtown and Winchester, on Winchester pike, north of the Opequon, and encamped, ready to re-enforce either point.

November 9.—Marched to Mount Zion Church and picketed from Fawcett's Gap to Middle road.

November 10 and 11.—In camp near Kernstown, Va.

November 12.—The Second Ohio on picket; First Connecticut sent on a scout to Cedar Creek; both regiments were attacked; brigade moved out and engaged the enemy, driving them to Lebanon Church.

November 13.—In camp near Kernstown. The brigade, with the division, moved out on a reconnaissance; returned at 4 p. m.

November 14 to 20.—In camp near Kernstown, Va., doing picket and occasional scout.

November 21.—Brigade moved out at 7 a. m.

November 22.—Engaged the enemy at Mount Jackson.

November 23.—Returned to old camp, near Kernstown, Va.

November 23 to 28.—In camp doing picket and occasional scouts.

November 28.—At 8 p. m. received orders to move at once. Moved out at 11 p. m. on the march and reached Wardensville at 11 a. m. on the 29th; halted three-quarters of an hour; encamped eleven miles from Moorefield.

November 30.—Moved at 7 a. m. and reached Moorefield at 9 a. m., and halted until 3 p. m., sending the Second New York on a scout toward Petersburg; marched at 3 p. m., and encamped at 9 p. m. at Pine Church.

December 1.—Marched at 7 a. m. and reached Cacapon bridge at 9 a. m. and encamped.

December 2.—Moved at 7 a. m. by way of Lockhart's and Petticoat Gap and reached camp at 1 p. m.

December 3 to 18.—In camp near Kernstown, doing picket and occasional scouts.

December 19.—Marched at 6 a. m., and reached Woodstock at 6 p. m., and encamped.

December 20.—Marched at 6 a. m. and reached Lacey's Springs at 6 p. m.

December 21.—The enemy's cavalry attempted to surprise our camp about 5 a. m. and were repulsed. At 7 a. m. marched, reaching Woodstock at 5 p. m., and encamped.

December 22.—Moved at 6 o'clock, reaching camp near Kernstown at 3 p. m.

December 23 to 28.—In camp doing picket duty.

December 28.—Moved camp two miles and a quarter from Winchester.

December 29 to 31.—In camp, building winter quarters, and doing picket duty.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

August 1.—Marched to near Lee's Mill and relieved General Kautz's division on picket at that point, and continued on this duty until 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th, when the brigade marched to near B. Wells' house, on Norfolk railroad, and bivouacked.

August 5.—Marched soon after daylight, and proceeded to near City Point and encamped.

August 6 and 7.—In camp, without events of importance.

August 8.—Embarked the brigade on board steam transports at City Point, under orders to proceed to Washington.

August 9 and 10.—The troops arrived and disembarked at Giesborough; went into camp near by.

August 11.—In camp; engaged in getting ready to march.

August 12.—Moved at dark (with division) across the Eastern Branch and the Potomac at Chain Bridge, and encamped a short distance outside the fortifications.

August 13.—Marched at 6 p. m. with division to Dranesville and bivouacked.

August 14.—Remained at Dranesville.

August 15.—Marched at 4.30 a. m. through Leesburg to Purcellville, where we bivouacked for the night.

August 16.—Marched at 4.30 on Snickersville turnpike; crossed the Shenandoah River at 10 a. m., and halted for several hours about one mile from the river. Resumed march, passing through Berryville, and after a second halt, during which rations were issued, proceeded to Winchester and Millwood turnpike, and bivouacked.

August 17.—Shortly after daylight marched with division via White Post and Winchester; took up position on south side of town, covering the Front Royal pike; at sundown withdrew to [from?] south side of the town and took up position until the First Brigade passed through on Martinsburg road; marched, taking Summit Point road, and bivouacked on east side of Opequon.

August 18.—At 5 o'clock the brigade marched to Summit Point and bivouacked in line of battle on the right of the First Brigade. Sent Twenty-second New York to Smithfield to picket approaches.

August 19 and 20.—In position at Summit Point. Reconnoitering parties develop the enemy's pickets on west bank of Opequon.

August 21.—Enemy attacked Twenty-second New York at Smithfield at 7 a. m., and drove them back about two miles; withdrew the regiment to Summit Point; heavy force of the enemy advanced on Winchester road; the division fell slowly back to near Charlestown, and bivouacked on right of infantry lines.

August 22.—Infantry having been relieved during the night, the enemy attacked the division soon after daylight and we retired, skirmishing part of the way to near Halltown and took position on right of the infantry lines.

August 23 and 24.—Remained encamped in position.

August 25.—Reconnaissance to Kearneysville, leaving camp at 5.30 a. m.; engagement between Kearneysville and Leetown with enemy's cavalry and infantry; retired to position near Halltown.

August 26.—Moved from position at 1 a. m., crossing the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, and proceeding through Pleasant Valley encamped early in afternoon near Boonsborough.

August 27.—Marched at noon with division, passing through Sharpsburg, and took position on the Hagerstown turnpike, three miles from Sharpsburg; encamped.

August 28.—Moved at daylight, passing through Sharpsburg, and crossing the Potomac at Shepherdstown Ford proceeded to Charlestown, and encamped near the Berryville turnpike.

August 29.—Without movement or event of importance.

August 30.—Marched at meridian with division to near Berryville, and bivouacked in line of battle.

August 31.—Remained in position. The First Vermont made reconnaissance to the Winchester and Front Royal pike, developing nothing of moment.

September 1.—Brigade in camp near Berryville.

September 2.—Marched to vicinity of Charlestown and bivouacked.

September 3.—Marched at daylight to White Post, returning to Millwood and bivouacked.

September 4.—Marched at daylight by country roads to Berryville; 3 p. m. formed line of battle on left of infantry.

September 5 and 6.—In camp without event.

September 7.—Reconnoitered to Opequon; discovered enemy's cavalry pickets on south bank; moved and forced them back about two miles upon their infantry lines; returned to camp about Berryville.

September 8 to 18.—In camp without event.

September 19.—Brigade moved in rear of division at 2 a. m. up Berryville and Winchester pikes to the Opequon. At daylight First Brigade attacked enemy's pickets and drove them back; succeeded in gaining position on the south bank of the Opequon; Second Brigade moved up and formed line of battle on right of pike. At 12 m. division moved to the extreme left flank of army and attacked enemy's cavalry; drove him back in confusion; continued pursuit till dark.

September 20.—Moved via Newtown to Front Royal, and bivouacked.

September 21.—Attacked enemy's cavalry at daylight in position on south bank of Shenandoah; secured crossing, and drove enemy back to Gooney Manor.

September 22.—Marched at daylight toward Milford on country roads, enemy having retired during night; 12 m. found him in position near Milford. Twenty-second New York and First New Hampshire dismounted and made a vigorous attack on right flank, but could not dislodge him. Withdrew at dark, and retired by pike to Bentonville, and bivouacked.

September 23.—Moved to Buckland; returned to Milford.

September 24.—Marched through Milford to Luray Court-House; crossed Shenandoah, and bivouacked near Massanutten Mountain.

September 25.—Crossed mountain; halted at New Market; 5 p. m. moved to Harrisonburg and bivouacked.

September 26.—Moved to Staunton.

September 27.—Moved to Waynesborough.

September 28.—In camp.

September 29.—Attacked by enemy; 5 p. m. formed line of battle; skirmish continued till after dark; enemy succeeded in getting possession of pike in rear of this brigade, which was obliged to retire through country on right flank of enemy's line; joined division at Fishersville; marched during night and day of 30th.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.*

August 1.—Capt. C. B. Hebble's mounted company 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers marched to Shimpstown, Pa.; a detachment of Brigadier-General Averell's command marched to Greencastle and Waynesborough to picket roads leading to Potomac River.

August 12.—Sent one company 100-days' infantry and twelve men from Captain Sanno's independent mounted company 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers from Chambersburg to Scranton, Pa.; one company 100-days' infantry from Fort Washington to Chambersburg.

August 13.—Sent Capt. B. Lambert's independent mounted company 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers and one section of Captain Hastings' (Keystone) battery from Harrisburg to Bloomsburg, Pa.

August 15.—Sent two companies One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers and two companies 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers to Columbia County, Pa.

August 18.—Brandywine District discontinued in General Orders, No. 45, current series, Department of the Susquehanna.

August 19.—Sent Capt. E. M. Warren's independent mounted company of 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers from Harrisburg to Bloody Run.

August 22.—Headquarters Department of the Susquehanna changed from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, Pa.

August 26.—Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader, U. S. Volunteers, placed in command of U. S. troops in Columbia County, Pa.; sent four companies Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps to Columbia County, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.†

[*December.*]—Department of the Susquehanna changed to Department of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Philadelphia, in General Orders, No. 293, War Department, December 1, 1864.

Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, and York Counties, Pa., annexed to Juniata District, with headquarters at Chambersburg, Pa., in General Orders, No. 77, Department of the Susquehanna, dated December 1, 1864.

December 4.—Sent one section of Battery A, First New York Artillery, from Pittsburg to Chambersburg, Pa.

December 14.—Headquarters Department of Pennsylvania changed from Chambersburg to Philadelphia, Pa.

December 16.—Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry, U. S. Volunteers, relieved from command of the Juniata District and assigned to duty as military commander of Philadelphia, Pa.

December 21.—Sent detachment of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, from Stroudsburg to Pottsville, Pa.

December 29.—Sent half of Battery A, First New York Artillery, from Allegheny City to Philadelphia, Pa. The counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, and Chester annexed to Philadelphia District in General Orders, No. 86, Department of Pennsylvania, dated December 31, 1864; headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.

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*Commanded by Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch.
†Commanded by Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader.

No. 3.

Organization of the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, at the battle of Winchester (or the Opequon), Va., September 19.

HEADQUARTERS ESCORT.

6th U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Ira W. Claflin.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

ESCORT.

1st Michigan Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. William H. Wheeler.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.
Brig. Gen. EMORY UPTON.
Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD L. CAMPBELL.

4th New Jersey, Capt. Baldwin Hufty.
10th New Jersey, Maj. Lambert Boeman.
15th New Jersey, Capt. William T. Cornish.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EMORY UPTON.
Col. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.

2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.
65th New York:
Col. Joseph E. Hamblin.
Capt. Henry C. Fisk.
121st New York, Capt. John D. P. Douw.
95th Pennsylvania,* } Capt. Francis J.
96th Pennsylvania,* } Randall.

Third Brigade.

Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.
Col. ISAAC C. BASSETT.

37th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George L. Montague.
49th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Baynton J. Hickman.
82d Pennsylvania, Col. Isaac C. Bassett.
119th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark.
2d Rhode Island (battalion), Capt. Elisha H. Rhodes.
5th Wisconsin (battalion), Maj. Charles W. Kempf.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

62d New York, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton.
93d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John S. Long.
98th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John B. Kohler.
102d Pennsylvania, Maj. James H. Coleman.
139th Pennsylvania, Maj. Robert Munroe.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. WARNER.
Lieut. Col. AMASA S. TRACY.†

2d Vermont, Maj. Enoch E. Johnson.
3d Vermont, } Maj. Horace W. Floyd.
4th Vermont, }
5th Vermont, Capt. Addison Brown, jr.
6th Vermont, Capt. Martin W. Davis.
11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery), Maj. Aldace F. Walker.

* Guarding trains and not engaged in the battle.
† Superintended a portion of the line.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.

7th Maine, Maj. Stephen C. Fletcher.
43d New York, Maj. Charles A. Milliken.
49th New York (battalion), Lieut. Col. Erastus D. Holt.
77th New York, Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French.
122d New York, Maj. Jabez M. Brower.
61st Pennsylvania (battalion):
Capt. Charles S. Greene.
Capt. David J. Taylor.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM EMERSON.

14th New Jersey:
Maj. Peter Vredenburgh, jr.
Capt. Jacob J. Janeway.
106th New York, Capt. Peter Robertson.
151st New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Fay.
87th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Schall.
10th Vermont:
Maj. Edwin Dillingham.
Capt. Lucius T. Hunt.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. WARREN KEIFER.

6th Maryland:
Col. John W. Horn.
Capt. Clifton K. Prentiss.
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Charles Burgess.
110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.
122d Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.
126th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright.
Capt. George W. Hoge.
67th Pennsylvania, Lieut. John F. Young.
138th Pennsylvania:
Col. Matthew R. McClennan.
Maj. Lewis A. May.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.

Maine Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens.
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. William H. McCartney.
New York Light, 1st Battery:
Lieut. William H. Johnson.
Lieut. Orsamus R. Van Etten.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. George W. Adams.
5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.

NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE L. BEAL.

29th Maine:
Maj. William Knowlton.
Capt. Alfred L. Turner.
30th Massachusetts, Capt. Samuel D. Shipley.
114th New York:
Col. Samuel R. Per Lee.
Maj. Oscar H. Curtis.
116th New York, Col. George M. Love.
153d New York, Col. Edwin P. Davis.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. MCMILLAN.

12th Connecticut:
Lieut. Col. Frank H. Peck.
Capt. Sidney E. Clark.
160th New York,* Lieut. Col. John B. Van Petten.
47th Pennsylvania, Col. Tilghman H. Good.
8th Vermont, Col. Stephen Thomas.

* Non-veterans of 90th New York temporarily attached.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. LEONARD D. H. CURRIE.

30th Maine,† Capt. George W. Randall.
133d New York, Maj. Anthony J. Allaire.
162d New York, Col. Justus W. Blanchard.
165th New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. Gouverneur Carr.
173d New York, Maj. George W. Rogers.

Artillery.

New York Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. John V. Grant.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.

9th Connecticut, Col. Thomas W. Cahill.
12th Maine, Lieut. Col. Edwin Ilsley.
14th Maine, Col. Thomas W. Porter.
26th Massachusetts, Col. Alpha B. Farr.
14th New Hampshire:
Col. Alexander Gardiner.
Capt. Flavel L. Tolman.
75th New York:
Lieut. Col. Willoughby Babcock.
Maj. Benjamin F. Thurber.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

13th Connecticut, Col. Charles D. Blinn.
11th Indiana, Col. Daniel Macauley.
22d Iowa, Col. Harvey Graham.
3d Massachusetts Cavalry (dismounted), Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Sargent.
131st New York, Col. Nicholas W. Day.
159th New York, Lieut. Col. William Waltermire.

Third Brigade.

Col. JACOB SHARPE.
Lieut. Col. ALFRED NEAFIE.

38th Massachusetts, Maj. Charles F. Allen.
128th New York, Capt. Charles R. Anderson.
156th New York:
Lieut. Col. Alfred Neafie.
Capt. James J. Hoyt.
175th New York (three companies), Capt. Charles McCarthey.
176th New York, Maj. Charles Lewis.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. DAVID SHUNK.

8th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Kenny.
18th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William S. Charles.
24th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Q. Wilds.
28th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Bartholomew W. Wilson.

Artillery.

Maine Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. Albert W. Bradbury.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. ELIJAH D. TAFT.

Indiana Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Milton L. Miner.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Lieut. Frederick Chase.

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* Detached at Harper's Ferry, and not engaged in the battle.
† Non-veterans of 13th and 15th Maine temporarily attached.

ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE D. WELLS.

34th Massachusetts, Maj. Harrison W. Pratt.
5th New York Heavy Artillery, 2d Battalion, Maj. Caspar Urban.
116th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Wildes.
123d Ohio, Capt. John W. Chamberlin.

*Second Brigade.**

Lieut. Col. ROBERT S. NORTHCOTT.

1st West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jacob Weddle.
4th West Virginia, Capt. Benjamin D. Boswell.
12th West Virginia, Capt. Erastus G. Bartlett.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS M. HARRIS.

23d Illinois (battalion), Capt. Samuel A. Simison.
54th Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. John P. Linton.
Maj. Enoch D. Yutzy.
10th West Virginia, Maj. Henry H. Withers.
11th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Van H. Bukey.
15th West Virginia, Maj. John W. Holliday.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. ISAAC H. DUVAL.
Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

First Brigade.

Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
Col. HIRAM F. DEVOL.

23d Ohio, Lieut. Col. James M. Comly.
36th Ohio:
Col. Hiram F. Devol.
Lieut. Col. William H. G. Adney.
5th West Virginia (battalion), Lieut. Col. William H. Enochs.
13th West Virginia, Col. William R. Brown.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL D. JOHNSON.
Lieut. Col. BENJAMIN F. COATES.

34th Ohio (battalion), Lieut. Col. Luther Furney.
91st Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates.
Maj. Lemuel Z. Cadot.
9th West Virginia, Maj. Benjamin M. Skinner.
14th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. George W. Taggart.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. HENRY A. DU PONT.

1st Ohio Light, Battery L, Capt. Frank C. Gibbs.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Lieut. William Munk.
5th United States, Battery B, Capt. Henry A. Du Pont.

CAVALRY.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

ESCORT.

1st Rhode Island, Maj. William H. Turner, jr.

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*Guarding trains, and not engaged in the battle.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

1st Michigan, Col. Peter Stagg.
5th Michigan, Maj. Smith H. Hastings.
6th Michigan, Col. James H. Kidd.
7th Michigan, Maj. Melvin Brewer.
25th New York, Maj. Charles J. Seymour.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

4th New York:
Maj. August Haurand.
Maj. Edward Schwartz.
6th New York, Maj. William E. Beardsley.
9th New York, Lieut. Col. George S. Nichols.
19th New York (1st Dragoons), Col. Alfred Gibbs.
17th Pennsylvania, Maj. Coe Durland.

Reserve Brigade.

Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, Jr.

2d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Casper Crowninshield.
6th Pennsylvania,* Maj. Charles L. Leiper.
1st United States, Capt. Eugene M. Baker.
2d United States:
Capt. Theophilus F. Rodenbough.
Capt. Robert S. Smith.
5th United States, Lieut. Gustavus Urban.

SECOND DIVISION.†

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.

8th Ohio (detachment), Col. Alpheus S. Moore.
14th Pennsylvania:
Capt. Ashbell F. Duncan.
Capt. William W. Miles.
22d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Greenfield.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY CAPEHART.

1st New York, Maj. Timothy Quinn.
1st West Virginia, Maj. Harvey Farabee.
2d West Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Hoffman.
3d West Virginia, Maj. John S. Witcher.

Artillery.

5th United States, Battery L, Lieut. Gulian V. Weir.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.
Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. PURINGTON.

1st Connecticut, Maj. George O. Marcy.
3d New Jersey, Maj. William P. Robeson, jr.
2d New York, Capt. Walter C. Hull.
5th New York, Maj. Abram H. Krom.
2d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. George A. Purington.
Maj. A. Bayard Nettleton.
18th Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. William P. Brinton.
Maj. John W. Phillips.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

3d Indiana (two companies), Lieut. Benjamin F. Gilbert.
1st New Hampshire (battalion), Col. John L. Thompson.
8th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. Benjamin.
22d New York, Maj. Caleb Moore.
1st Vermont, Col. William Wells.

*At Pleasant Valley, Md., and not engaged in the battle.
†From Department of West Virginia.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

Capt. LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON.

New York Light, 6th Battery,* Capt. Joseph W. Martin.
1st United States, Batteries K and L, Lieut. Franck E. Taylor.
2d United States, Batteries B and L, Capt. Charles H. Peirce.
2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston.
2d United States, Battery M,† Lieut. Carle A. Woodruff.
3d United States, Batteries C, F, and K,† Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.
4th United States, Batteries C and E,† Lieut. Terrence Reilly

No. 4.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, at the battle of Winchester (or the Opequon), Va., September 19.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.‡ Brig. Gen. EMORY UPTON. § Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.							
Staff	1		2				3
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. EDWARD L. CAMPBELL.							
4th New Jersey		2		19		1	22
10th New Jersey		1	3	11		1	16
15th New Jersey		4	1	43		7	55
Total First Brigade		7	4	73		9	93
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EMORY UPTON. Col. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.							
2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery	3	17	10	108			138
65th New York		6		26			32
121st New York		2	1	12			15
Total Second Brigade	3	25	11	146			185
Third Brigade.							
Col. OLIVER EDWARDS. Col. ISAAC C. BASSETT.							
37th Massachusetts		12	7	72			91
49th Pennsylvania	1	10	2	31			44
82d Pennsylvania		7	2	53			62
119th Pennsylvania		2	2	19			23
2d Rhode Island (battalion)				6			6
5th Wisconsin (battalion)		4	1	12			17
Total Third Brigade	1	35	14	193			243
Total First Division	5	67	31	412		9	524

* At Sandy Hook, Md., and not engaged in the battle.
† At Pleasant Valley, Md., and not engaged in the battle.
‡ Killed.
§ Wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
62d New York			2	2			4
93d Pennsylvania		7	4	28			39
98th Pennsylvania	1	3	4	18		4	30
102d Pennsylvania		7	2	49		4	62
139th Pennsylvania		3	2	35			40
Total First Brigade	1	20	14	132		8	175
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES M. WARNER. Lieut. Col. AMASA S. TRACY.*							
2d Vermont		3		29		1	33
3d Vermont			2	24		3	29
4th Vermont		1	1	14			16
5th Vermont		6	1	21			28
6th Vermont		5	2	43			50
11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery)	2	6	5	80		6	99
Total Second Brigade	2	21	11	211		10	255
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.							
7th Maine	1			17			18
43d New York	1	1	3	3			8
49th New York (battalion)		1	1	9			11
77th New York		2	4	34		2	42
122d New York	1	5	4	24			34
61st Pennsylvania (battalion)			1	15			16
Total Third Brigade	3	9	13	102		2	129
Total Second Division	6	50	38	445		20	559
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM EMERSON.							
14th New Jersey	2	4	6	50			62
106th New York		6	2	43		3	54
151st New York		3	2	12			17
87th Pennsylvania		7	4	43			54
10th Vermont	1	10	3	50		1	65
Total First Brigade	3	30	17	198		4	252
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. WARREN KEIFER.							
6th Maryland	1	6	5	27		3	42
9th New York Heavy Artillery		6	2	34			42
110th Ohio		7	5	43			55
122d Ohio		6	5	48		1	60
126th Ohio	3	9	3	37		2	54
67th Pennsylvania		9		28		4	41
138th Pennsylvania		3	4	44		3	54
Total Second Brigade	4	46	24	261		13	348
Total Third Division	7	76	41	459		17	600

* Superintended a portion of the line.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.							
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E)				6			6
New York Light, 1st Battery			1	5			6
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C				4			4
Total Artillery Brigade			1	15			16
Total Sixth Army Corps	18	193	111	1,331		46	1,699
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT.							
First Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE L. BEAL.							
29th Maine			1	23			24
30th Massachusetts	1	4		17			22
114th New York	1	20	8	156			185
116th New York		9		39			48
153d New York		10	4	55			69
Total First Brigade	2	43	13	290			348
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES W. MCMILLAN.							
12th Connecticut	3	7	3	57		1	71
160th New York*	2	13	3	58		1	77
47th Pennsylvania		1		8			9
8th Vermont		9		28			37
Total Second Brigade	5	30	6	151		2	194
Total First Division	7	73	19	441		2	542
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.							
9th Connecticut				1			1
12th Maine	2	12	6	77		15	112
14th Maine	1	6	6	46		3	62
26th Massachusetts		38	11	69	2	19	139
14th New Hampshire	4	27	9	79		19	138
75th New York		17	4	41	1	10	73
Total First Brigade	7	100	36	313	3	66	525
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.							
13th Connecticut		6		39	2	30	77
11th Indiana	1	7	2	56	1	3	70
22d Iowa	2	9	3	60		31	105
3d Massachusetts Cavalry (dismounted)	2	17	3	84			106
131st New York		9	9	56			74
159th New York		5	1	46	1	19	75
Total Second Brigade	5	53	21	341	4	83	507

* Non-veterans of 90th New York temporarily attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. JACOB SHARPE. Lieut. Col. ALFRED NEAFIE.							
38th Massachusetts	.....	8	3	44	.....	8	63
128th New York	.....	6	5	46	.....	.....	57
156th New York	.....	20	3	88	.....	.....	111
176th New York	.....	5	3	30	.....	9	47
Total Third Brigade	.....	39	14	208	.....	17	278
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. DAVID SHUNK.							
8th Indiana	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	9
18th Indiana	1	5	1	31	.....	.....	38
24th Iowa	1	9	4	53	.....	8	75
28th Iowa	1	9	8	48	.....	21	87
Total Fourth Brigade	3	25	13	137	.....	31	209
Artillery.							
Maine Light, 1st Battery (A)	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	8
Total Second Division	15	219	85	1,004	7	197	1,527
RESERVE ARTILLERY.							
Capt. ELIJAH D. TAFT.							
Indiana Light, 17th Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total Reserve Artillery	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total Nineteenth Army Corps	22	292	104	1,450	7	199	2,074
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
First Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE D. WELLS.							
34th Massachusetts	1	5	6	90	.....	.....	102
5th New York Heavy Artillery, 2d Battalion	.....	11	1	31	.....	.....	43
116th Ohio	.....	4	1	29	.....	.....	34
123d Ohio	.....	6	3	39	.....	.....	48
Total First Brigade	1	26	11	189	.....	.....	227
Third Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS M. HARRIS.							
23d Illinois (battalion)	.....	3	.....	19	.....	.....	22
54th Pennsylvania	.....	6	4	35	.....	4	49
10th West Virginia	2	15	1	77	.....	2	97
11th West Virginia	1	2	.....	18	.....	.....	21
15th West Virginia	.....	11	2	36	.....	.....	49
Total Third Brigade	3	37	7	185	.....	6	238
Total First Division	4	63	18	376	.....	6	467

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Col. ISAAC H. DUVAL.* Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Col. HIRAM F. DEVOL.							
23d Ohio		3	4	39			46
36th Ohio		4	1	32			37
5th West Virginia (battalion)		4	1	21		1	27
13th West Virginia	1	1	2	21			25
Total First Brigade	1	12	8	113		1	135
Second Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL D. JOHNSON.* Lieut. Col. BENJAMIN F. COATES.							
34th Ohio (battalion)	1	9	1	36			47
91st Ohio		11	5	90			106
9th West Virginia		2		16			18
14th West Virginia		1	1	18			20
Total Second Brigade	1	23	7	160			191
Total Second Division	2	35	16	273		1	327
Total Army of West Virginia	6	98	34	649		7	794
CAVALRY.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.							
1st Michigan		6	3	30			39
5th Michigan	1	4	2	15		2	24
6th Michigan		2	1	15		2	20
7th Michigan		3		18		2	23
25th New York		1		3		3	7
Total First Brigade	1	16	6	81		9	113
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
4th New York			1	12	1	3	17
6th New York	1	2	2	7		6	18
9th New York	1	2	3	13			19
19th New York (1st Dragoons)	1	1	1	6		4	13
17th Pennsylvania				4	1		5
Total Second Brigade	3	5	7	42	2	13	72

* Wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Reserve Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, Jr.							
Staff			1				1
2d Massachusetts		3	3	8	1	5	20
1st United States		4	1	13		6	24
2d United States	1	1	2	17	1	7	29
5th United States	1	4	3	9		12	29
Total Reserve Brigade	2	12	10	47	2	30	103
Total First Division	6	33	23	170	4	52	288
SECOND DIVISION.*							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.							
8th Ohio (detachment)		2				1	3
14th Pennsylvania		1	1	11		1	14
22d Pennsylvania			1	1			2
Total First Brigade		3	2	12		2	19
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY CAPEHART.							
1st New York				4			4
1st West Virginia	1	1		1		1	4
2d West Virginia		1		3			4
3d West Virginia		1		2		1	4
Total Second Brigade	1	3		10		2	16
Total Second Division	1	6	2	22		4	35
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.† Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. PURINGTON.							
Staff			1				1
1st Connecticut		1		2			3
3d New Jersey		4		6		11	21
2d New York		2		5			7
5th New York		2	1	12	1	1	17
2d Ohio		1	1	13		3	18
18th Pennsylvania		7		12	1		20
Total First Brigade		17	3	50	2	15	87
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.							
Staff			1				1
3d Indiana (2 companies)				1		2	3
8th New York		2		4			6
22d New York		2		5			7
1st Vermont		1		8			9
Total Second Brigade		5	1	18		2	26
Total Third Division		22	4	68	2	17	113

* From Department of West Virginia. † Wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
HORSE ARTILLERY.							
Capt. LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON.							
1st United States, Batteries K and L	------	------	------	5	------	------	5
2d United States, Batteries B and L	------	------	------	10	------	------	10
Total Horse Artillery	------	------	------	15	------	------	15
Total Cavalry	7	61	29	275	6	73	451

RECAPITULATION.

Sixth Army Corps	18	193	111	1,331	------	46	1,699
Nineteenth Army Corps	22	292	104	1,450	7	199	2,074
Army of West Virginia	6	98	34	649	------	7	794
Cavalry	7	61	29	275	6	73	451
Grand total	53	644	278	3,705	13	325	5,018

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Maj. James Q. Rice, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Frederick M. Berry, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Franklin J. Candee, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. James P. McCabe, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Horace Hubbard, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. William H. Cogswell, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Col. Frank H. Peck, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. William S. Bulkley, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Steadman, 12th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. William S. Mullen, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Silas A. Wadsworth, 18th Infantry.

IOWA.

Capt. David J. Davis, 22d Infantry.
Capt. Benjamin D. Parks, 22d Infantry.
Lieut. James A. Boarts, 22d Infantry.
Capt. Joseph R. Gould, 24th Infantry.
Lieut. Sylvester S. Dillman, 24th Infantry.
Capt. John E. Palmer, 28th Infantry.
Capt. Scott Houseworth, 28th Infantry.

MAINE.

Lieut. Benjamin F. Bicknell, 7th Infantry.
Capt. Daniel M. Phillips, 12th Infantry.
Capt. Samuel F. Thompson, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. William Jackman, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Ajalon Godwin, 14th Infantry.
Maj. William Knowlton, 29th Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

MARYLAND.

Lieut. William H. Burns, 6th Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Jasper F. Glidden, 3d Cavalry.
Lieut. John F. Poole, 3d Cavalry.
Maj. Eusebius S. Clark, 26th Infantry.
Capt. Enos W. Thayer, 26th Infantry.
Lieut. John P. Haley, 30th Infantry.
Capt. George W. Thompson, 34th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles S. Bardwell, 37th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Maj. Melvin Brewer, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. Albert T. Jackson, 1st Cavalry.
Capt. William O. North, 5th Cavalry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Col. Alexander Gardiner, 14th Infantry.
Capt. William H. Chaffin, 14th Infantry.
Capt. William A. Fosgate, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry S. Paul, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Jesse A. Fisk, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. George H. Stone, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Artemas B. Colburn, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Moulton S. Webster, 14th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Maj. Peter Vredenburgh, jr., 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Theodore J. Green, 14th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. Raymond L. Wright, 6th Cavalry.
Capt. Conway W. Ayres, 9th Cavalry.
Capt. Alexander K. Thorp, 19th Cavalry (1st Dragoons).
Lieut. William H. Johnson, 1st Battery.
Lieut. John B. Carter, 43d Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Willoughby Babcock, 75th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward E. Breed, 114th Infantry.
Lieut. John V. Sims, 122d Infantry.
Capt. Jacob C. Klock, 153d Infantry.
Lieut. Herman Smith, 159th Infantry.
Capt. Sir N. Dexter, 160th Infantry.
Lieut. B. Frank Maxson, 160th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. James M. Lough, 2d Cavalry.
Lieut. Asa B. Carter, 34th Infantry.
Capt. Alexander Trimble, 110th Infantry.
Lieut. Joshua S. Deeter, 110th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright, 126th Infantry.
Capt. Thomas J. Hyatt, 126th Infantry.
Lieut. Rufus Ricksecker, 126th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. Ashbell F. Duncan, 14th Cavalry.
Lieut. Joseph W. Wallace, 49th Infantry.
Lieut. John Heppler, 98th Infantry.

U. S. ARMY.

Capt. James F. McQuesten, 2d Cavalry.
Lieut. Richard Fitzgerald, 5th Cavalry.
Lieut. John Trevor, 5th Cavalry.

U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Brig. Gen. David A. Russell.

VERMONT.

Capt. Charles Buxton, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Dennis Duhigg, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Ransom W. Towle, 4th Infantry.
Maj. Edwin Dillingham, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel G. Hill, 10th Infantry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Lieut. Sylvester W. Donley, 1st Cavalry.
Capt. James M. Ewing, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles B. McCollum, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles W. Kirby, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Greenbury Slack, 13th Infantry.
Lieut. Lovel C. Rayburn, 13th Infantry.

No. 5.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 21–22.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
ESCORT.							
6th U. S. Cavalry							
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
ESCORT.							
1st Michigan Cavalry, Company G							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. EDWARD L. CAMPBELL.							
4th New Jersey			1	2		1	4
10th New Jersey				2			2
15th New Jersey		2	1	5			8
Total First Brigade		2	4	7		1	14
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.							
2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery		2		18			20
65th New York		1					1
121st New York				5			5
95th and 96th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total Second Brigade		3		25			28
Total First Division		5	4	32		1	42
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES M. WARNER.							
62d New York				8			8
93d Pennsylvania			1	12			13
98th Pennsylvania				4			4
102d Pennsylvania			2	14		1	17
139th Pennsylvania		2	4	20			26
Total First Brigade		2	7	58		1	68
Second Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE P. FOSTER.							
2d Vermont				3			3
3d Vermont		2		1			3
4th Vermont							
5th Vermont				1			1
6th Vermont							
11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery)			1	2			3
Total Second Brigade		2	1	7			10

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.							
7th Maine		2		3			5
43d New York (battalion)		2	2	3			7
49th New York (battalion)				3			3
77th New York		1	1	3			5
122d New York		1		11			12
61st Pennsylvania (battalion)		2		2			4
Total Third Brigade		8	3	25			36
Total Second Division		12	11	90		1	114
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM EMERSON.							
14th New Jersey				3			3
106th New York			1	2			3
151st New York				1			1
87th Pennsylvania		1		3			4
10th Vermont		1	1	7			9
Total First Brigade		2	2	16			20
Second Brigade.							
Col. J. WARREN KEIFER.							
6th Maryland				10			10
110th Ohio				3			3
122d Ohio		1		4			5
126th Ohio		6	1	24		1	32
67th Pennsylvania				7			7
138th Pennsylvania		1		3			4
Total Second Brigade		8	1	51		1	61
Total Third Division		10	3	67		1	81
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.							
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E)							
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A)				1			1
New York Light, 1st Battery							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G							
Total Artillery Brigade				1			1
Total Sixth Army Corps		27	18	190		3	238
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT.							
First Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE L. BEAL.							
29th Maine			1	3			4
30th Massachusetts		3		6			9
114th New York							
116th New York		1		9			10
153d New York				3			3
Total First Brigade		4	1	21			26

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES W. MCMILLAN.							
12th Connecticut							
160th New York*							
47th Pennsylvania				2			2
8th Vermont			1	3			4
Total Second Brigade			1	5			6
Artillery.							
New York Light, 5th Battery				1			1
Total First Division		4	2	27			33
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.							
9th Connecticut		3		10			13
12th Maine							
14th Maine							
26th Massachusetts							
14th New Hampshire				1		1	2
75th New York							
Total First Brigade		3		11		1	15
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.							
13th Connecticut				2			2
11th Indiana		2		8			10
22d Iowa				4			4
3d Massachusetts Cavalry (dismounted)		2		1			3
131st New York				1			1
159th New York							
Total Second Brigade		4		16			20
Third Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL MACAULEY.							
38th Massachusetts		1		2			3
128th New York		2		6		12	20
156th New York				4			4
175th New York (three companies)							
176th New York		1		1			2
Total Third Brigade		4		13		12	29
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. DAVID SHUNK.							
8th Indiana				1			1
18th Indiana			2	4			6
24th Iowa			1	4			5
28th Iowa				5			5
Total Fourth Brigade			3	14			17

* Non-veterans of 90th New York temporarily attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery.							
Maine Light, 1st Battery (A)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Division	.....	11	3	54	.....	13	81
RESERVE ARTILLERY.							
Capt. ELIJAH D. TAFT.							
Indiana Light, 17th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Nineteenth Army Corps	.....	15	5	81	.....	13	114
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE D. WELLS.							
34th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18
5th New York Heavy Artillery, 2d Battalion	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
116th Ohio	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	9
123d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Total First Brigade	.....	1	.....	37	.....	.....	38
Third Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS M. HARRIS.							
23d Illinois (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
54th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7
10th West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
11th West Virginia	.....	.....	1	8	.....	1	10
15th West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	2	38	.....	1	41
Total First Division	.....	1	2	75	.....	1	79
SECOND DIVISION.							
Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HIRAM F. DEVOL.							
23d Ohio	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	9
36th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
5th West Virginia (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
13th West Virginia	.....	1	3	8	.....	.....	12
Total First Brigade	.....	2	4	23	.....	.....	29
Second Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. BENJAMIN F. COATES.							
34th Ohio (battalion)	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	11
91st Ohio	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	16
9th West Virginia	.....	1	2	10	.....	.....	13
14th West Virginia	1	1	2	10	.....	.....	14
Total Second Brigade	1	4	4	44	.....	1	54
Total Second Division	1	6	8	67	.....	1	83

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Capt. HENRY A. DU PONT.							
1st Ohio Light, Battery L							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery D							
5th United States, Battery B							
Total Army of West Virginia	1	7	10	142		2	162
CAVALRY.							
SECOND DIVISION.*							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.							
8th Ohio (detachment)							
14th Pennsylvania				1			1
22d Pennsylvania				1			1
Total First Brigade				2			2
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY CAPEHART.							
1st New York				2			2
1st West Virginia							
2d West Virginia				4			4
3d West Virginia		2		3		1	6
Total Second Brigade		2		9		1	12
Artillery.							
5th United States, Battery L							
Total Second Division		2		11		1	14

RECAPITULATION.

Sixth Army Corps		27	18	190		3	238
Nineteenth Army Corps		15	5	81		13	114
Army of West Virginia	1	7	10	142		2	162
Cavalry		2		11		1	14
Grand total	1	51	33	424		19	528

* From Department of West Virginia.

Officers killed or mortally wounded.—Capt. Samuel Parker, 106th New York; Capt. Jacob Brower, 93d Pennsylvania; Lieuts. William P. Greene and Robert N. Hess, 14th West Virginia.

No. 6.

Organization of the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19.

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.*

ESCORT.

17th Pennsylvania Cavalry (detachment), Maj. Weidner H. Spera.
6th U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Ira W. Claflin.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.
Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

ESCORT.

1st Michigan Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. William H. Wheeler.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.
Lieut. Col. EDWARD L. CAMPBELL.
Capt. BALDWIN HUFTY.

4th New Jersey, Capt. Baldwin Hufty.
10th New Jersey:
Maj. Lambert Boeman.
Capt. Charles D. Claypool.
15th New Jersey:
Lieut. Col. Edward L. Campbell.
Capt. James W. Penrose.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.
Col. RANALD S. MACKENZIE.
Lieut. Col. EGBERT OLCOTT.

2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery:
Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.
Maj. Edward W. Jones.
65th New York:
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Higinbotham.
Capt. Henry C. Fisk.
121st New York:
Lieut. Col. Egbert Olcott.
Capt. Daniel D. Jackson.
95th Pennsylvania, 96th Pennsylvania, } Capt. John Harper.

Third Brigade.†

Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.

37th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George L. Montague.
49th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Baynton J. Hickman.
82d Pennsylvania, Col. Isaac C. Bassett.
119th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark.
2d Rhode Island (battalion), Capt. Elisha H. Rhodes.
5th Wisconsin (battalion), Maj. Charles W. Kempf.
17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. Coe Durland.

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* Commanded during General Sheridan's temporary absence in the early part of the battle.

† At Winchester, Va., and not engaged in the battle.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.
Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. WARNER.

62d New York, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton.
93d Pennsylvania, Capt. David C. Keller.
98th Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. John B. Kohler.
Capt. Gottfried Bauer.
102d Pennsylvania:
Maj. James H. Coleman.
Capt. James Patchell.
139th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John G. Parr.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.
Lieut. Col. AMASA S. TRACY.
Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.

2d Vermont:
Lieut. Col. Amasa S. Tracy.
Capt. Elijah Wales.
Lieut. Col. Amasa S. Tracy.
3d Vermont (battalion), Maj. Horace W. Floyd.
4th Vermont:
Maj. Horace W. Floyd.
Col. George P. Foster.*
5th Vermont, Maj. Enoch E. Johnson.
6th Vermont (battalion):
Capt. Edwin R. Kinney.
Capt. William J. Sperry.
11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery), Lieut. Col. Charles Hunsdon.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.
Lieut. Col. WINSOR B. FRENCH.

1st Maine (Veteran), Maj. Stephen C. Fletcher.
43d New York (battalion), Maj. Charles A. Milliken.
49th New York (battalion), Lieut. Col. Erastus D. Holt.
77th New York, Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French.
122d New York:
Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Dwight.
Maj. Jabez M. Brower.
61st Pennsylvania (battalion), Capt. David J. Taylor.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. J. WARREN KEIFER.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM EMERSON.

14th New Jersey, Capt. Jacob J. Janeway.
106th New York:
Capt. Alvah W. Briggs.
Capt. Peter Robertson.
151st New York:
Capt. Browning N. Wiles.
Capt. Hiram A. Kimball.
184th New York (battalion), Maj. William D. Ferguson.
87th Pennsylvania (battalion):
Capt. Edgar M. Ruhl.
Capt. John A. Salsbury.
10th Vermont:
Col. William W. Henry.
Capt. Henry H. Dewey.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. BALL.

6th Maryland, Maj. Joseph C. Hill.
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. James W. Snyder.
110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.
122d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Moses M. Granger.
126th Ohio:
Maj. George W. Voorhes.
Capt. George W. Hoge.
67th Pennsylvania, Lieut. John F. Young.
138th Pennsylvania, Maj. Lewis A. May.

* Corps officer of the day at the beginning of the battle; later rejoined brigade and commanded the left of its line.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.

Maine Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens.
New York Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Orsamus R. Van Etten.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. George W. Adams.
5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.

NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. MCMILLAN.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWIN P. DAVIS.

29th Maine, { Maj. George H. Nye. / Capt. Alfred L. Turner.
30th Massachusetts, Capt. Samuel D. Shipley.
90th New York, { Lieut. Col. Nelson Shaurman. / Capt. Honore De La Paturelle.
114th New York, Lieut. Col. Henry B. Morse.
116th New York, Col. George M. Love.
153d New York, { Lieut. Col. Alexander Strain. / Capt. George H. McLaughlin.

Second Brigade.

Col. STEPHEN THOMAS.
Brig. Gen. JAMES W. MCMILLAN.

12th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. George N. Lewis.
160th New York, Capt. Henry P. Underhill.
47th Pennsylvania, Maj. J. P. Shindel Gobin.
8th Vermont, { Maj. John B. Mead. / Capt. Moses McFarland. / Col. Stephen Thomas.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. LEONARD D. H. CURRIE.

30th Maine, Col. Thomas H. Hubbard.
133d New York, Maj. Anthony J. Allaire.
162d New York, Col. Justus W. Blanchard.
165th New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. Gouverneur Carr.
173d New York, Maj. George W. Rogers.

Artillery.

New York Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.

* Guarding wagon trains, and not engaged in the battle.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER.
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.
Col. THOMAS W. PORTER.

9th Connecticut (battalion), Capt. John G. Healy.
12th Maine, Lieut. Col. Edwin Ilsley.
14th Maine:
Col. Thomas W. Porter.
Capt. John K. Laing.
26th Massachusetts (battalion), Lieut. John S. Cooke.
14th New Hampshire:
Capt. Theodore A. Ripley.
Capt. Oliver H. Marston.
75th New York, Maj. Benjamin F. Thurber.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

13th Connecticut, Col. Charles D. Blinn.
11th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William W. Darnall.
22d Iowa, Col. Harvey Graham.
3d Massachusetts Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Lorenzo D. Sargent.
131st New York, Col. Nicholas W. Day.
159th New York, Lieut. Col. William Waltermire.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MACAULEY.
Lieut. Col. ALFRED NEAFIE.

38th Massachusetts, Maj. Charles F. Allen.
128th New York, Capt. Charles R. Anderson.
156th New York:
Lieut. Col. Alfred Neafie.
Capt. Alfred Cooley.
175th New York (battalion), Capt. Charles McCarthey.
176th New York, Maj. Charles Lewis.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. DAVID SHUNK.

8th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Kenny.
Maj. John R. Polk.
18th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William S. Charles.
24th Iowa:
Lieut. Col. John Q. Wilds.
Capt. Leander Clark.
Maj. Edward Wright.
28th Iowa:
Lieut. Col. Bartholomew W. Wilson.
Maj. John Meyer.

Artillery.

Maine Light, 1st Battery (A):
Lieut. Eben D. Haley.
Lieut. John S. Snow.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Maj. ALBERT W. BRADBURY.

Indiana Light, 17th Battery, Lieut. Hezekiah Hinkson.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Lieut. Frederick Chase.

ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.
Col. THOMAS M. HARRIS.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS F. WILDES.

34th Massachusetts, Capt. Andrew Potter.
5th New York Heavy Artillery, 2d Battalion, Capt. Frederick C. Wilkie.
116th Ohio:
Capt. Wilbert B. Teters.
Capt. John Hull.
123d Ohio, Maj. Horace Kellogg.

*Second Brigade.**

Col. WILLIAM B. CURTIS.

1st West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jacob Weddle.
4th West Virginia, Capt. Benjamin D. Boswell.
12th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Robert S. Northcott.

*At Winchester, Va., and not engaged in the battle.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS M. HARRIS.
Col. MILTON WELLS.

23d Illinois (battalion),* Capt. Samuel A. Simison.
54th Pennsylvania, Capt. John Suter.
10th West Virginia:
Lieut. Col. Moses S. Hall.
Maj. Henry H. Withers.
11th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Van H. Bukey.
15th West Virginia:
Col. Milton Wells.
Maj. John W. Holliday.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

First Brigade.

Col. HIRAM F. DEVOL.

23d Ohio, Lieut. Col. James M. Comly.
36th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. G. Adney.
5th West Virginia (battalion), Lieut. Col. William H. Enochs.
13th West Virginia, { Col. William R. Brown.†
{ Lieut. Col. James R. Hall.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. BENJAMIN F. COATES.

34th Ohio (battalion), Lieut. Col. Luther Furney.
91st Ohio, Maj. Lemuel Z. Cadot.
9th West Virginia, Capt. John S. P. Carroll.
14th West Virginia, Maj. Shriver Moore.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. HENRY A. DU PONT.

1st Ohio Light, Battery L, Capt. Frank C. Gibbs.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Lieut. William Munk.
5th United States, Battery B:
Lieut. Henry F. Brewerton.
Lieut. Charles Holman.

PROVISIONAL DIVISION.‡

Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.

CAVALRY.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

ESCORT.

1st Rhode Island, Maj. William H. Turner, jr.

* At Winchester, Va., and not engaged in the battle.
† Corps officer of the day.
‡ Only a small detachment from the First Brigade, and the 6th New York Heavy Artillery, from the Second Brigade, engaged in the battle.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES H. KIDD.

1st Michigan, Capt. Andrew W. Duggan.
5th Michigan, Maj. Smith H. Hastings.
6th Michigan, Maj. Charles W. Deane.
7th Michigan, Maj. Daniel H. Darling.
New York Light Artillery, 6th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. Martin.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

4th New York, Maj. Edward Schwartz.
6th New York, Capt. George E. Farmer.
9th New York, Col. George S. Nichols.
19th New York (1st Dragoons), Col. Alfred Gibbs.
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries K and L, Lieut. Franck E. Taylor.

Reserve Brigade.

Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, Jr.
Lieut. Col. CASPER CROWNINSHIELD.

2d Massachusetts:
Lieut. Col. Casper Crowninshield.
Capt. Archibald McKendry.
1st United States, Capt. Eugene M. Baker.
2d United States, Capt. Robert S. Smith.
5th United States, Lieut. Gustavus Urban.

SECOND DIVISION.†

Col. WILLIAM H. POWELL.

First Brigade.

Col. ALPHEUS S. MOORE.

8th Ohio (detachment).
14th Pennsylvania, Maj. Thomas Gibson.
22d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Greenfield.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY CAPEHART.

1st New York, Maj. Timothy Quinn.
1st West Virginia, Maj. Harvey Farabee.
2d West Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Hoffman.
3d West Virginia, Lieut. Col. John L. McGee.

Artillery.

5th United States, Battery L, Lieut. Gulian V. Weir.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

First Brigade.

Col. ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON.

1st Connecticut, Capt. Edwin W. French.
3d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Suydam.
2d New York, Capt. Andrew S. Glover.
5th New York, Maj. Theodore A. Boice.
2d Ohio, Lieut. Col. George A. Purington.
18th Pennsylvania, Maj. John W. Phillips.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM WELLS.

3d Indiana (two companies), Lieut. Benjamin F. Gilbert.
1st New Hampshire (battalion), Col. John L. Thompson.
8th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. Benjamin.
22d New York, Maj. Charles C. Brown.
1st Vermont, Lieut. Col. John W. Bennett.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

2d United States, Batteries B and L, Capt. Charles H. Peirce.
3d United States, Batteries C, F, and K, Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.

* Detailed for duty at General Sheridan's headquarters.
† From Department of West Virginia.

No. 7.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.* Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY. Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.†							
Staff			2				2
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.* Lieut. Col. EDWARD L. CAMPBELL.* Capt. BALDWIN HUFTY.							
Staff			1				1
4th New Jersey		1		29		4	34
10th New Jersey		3	2	40			45
15th New Jersey	1	12	7	50		15	85
Total First Brigade	1	16	10	119		19	165
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.* Col. RANALD S. MACKENZIE.* Lieut. Col. EGBERT OLCOTT.							
Staff			1				1
2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery	1	20	7	100	2	60	190
65th New York	1	11	2	72	1	3	90
121st New York	1	9	4	38		5	57
95th Pennsylvania		8		27		4	39
96th Pennsylvania		1	3	18		5	27
Total Second Brigade	3	49	17	255	3	77	404
Total First Division	4	65	27	374	3	96	569
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY. Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT. Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES M. WARNER.							
Staff			1				1
62d New York		2		13			15
93d Pennsylvania		7	1	20	1	1	30
98th Pennsylvania	1	12		41		1	55
102d Pennsylvania	1	11	3	77			92
139th Pennsylvania	1	1	4	29		1	36
Total First Brigade	3	33	9	180	1	3	229

* Wounded.

† See foot-note, p. 125.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT. Lieut. Col. AMASA S. TRACY. Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.							
2d Vermont	.....	4	2	29	.....	3	38
3d Vermont (battalion)	.....	3	2	34	.....	1	40
4th Vermont	.....	7	2	17	.....	3	29
5th Vermont	.....	2	1	16	.....	3	22
6th Vermont (battalion)	.....	5	2	30	.....	11	48
11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery)	1	12	3	71	.....	20	107
Total Second Brigade	1	33	12	197	.....	41	284
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.* Lieut. Col. WINSOR B. FRENCH.							
Staff	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1st Maine (Veteran)	.....	8	2	58	.....	12	80
43d New York (battalion)	.....	4	3	15	.....	.....	22
49th New York (battalion)	.....	8	2	28	.....	.....	38
77th New York	2	5	5	21	.....	3	36
122d New York	1	4	2	25	.....	.....	32
61st Pennsylvania (battalion)	2	2	1	10	.....	1	16
Total Third Brigade	6	31	15	157	.....	16	225
Total Second Division	10	97	36	534	1	60	738
THIRD DIVISION.							
Col. J. WARREN KEIFER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM EMERSON.							
14th New Jersey	1	3	1	23	.....	.....	28
106th New York	.....	8	3	42	.....	.....	53
151st New York	.....	1	1	11	.....	.....	13
184th New York (battalion)	1	2	.....	42	.....	.....	45
87th Pennsylvania (battalion)	1	6	2	20	.....	17	46
10th Vermont	1	15	7	58	.....	4	85
Total First Brigade	4	35	14	196	.....	21	270
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM H. BALL.							
6th Maryland	.....	8	4	38	.....	1	51
9th New York Heavy Artillery	3	40	5	160	.....	.....	208
110th Ohio	.....	5	2	27	1	.....	35
122d Ohio	1	3	4	31	.....	6	45
126th Ohio	.....	4	1	14	1	5	25
67th Pennsylvania	.....	3	.....	26	.....	1	30
138th Pennsylvania	.....	2	4	36	.....	.....	42
Total Second Brigade	4	65	20	332	2	13	436
Total Third Division	8	100	34	528	2	34	706
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.							
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E)	.....	2	.....	26	.....	.....	28
New York Light, 1st Battery	1	5	.....	17	.....	.....	23
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	10
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G	.....	4	1	22	.....	.....	27
5th United States, Battery M	.....	2	2	15	.....	4	23
Total Artillery Brigade	1	13	4	89	.....	4	111
Total Sixth Army Corps	23	275	103	1,525	6	194	2,126

* Killed.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY.							
Staff			2				2
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES W. MCMILLAN. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT.							
First Brigade.							
Col. EDWIN P. DAVIS.							
29th Maine	1	17	4	105			127
30th Massachusetts	1	11	5	91			108
90th New York	2	3	3	43		22	73
114th New York	1	20	6	80	1	7	115
116th New York		7	4	39		9	59
153d New York		8	7	56		10	81
Total First Brigade	5	66	29	414	1	48	563
Second Brigade.							
Col. STEPHEN THOMAS. Brig. Gen. JAMES W. MCMILLAN.							
12th Connecticut	2	20	5	52		93	172
160th New York		9	3	31		23	66
47th Pennsylvania	1	36	1	88		28	154
8th Vermont	1	16	11	55		23	106
Total Second Brigade	4	81	20	226		167	498
Total First Division	9	147	49	640	1	215	1,061
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER.* Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE. Col. THOMAS W. PORTER.							
9th Connecticut (battalion)		2	2	13	1	7	25
12th Maine	1	6	3	20	1	50	81
14th Maine	1	4		34	1	42	82
26th Massachusetts (battalion)		3	2	8		16	29
14th New Hampshire		8	3	48	1	17	77
75th New York		3	1	18		33	55
Total First Brigade	2	26	11	141	4	165	349
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.							
13th Connecticut		2	1	16		10	29
11th Indiana		4	4	35		10	53
22d Iowa		1	6	43	2	21	73
3d Massachusetts Cavalry (dismounted)		6	2	29		39	76
131st New York		2	1	21		9	33
159th New York	2	2	1	12		6	23
Total Second Brigade	2	17	15	156	2	95	287

* Wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed: Officers.	Killed: Men.	Wounded. Officers.	Wounded. Men.	Captured or missing. Officers.	Captured or missing. Men.	Aggregate.
Third Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL MACAULEY.* Lieut. Col. ALFRED NEAFIE.							
Staff			1				1
38th Massachusetts			1	18		35	54
128th New York		5		14	2	74	95
156th New York	1	7	5	31		48	92
175th New York (battalion)		1		2			3
176th New York	1	5	4	11	1	31	53
Total Third Brigade	2	18	11	76	3	188	298
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. DAVID SHUNK.							
8th Indiana	2	2	4	33	4	21	66
18th Indiana		5	6	43		27	81
24th Iowa		8	6	37		41	92
28th Iowa	1	8	2	69		10	90
Total Fourth Brigade	3	23	18	182	4	99	329
Artillery.							
Maine Light, 1st Battery (A)	1	2	1	16		8	28
Total Second Division	10	86	57	571	13	555	1,292
RESERVE ARTILLERY.							
Maj. ALBERT W. BRADBURY.							
Indiana Light, 17th Battery		4	1	8		3	16
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D		1		8		3	12
Total Reserve Artillery		5	1	16		6	28
Total Nineteenth Army Corps	19	238	109	1,227	14	776	2,383
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.							
Staff	1						1
FIRST DIVISION.							
Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.† Col. THOMAS M. HARRIS.							
Staff	1						1
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. THOMAS F. WILDES.							
34th Massachusetts				8		35	43
5th New York Heavy Artillery, 2d Battalion					4	305	309
116th Ohio	1		3	14		16	34
123d Ohio				11		11	22
Total First Brigade	1		3	33	4	367	408

* Wounded.
† Killed.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS M. HARRIS. Col. MILTON WELLS.							
54th Pennsylvania	1	2	.....	4	.....	28	35
10th West Virginia	1	1	1	18	.....	14	35
11th West Virginia	.....	2	1	25	.....	49	77
15th West Virginia	.....	5	1	11	1	11	29
Total Third Brigade	2	10	3	58	1	102	176
Total First Division	4	10	6	91	5	469	585
SECOND DIVISION.							
Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HIRAM F. DEVOL.							
23d Ohio	.....	9	2	38	.....	8	57
36th Ohio	.....	4	.....	18	.....	.....	22
5th West Virginia (battalion)	.....	1	1	9	.....	.....	11
13th West Virginia	1	7	1	36	.....	.....	45
Total First Brigade	1	21	4	101	.....	8	135
Second Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. BENJAMIN F. COATES.							
34th Ohio (battalion)	.....	2	3	9	1	17	32
9th West Virginia	.....	.....	1	13	.....	5	19
14th West Virginia	.....	1	2	24	1	7	35
Total Second Brigade	.....	3	6	46	2	29	86
Total Second Division	1	24	10	147	2	37	221
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Capt. HENRY A. DU PONT.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1st Ohio Light, Battery L	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	9
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery D	.....	6	.....	6	1	17	30
5th United States, Battery B	1	.....	.....	2	1	7	11
Total Artillery Brigade	1	7	1	15	3	24	51
Total Army of West Virginia	7	41	17	253	10	530	858
PROVISIONAL DIVISION.							
Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.*							
Detachment (First Brigade)	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	9
6th New York Heavy Artillery (Second Brigade)	1	10	5	61	.....	16	93
Total Provisional Division	1	11	6	66	.....	18	102

* Mortally wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES H. KIDD.							
1st Michigan		3	1	23		1	28
5th Michigan		3		8		1	12
6th Michigan		4		6		1	11
7th Michigan			1	4		30	35
New York Light Artillery, 6th Battery				2			2
Total First Brigade		10	2	43		33	88
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
6th New York	1			2			3
9th New York			1	3			4
19th New York (1st Dragoons)		2		10			12
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries K and L		2		3			5
Total Second Brigade	1	4	1	18			24
Reserve Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, Jr.* Lieut. Col. CASPER CROWNINSHIELD.							
2d Massachusetts	1	6	3	13		1	24
1st United States		2		5			7
2d United States			2	4			6
Total Reserve Brigade	1	8	5	22		1	37
Total First Division	2	22	8	83		34	149
SECOND DIVISION.†							
Col. WILLIAM H. POWELL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ALPHEUS S. MOORE.							
8th Ohio (detachment)				2			2
14th Pennsylvania				1			1
22d Pennsylvania				4			4
Total First Brigade				7			7
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY CAPEHART.							
1st West Virginia		1		1		1	3
Total Second Brigade		1		1		1	3
Total Second Division		1		8		1	10

* Killed.
† From Department of West Virginia.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON.							
2d New York				6		8	14
5th New York		1		2			3
2d Ohio				3			3
18th Pennsylvania		1		6			7
Total First Brigade		2		17		8	27
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM WELLS.							
8th New York				1			1
1st Vermont			1	5			6
Total Second Brigade			1	6			7
Total Third Division		2	1	23		8	34
HORSE ARTILLERY.							
2d United States, Batteries B and L		1		1			2
3d United States, Batteries C, F, and K		1					1
Total Horse Artillery		2		1			3
Total Cavalry	2	27	9	115		43	196

RECAPITULATION.

Sixth Army Corps	23	275	103	1,525	6	194	2,126
Nineteenth Army Corps	19	238	109	1,227	14	776	2,383
Army of West Virginia	7	41	17	253	10	530	858
Provisional Division	1	11	6	66		18	102
Cavalry	2	27	9	115		43	196
Grand total	52	592	244	3,186	30	1,561	5,665

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Capt. Benjamin F. Hosford, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Capt. John P. Lowell, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. George M. Benton, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. Horace E. Phelps, 12th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Kenny, 8th Infantry.
Capt. William D. Watson, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Quay, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. William S. Charles, 18th Infantry.
Maj. Jonathan H. Williams, 18th Infantry.

IOWA.

Lieut. Col. John Q. Wilds, 24th Infantry.
Capt. John W. Riemenschneider, 28th Infantry.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

MAINE.

Lieut. John E. Morton, 1st Battery.
Lieut. P. Jordan Mitchell, 1st Infantry.
Lieut. Henry B. Walton, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Charles S. Bickmore, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. John L. Hoyt, 29th Infantry.

MARYLAND.

Lieut. Melville R. Small, 6th Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., 2d Cavalry.
Capt. Rufus W. Smith, 2d Cavalry.
Lieut. Lyman James, 3d Cavalry.
Lieut. Albert L. Tilden, 26th Infantry.
Lieut. George F. Whitcomb, 30th Infantry.
Lieut. William F. Clark, jr., 30th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. Charles Shier, jr., 1st Cavalry.

NEW JERSEY.

Lieut. William B. Ross, 14th Infantry.
Maj. Lambert Boeman, 15th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. John G. Main, 6th Cavalry.
Col. J. Howard Kitching, 6th Heavy Artillery.
Maj. Edward Jones, 6th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. William J. Rasberry, 6th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Elias Fountain, 6th Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Orson Howard, 9th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Orrin B. Carpenter, 9th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. John Oldswager, 9th Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Henry D. Vaughn, 1st Battery.
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Higinbotham, 65th Infantry.
Capt. Martin Lennon, 77th Infantry.
Lieut. William J. Tabor, 77th Infantry.
Lieut. Gilbert F. Thomas, 77th Infantry.
Lieut. John W. Belding, 77th Infantry.
Maj. John C. Smart, 90th Infantry.
Lieut. Thaddeus C. Ferris, 90th Infantry.
Capt. Daniel C. Knowlton, 114th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac Burch, 114th Infantry.
Lieut. Norman M. Lewis, 114th Infantry.
Lieut. William D. Thurber, 114th Infantry.
Capt. Jonathan Burrell, 121st Infantry.
Capt. John D. P. Douw, 121st Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Tucker, 121st Infantry.
Maj. Jabez M. Brower, 122d Infantry.
Lieut. Christopher Larkin, 156th Infantry.
Lieut. Johannes Lefever, 156th Infantry.
Maj. Robert McD. Hart, 159th Infantry.
Capt. Duncan Richmond, 159th Infantry.
Lieut. Julius A. Jones, 176th Infantry.
Lieut. Augustus Phillips, 184th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. John W. Cartwright, 34th Infantry.
Capt. Wesley Devenney, 110th Infantry.
Surg. Thomas J. Shannon, 116th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas Kilburn, 122d Infantry.
Lieut. Edward R. Hilliard, 122d Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. Edwin G. Minnich, 47th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph Peck, 54th Infantry.
Capt. David J. Taylor, 61st Infantry.
Lieut. John Barrett, 61st Infantry.
Capt. Edgar M. Ruhl, 87th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John B. Kohler, 98th Infantry.
Maj. James H. Coleman, 102d Infantry.
Lieut. John A. Gump, 138th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel W. Cloward, 138th Infantry.
Capt. Daniel Crum, 139th Infantry.
Lieut. James P. McKean, 139th Infantry.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lieut. Charles V. Scott, Battery G, 1st Light Artillery.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

U. S. ARMY.

Lieut. Samuel D. Southworth, 2d Artillery.
Lieut. Henry M. Baldwin, 5th Artillery.

U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Brig. Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell.
Capt. Philip G. Bier, Assistant Adjutant-General.

VERMONT.

Capt. Edward Hall, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Nathan C. Cheney, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Aaron K. Cooper, 8th Infantry.
Capt. Lucian D. Thompson, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Oscar R. Lee, 11th Infantry (1st Heavy Artillery).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Col. Joseph Thoburn, 1st Infantry.
Capt. Jacob P. Knykendall, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. James R. Hall, 13th Infantry
Lieut. William S. Morrison, 14th Infantry.

No. 8.

Report of Surg. James T. Ghiselin, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Middle Military Division, of operations August 27–December 31.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
January 26, 1865.

GENERAL: On the 27th of August, 1864, I reported as medical director of the Middle Military Division, from which date to December 31, 1864, inclusive, I have the honor to report, in brief detail, the operations of the medical department. This report will refer only to the army, as nearly the whole effective force of this division, composed of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, Army of West Virginia, and cavalry, has been in the field, operating under the name of Army of the Middle Military Division, to which my duties have been almost exclusively confined.

My first effort, on arrival, was to ascertain, if possible, the exact condition of the medical department, but the difficulties in the way of obtaining information appeared insurmountable, as no staff department had even an incipient organization; in fact, the confusion was all that might be anticipated in a command so new and composed in part of small commands accustomed to act independently. The veteran Sixth Corps was the only one prepared for a campaign, and its creditable condition was due mainly to the energy and ability of its medical director, Surg. S. A. Holman, U. S. Volunteers. The first steps toward organization consisted in the adoption of a system regulating the formation and management of field hospitals, in prescribing a uniform plan of drawing and issuing medical supplies, and in strictly enforcing the ambulance law. Our base being Harper's Ferry, a depot for medical supplies was opened at once, and a large quantity of the most important field supplies were ordered by telegraph. These were distributed among the corps so as to

supply their immediate wants. After a careful review of all the important medicines and supplies furnished, and guided by the experience of a previous campaign, a selection was made, which, it was intended, should contain a sufficient number of medicines and all essential dressings and appliances, while it should not be too cumbrous, so that it might always be readily taken with the troops in the field. This selection was embodied, together with a plan of drawing and issuing supplies, in a circular issued from this office September 10. The acting medical purveyor was furnished with a copy of this circular, and was ordered to require for and issue supplies in accordance with it. In this system the division and not the brigade was made the unit of organization for the medical department, both as regards supplies, transportation, and field hospitals. The division system has afforded me the means of caring with the utmost celerity for large numbers of wounded thrown suddenly upon the medical department, as after the battles of Winchester and Middletown or Cedar Creek, and it has met the approval of all the medical officers of the army. Previous to the adoption of this plan, in all the troops, except the Sixth Corps, hospitals were established without system after a battle, and much confusion consequently resulted. This I endeavored to obviate by an order prescribing a uniform mode of organizing field hospitals. The general plan was the same as that introduced in the Army of the Potomac by Surg. J. Letterman, U. S. Army, and of which I had frequently witnessed the good effects, while serving in that army. An operating staff is appointed, as well as a medical officer in charge of food and shelter, a second officer in charge of records, and these report, before an engagement, to a surgeon who has the general charge of the hospital and who receives orders from the surgeon-in-chief of division.

Previous to my arrival supplies had been issued to the troops in the field by acting medical purveyors stationed with the commands, which they had supplied indiscriminately, there being no order to guide them regulating the issues or the amount of supplies to be kept on hand. It was soon found that these purveyors were unnecessary, as every brigade kept on hand the authorized supply, and could draw upon the division hospital when requisite. Having thus systematized to some extent the manner of furnishing this army with medical supplies, prescribed the kind and quantity of each to be kept on hand, concentrated a large store of all the essentials at the base ready for emergencies, as well as organized a system of field hospitals, in which wounded could be cared for after an engagement and the sick during marches and while in camp, I had but to make suitable provision for relieving the army of its wounded as rapidly as they might accumulate. For this purpose I increased a small hospital of about 300 beds at Sandy Hook to a capacity of 1,300, and stationed a medical officer at the base as medical director of transportation, with instructions to receive all sick and wounded, and to forward the moderately severe cases to Baltimore, retaining the very severe as well as the very slight cases for treatment at Sandy Hook or at Frederick. This officer received a daily report of the number of vacant beds in the general hospital at Frederick, and was thus guided in the shipment of cases. He also had charge of feeding and dressing the wounded, and kept me informed of the arrival and condition of every train; and, in addition, telegraphed to the medical directors of the Middle Department and Department of West Virginia the time trains started for Baltimore or Frederick. Before all of these arrangements had been completed the army commenced a forward movement.

At daylight on the morning of September 19 one division of cavalry, which had the advance, engaged the enemy near Opequon Creek, five miles from Winchester, and drove him from his position, which it held until relieved by the infantry. The battle during the morning was fought with great obstinacy, and, with the exception of occasional slight checks to some of our corps, success was always in our favor. About 3.30 p. m. a combined advance of infantry and cavalry was ordered, the cavalry operating on both flanks. This resulted in the complete triumph of our arms, and the enemy fled from the field routed and demoralized. That night we occupied Winchester. The field hospitals were established during the day on or near Opequon Creek, and their locations were well protected from the shot of the enemy by wooded hills. They were all in the immediate vicinity of good roads. The wounded, as a general thing, received good care, and had nourishing food promptly administered to them. During the latter part of the day, however, it was impossible to collect all the wounded, as the army pushed on so rapidly, thereby increasing the distance for the ambulances. Quite a large number, therefore, remained on the field that night, many being concealed in the thick woods where they had fallen. At 9 p. m. the same night the general commanding ordered me to have all the wounded taken to Winchester, and the field hospitals broken up as rapidly as possible. For this purpose a detail of medical officers to remain was made from each corps, a certain proportion of ambulances was ordered to be left, and the chief quartermaster placed at my disposal all the empty army wagons. Asst. Surg. H. A. Du Bois, U. S. Army, assistant medical director, was ordered to remain and take general direction of the removal of the wounded and of the establishment and organization of hospitals in Winchester. That night I informed you by telegraph of the result of the battle, gave the approximate number of wounded, and requested you to send forward to Winchester twenty medical officers, hospital supplies for 5,000 wounded, and an experienced surgeon to take charge of the hospital. Several weeks previously the chief quartermaster had, at my request, ordered the post quartermaster at Harper's Ferry to keep on hand 300 hospital tents for such an emergency. Doctor Du Bois reported to me on the 21st that he had seized a portion of the army train, unloaded it, and with the ambulances left him had transported all the wounded from the field to hospitals which he established at Winchester in the churches, public buildings, and such private dwellings as were suitable. These hospitals he organized by corps. Being almost destitute of food for the wounded, the commanding officer of Winchester took, at his request, 8,000 rations from an army train which was going to the front. This embarrassment arose from the fact that no subsistence train accompanied the army. Things were soon systematized, and over 4,000 wounded were safely transferred to the hospitals of their respective corps, competent surgeons placed in charge, and the most experienced and expert operators designated to perform the operations.

On the evening of the 22d Surg. J. H. Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, arrived with five medical officers, and relieved Doctor Du Bois, who returned to headquarters on the following day. Four hundred hospital tents, ample supplies, and ten additional surgeons arrived on the 23d. About 300 hospital tents were pitched on a well-selected site near the town, and a camp hospital organized under the designation of Sheridan Field Hospital. Surg. F. V. Hayden, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to its charge.

The morning following the battle of Winchester our troops moved forward, and that afternoon reached Strasburg, two miles beyond which the enemy was found in position at Fisher's Hill.

Some skirmishing occurred on the 21st, and, during the afternoon of the 22d, an assault was made, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy, and his broken army was pursued to Woodstock, a distance of twelve miles. The pursuit occupied the entire night, and the troops did not bivouac until about 4 o'clock the following morning. Fortunately, the casualties on the march were few, while those wounded in the assault were collected in the field hospitals. Anticipating a battle on the 21st each infantry corps was directed to establish a field hospital in the vicinity of Strasburg. Aware that the troops had then been one day without rations, and being informed that no forward movement could be made until rations could be issued, the hospitals were allowed to remain and orders were given to the chief medical officers of divisions to be prepared to send their wounded to the rear. By the afternoon of the 23d all were comfortably loaded in an empty supply train and sent to Winchester. At Strasburg and Woodstock a few Confederate wounded were found, destitute of all supplies, and unable to bear transportation. These men were attended by their own surgeons, who were furnished with all the necessary medical and subsistence stores. We arrived at Harrisonburg on the 25th, where there were several Confederate hospitals, containing 335 sick and wounded, attended by five Confederate medical officers. The surgeon in charge reported that he was in need of subsistence and a few essential medicines, all of which he was at once furnished with. One hundred and thirty-five sick and wounded were selected, who could bear transportation without injury, and sent to Winchester by a returning subsistence train. The medical officers here seemed to have some regard for hygienic principles in and about the hospitals, and their patients were probably as comfortable as they could make them with their restricted means; but at every other place, from Woodstock on, where Confederate wounded were collected by their own surgeons, the most extreme filth and positive indications of neglect were seen.

After the battle of Winchester the cavalry acted, to a great degree, independently, and their wounded in the several skirmishes were retained in ambulances and sent to Winchester when opportunity offered. The army made no important movement up to October 6, when a retrograde march was commenced. The enemy's cavalry followed us. On the 9th, near Woodstock, our cavalry attacked and routed that of the enemy, driving him a distance of twelve miles. Our loss was very slight, and all the wounded were sent to Winchester the following day. We moved to Cedar Creek on the 10th and took up a strong line of battle, with the apparent object of remaining there to wait for the developments of the enemy.

Immediately after the battle of Fisher's Hill, our base being changed to Martinsburg, Actg. Asst. Surg. E. Ohlenschlager, U. S. Army, acting medical inspector, was ordered there to take charge of the transportation of the wounded, who were sent to that place as fast as they could bear transportation, and for this purpose advantage was taken of every returning train. The wounded were loaded in wagons, bedded with hay or straw, without crowding, and a large number of blankets were sent with them, as well as stretchers for some of the most severe cases. The wounded in these trains were fed and dressed on their arrival at Martinsburg, and were then placed in cars which were sent to Frederick or Baltimore.

At dawn, on the 19th of October, the enemy attacked and turned the left flank of our army. Their attack was so sudden and unexpected that our troops were thrown into confusion, and it was not until we had fallen back four miles that another line of battle was established and confidence restored. In the early part of the action the Nineteenth Corps lost all its medicine and army wagons, loaded with medical supplies and hospital tents, and thirty ambulances, but the latter were recaptured by the cavalry in the afternoon. The other ambulances and wagons had been ordered to the rear and were out of reach. Before the second line of battle was formed but few of the wounded got off the field; those who did were such as were able to walk, and a few who were carried in the ambulances of the cavalry or in blankets slung on muskets. Division field hospitals were now established in and near Newtown, six miles from the original line of battle and two from the second. The wagons and medical supplies arriving from the rear, the medical officers of the Sixth Corps promptly pitched their tents; before this, however, each division formed a temporary hospital in rear of the line of battle, and up to this time had performed a few capital and a large number of minor operations. The medical officers of the Nineteenth Corps took possession of the churches and several houses in Newtown and prepared them for the reception of the wounded, as all their tents had been captured. The cavalry had only a comparatively small number of casualties, and, for this reason, were enabled to care for their own wounded in ambulances until a favorable opportunity offered to send them to the rear.

On the morning of the 20th, there being no immediate prospect of hostilities, but a military necessity for removing the wounded farther to the rear, all the ambulances of the army and a large train of army wagons, properly bedded with straw, were loaded with wounded. The ambulances were used for the most severe cases and the army wagons for those of a less grave nature. Knowing that the hospitals at Winchester were unable to accommodate the large number of wounded to be disposed of, the chief medical officer of that place was instructed to retain only those who would be injured by further transportation, and to feed, dress, and furnish the remainder with all things needed, and send them on to Martinsburg. By the afternoon of the 21st the whole number of wounded, with the exception of fifteen mortal cases, had been removed from Newtown. All the corps were amply supplied for this emergency, with the exception of the Nineteenth, but its urgent wants were relieved by the others, until several wagons, loaded with medical stores, which had been kept at army headquarters to meet accidents of this kind could be brought from Winchester, whither they had gone in the morning to prevent capture. Too much praise cannot be awarded the medical officers for their energetic efforts to care for and protect the wounded on this trying occasion, the result of a temporary reverse to our arms.

The general commanding not wishing that even a temporary hospital should be established at Martinsburg, the wounded had to be placed in the cars immediately on their arrival. Owing to a deficiency of transportation, as well as to the difficulties of loading a number of cars in the confined depot at that place, a portion of the wounded of each train were placed in the churches, which were fitted up as field hospitals. Doctor Du Bois, who had been sent with orders to take such means as might be necessary to prevent any accumulation of wounded, reported that the trains generally arrived in excellent condition, few cases of neglect being observed, and most of these owing to the exces-

sive fatigue of medical officers. With each train was sent a surgeon in charge, a proper proportion of medical officers, stewards, and attendants; also cooked rations, anodynes, stimulants, dressings, &c., more than sufficient to last the usual number of days in making a trip. On arriving at Winchester these trains were divided among the different hospitals, and every man was dressed and fed during the night by a large detail of surgeons and attendants, and the same was repeated at Martinsburg before transfer to cars. A responsible medical officer provided with supplies, together with a proper number of attendants, accompanied each train. As the army was liable to move suddenly I did not consider it advisable to let sick and wounded accumulate, but sent them to Winchester, which had been made the receiving depot, using ambulances when the distance was not great and it was expedient to do so. Notwithstanding the distance wounded were transported in army wagons, in some instances as far as 100 miles, very few died on the road, which, fortunately, was a fine turnpike. In November fifty ambulances were placed at my disposal, which I turned over to the chief medical officer at Winchester to be used in carrying wounded to Martinsburg. No army wagons were either used or required subsequent to this date.

After the completion of the railroad to Stephenson's Depot, five miles from Winchester, early in December, the medical director of transportation was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and the medical purveyor to change his depot to that place. I also arranged with the chief quartermaster to have four hospital and two passenger cars kept at the above depot subject to my orders. These made two, sometimes three, trips per week, till the number of sick and wounded was reduced to less than 200, when the hospital cars alone were retained. The first week in January the Sheridan Field Hospital was closed, leaving in Winchester only the cavalry and Nineteenth Corps hospitals, which I designed keeping as long as the army retained its present position.

Having thus described the campaign, as far as it related to my department, as briefly as was consistent with the subject, I subjoin the following list of casualties:

Killed:	
Battle of Winchester	659
Battle of Fisher's Hill*	46
Battle of Middletown or Cedar Creek*	585
Total	1,290
Wounded:	
Various skirmishes occurring between August 20 to September 18, inclusive	1,026
Battle of Winchester, September 19*	4,032
Battle of Fisher's Hill, September 21 and 22*	455
Skirmishes from September 23 to October 18	402
Battle of Middletown or Cedar Creek, October 19*	3,491
Skirmishes from October 20 to December 31	600
Total	10,006
Confederate wounded who fell into our hands:	
Battle of Winchester	846
Battle of Middletown or Cedar Creek	451
Sent from hospitals at Harrisonburg	135
Total	1,432

* But see revised tables, pp. 118, 124, 137.

The consolidated classified returns of wounds and injuries already forwarded for the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Middletown (or Cedar Creek), account for 6,311, while the actual number was 7,978. This discrepancy will always occur after a battle if the army soon after moves and the wounded are sent to the rear, because to obtain full and accurate lists is the work of many hours and they require a greater number of medical officers than can be spared from more urgent duties. The total number of amputations after these battles was 388. All these were primary and generally skillfully performed.

The surgery in all these battles was as good as witnessed elsewhere in the field, and usually reflected credit on the operators. As the wounded were sent to the rear very soon after each battle, many operations could not be performed until they arrived in Winchester.

The total number of deaths from disease from August 27 to the 31st of December was fifty-three.[a] The highest rates of sick present during that period was 5 per cent. out of a mean strength of 47,954 men, and the lowest rates 2½ per cent. out of a mean strength of 38,444. This low rate of sickness, at a time when the troops were harassed and overfatigued by repeated battles and skirmishes, can be attributed to the healthfulness of the climate and the quantity of good vegetable food procured solely from the country.

It is due to the medical officers in charge of the hospitals at Winchester, and to Surg. F. V. Hayden, U. S. Volunteers, the chief medical officer, to say that these hospitals were never surpassed by any depot hospitals in neatness and comfort, and the very moderate number of deaths. * * *

To Asst. Surg. H. A. Du Bois, U. S. Army, assistant medical director, I am indebted for the energy and executive skill shown in so well providing for the many thousand wounded after the battle of Winchester, which was a task of no ordinary magnitude.

The medical corps has contributed more than its share to the list of killed and wounded during the campaign. Asst. Surg. Isaac Smith, jr., Twenty-sixth Massachusetts (Nineteenth Corps), was wounded at the battle of Winchester, and Asst. Surg. John T. Scearce, Eleventh Indiana (Nineteenth Corps), was wounded at the battle of Middletown or Cedar Creek. Surg. W. H. Rulison, Ninth New York Cavalry, medical director of the cavalry, was killed in a skirmish near Smithfield, Va., August 29, 1864. Surg. J. B. Coover, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Actg. Asst. Surg. E. Ohlenschlager, U. S. Army, acting medical inspector, died of wounds received from guerrillas, and Surg. Thomas J. Shannon, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio (Army of West Virginia), was mortally wounded at the battle of Middletown or Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and died the following day. By the death of these officers the profession has lost experienced and valuable members, and the country earnest and faithful soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. GHISELIN,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

The SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

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[a] This does not include the deaths of men belonging to the command in general hospitals.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. Ocran H. Howard, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, of operations October 14–November 1.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., November 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the signal detachment under my command since the 14th of October, 1864:

On the 14th, in compliance with orders from Major-General Sheridan of that date, I assumed command of the signal detachment serving with the army in the field, and took immediate measures to acquaint myself with the position and condition of officers, men, and public property pertaining to it. I found the records of the detachment incomplete and very imperfect; little or no data could be found from which I could gather such information as was necessary, touching the past conduct and efficiency of officers or men. I could barely ascertain the names and number of the men properly belonging to the command. Some of the men whose names appeared upon the rolls could neither be found nor accounted for. An inordinately large number of men are reported sick in hospital. They have been so reported for so long a time that a doubt exists in my mind as to its correctness. On the part of officers and men there seemed to be but limited ideas of any accountability to any one for their own conduct, or the manner in which they discharged or failed to discharge their duties, or of responsibility for the public property placed in their charge. The men I found very poorly clothed, and badly supplied with camp equipage and apparatus for cooking their rations. Transportation was entirely insufficient for the wants of the command. I at once appointed a quartermaster, directed him to make requisition for such property as was needed, and dispatched him to Martinsburg and Cumberland to obtain it. He was partly successful, and the wants of the command are to a certain extent supplied. The men have been neither mustered nor paid for nearly a year. I am now mustering the detachment for payment. The facts above mentioned militate in a great degree against the efficiency of the detachment, and it will take much time and labor to make it what it should be.

During the past half month I have issued such orders as I deemed requisite for the proper conduct and government of the detachment. The stations in operation upon my assuming command were, one in the Nineteenth Corps front, commanding a view of the country between our lines and those of the enemy, and one at headquarters, in communication with it. From the former station the enemy's signals on Round Top south of Fisher's Hill could be read. Lieutenants Fortney and Jones, in charge, took down their numbers, and Lieutenant Halsted, by means of the rebel signal code, deciphered by Lieutenant Cross and himself some time before, translated the enemy's messages, some of which were of the greatest importance touching movements of his troops. These stations were in operation until the morning of the 19th, when the army was driven from its position by the rebels. On the morning of the 19th the officers and men of the detachment, having been compelled to fall back by the enemy, were collected together at a point two miles north of Middletown, where it was halted in readiness for duty. During the day, accompanied by Lieutenants Cross and Ireland, I visited several points along the front, with a view to rendering such service as practicable, but owing to the rapidity of the movements of the army, no duty was performed except by Lieutenant Mayell, with the Third Division

Cavalry, and Lieutenant Caswell, with First Division Cavalry, who acted as aides to the commanding general. At night the detachment returned to the camp from which it had been driven in the morning.

On the 20th the cavalry pursued the enemy southward. Lieutenant Cross established a station on Round Top, in communication with headquarters, placing Lieutenants Fortney and Butcher in charge at Round Top, and Lieutenants Ireland and Jones at headquarters. Upon the return of the cavalry this line was abandoned. Three-Top Mountain being now in our possession, a station was established thereon, Lieutenants Fortney and Butcher in charge. From this station a view of the valley is had as far up as Woodstock. For it a guard of fifty men was furnished by the general commanding. Through Three Top communication was at once established from these headquarters to a station at General Powell's headquarters, in charge of Lieutenant Bariteau. This line is still open and in constant use.

On the 23d Lieutenant Ireland was sent to General Getty's headquarters, near Strasburg, where he established a station in direct communication with these headquarters and with the station of observation on Three Top. This line is still open.

On the 27th Lieutenants Halsted, Mayell, and Caswell, who had been assigned to the Cavalry Corps, were relieved from duty therewith by my order, and directed to proceed to Winchester, with a view to opening communication thence to these headquarters. Lieutenants Halsted and Caswell are assigned to the station at Winchester, and Lieutenants Mayell and Muhleman to the intermediate station to be established on Round Hill. The officers left for these stations on the 28th. Communication is not yet open.

During the last half month I have sent Private Truesdell to Washington for such signal equipments and stores as are immediately required. Lieutenant Merritt, whom I appointed quartermaster of the detachment, has been dismissed the service, and Lieutenant Hall, acting in his place, has applied to be relieved from duty with the corps. His application has been approved.

Lieutenant Clyde, reported to be under arrest at Cumberland, Md., has been ordered, with the approval of the commanding general, to report for duty.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. HOWARD,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

Lieut. Col. W. J. L. NICODEMUS,
Acting Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

ADDENDA.

WINCHESTER, *December 26, 1864.*

Capt. O. H. HOWARD,
Chief Signal Officer, Middle Military Division:

DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure I am enabled to acknowledge the valuable services rendered the Government by the detachment of the Signal Corps under your command. Notwithstanding the obstacles that existed at the commencement of the campaign to prevent its perfect efficiency, the duties being new to many of its officers and men, I am obliged to admit that of late these obstacles have been surmounted and the duties have been performed in such a manner as to elicit from me this brief acknowledgment of approbation.

I am, captain, yours truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Edward L. Halsted, Fortieth New York Infantry, Acting Chief Signal Officer, of operations September 1–30.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
Harrisonburg, Va., October 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations for the month of September:

1st and 3d, army at Charlestown, Va. 3d, army moved to Berryville; 19th, to Winchester; 20th, to Strasburg; 22d, to Edenburg; 24th, to New Market; 25th, to Harrisonburg.

1st and 2d, stations in operation from Charlestown to Maryland Heights, the latter being also a post of observation. 3d, station at Charlestown withdrawn. 3d to 12th, unsuccessful in keeping up communication between headquarters, near Berryville, and Maryland Heights, owing to weather and atmosphere; distance in direct line, eighteen miles. Lieutenant Merritt ordered to headquarters General Averell, commanding Second Division Cavalry, at Leetown, who opened communication with Maryland Heights at dark. 13th, Lieutenant Brault ordered to Harper's Ferry to communicate with Maryland Heights; to forward dispatches north. 14th and 15th, endeavored to find a point for an intermediate station between headquarters and Maryland Heights, communication being frequently interrupted by the atmosphere and other causes, together with the distance. Lieutenant Jones was sent to Charlestown for the purpose of selecting such a point; returned; reported a tower fifty feet high necessary to communicate; this point was about midway between the two stations; operations toward the construction of said tower ordered by commanding general to be suspended for the present. 17th, Lieutenant Muhleman established station at Martinsburg, communicating with Maryland Heights and General Averell. One brigade of cavalry stationed at Martinsburg, the extreme right of the army. 18th, communication between the various stations continued. 19th, during the battle no stations estabtablished, owing to the condition of the country, which prevented lines of communication. The enemy being concealed, no observations could be made. 22d, at Strasburg; no stations could be located to advantage, as explained in daily record. 23d, during the march of the army Lieutenants Jones and Butcher occupied the station on Round Hill, but could discover no movements of the enemy, they being too far distant. 24th, stations of communication were established during the march on the flanks, front, and rear. 25th, Lieutenants Merritt and Fortney occupied the extreme southern peak of Peaked Mountain, overlooking the entire position of the enemy, which was reported to commanding general at dark. 27th, communication with the mountain up to this date uninterrupted. Latter stations opened communication with Lieutenant Wiggins at headquarters General Merritt, commanding First Division Cavalry, at or near Port Republic, being the extreme front and left of the army. 28th, stations and communications all right. 29th, Sixth and Nineteenth Corps moved to Mount Crawford, seven miles south of Harrisonburg; Lieutenant Caswell opened station at headquarters Sixth Corps, communicating with these headquarters. 30th, the two corps above mentioned returned to Harrisonburg. Lieutenant Caswell, after being relieved by Lieutenant Wiggins, returned. Cavalry replaced infantry at latter point. Station on Peaked Mountain

still continues; it commands a complete view of the two valleys, Luray and Shenandoah, from the Blue Ridge to the Alleghany, from New Market and Luray to Staunton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. L. HALSTED,
Second Lieutenant and Acting Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. J. H. SPENCER,
Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 11.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps, of operations August 6–October 10 and October 19.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
October 18, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Corps in the battle of the Opequon, on the 19th of September:

On the 18th of that month orders were received from the headquarters of the Middle Military Division, about 2 p. m., to move upon the enemy, but before the command had been actually started the orders were countermanded with the understanding that the movement was delayed till the next day only. In the evening of the same day the orders to march were repeated, directing the movement to commence at 2 a. m. of the 19th, with the Sixth Corps in advance, followed by the Nineteenth, taking the route by the Berryville and Winchester pike, the Army of West Virginia, under Brevet Major-General Crook, then at Summit Point, to follow up the movement and halt at the Opequon crossing till further orders. Brevet Major-General Emory, commanding the Nineteenth Corps, was instructed to report to me at the crossing of the Opequon. Starting promptly at the hour designated, the Second Division, Brigadier-General Getty commanding, leading, the corps crossed the country to a point on the Berryville and Winchester pike about two miles from the Opequon, where we met the head of the Nineteenth Corps column, which, by a shorter route, had just come up, though probably starting later. Halting the Nineteenth Corps for the Sixth to pass, the march was continued to the Opequon, where, learning that Wilson's division of cavalry, which had preceded the infantry advance, had crossed the creek, passed through the defile of some two or three miles in length on the other side, and was holding the rolling ground beyond, I ordered, with the approbation of Major-General Sheridan, the halting of all trains, and the prompt advance of the infantry with one battery of artillery, the rest of the artillery being held back till it could be ascertained that it would not impede the advance of the infantry columns through the narrow gorge alluded to.

After passing the defile the infantry was promptly formed in line of battle, with the Second Division on the left, next the Third Division, and then the First Division in reserve, with the First New York Independent Battery, Lieut. W. H. Johnson commanding, on the right. The remaining artillery was promptly brought up, and three other batteries, viz, the Fifth Maine, Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, were placed in position on the

corps front by the chief of artillery, Col. C. H. Tompkins. The Nineteenth Corps, Brevet Major-General Emory commanding, followed, and was posted on the right of the pike, connecting with the Sixth Corps. The order of battle of this corps will no doubt be described by General Emory in his report; that of the Sixth Corps was designed to be in two lines of the Second and Third Divisions, the First being held in reserve; but the necessities of the case required that the Second Division should be in great part in one line in order to cover the ground, as is more fully explained in the report of General Getty, commanding that division.

As fast as the infantry arrived the cavalry of General Wilson's division was relieved, skirmishers were sent forward, and the cavalry battery replaced by the First New York Independent, as already stated. The formation was effected under a very annoying fire of the enemy. When the infantry lines of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps were formed the order for advance was given. This was at 11.40 a. m., and the two corps moved handsomely to the front, driving for a time everything before them. After a considerable advance of the infantry and artillery a most determined charge of the enemy was made on the left of the Nineteenth Corps, crowding it back, and then turning on the flank of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, threatened a disaster to the day. It was too early in the battle to choose to put in the reserve of the Sixth Corps, but seeing that the fate of the day depended on the employment of this force I at once sent it in, and directed Colonel Tompkins, chief of artillery, to hold two of his batteries in position and turn them on the advancing column, they being the only ones having a fire on this part of the enemy's lines. The First Division moved admirably on the enemy, and the batteries with canister opened upon them with murderous effect, the two driving them back in much disorder. This was the turning point in the conflict. Getty, on the left, with part of Ricketts' division not involved in the break, maintained their front, and fell back only to secure their lines and preserve their connection with the right. For some time after the opposing ranks were comparatively quiet, neither side making any serious demonstration, the interval being employed in arranging the lines and preparing for another advance.

In the meanwhile the command of Major-General Crook had been brought up, formed on the extreme right, and about 4 p. m. advanced upon the enemy's left. Seeing the success of this movement, I at once ordered forward the Nineteenth and Sixth Corps, and a few moments later received orders to the same effect from Major-General Sheridan. From this moment till night closed the pursuit everything went favorably, the enemy being driven at all points toward and beyond Winchester, though many parts of our line met with obstinate and sanguinary resistance at various points. Our men, however, were in the best of spirits, and nothing could resist their determined advance. After our forces reached Winchester the enemy made a show of standing on the Strasburg road, and the Sixth and Nineteenth changed front with the design of again attacking, but the opposing line fell back, and darkness and the exhausted condition of the men, who had been on foot since 2 a. m. and had gone through a long and hard contested battle, precluded farther pursuit for the time. Rest was absolutely indispensable to all, and the troops were ordered into camp for the night.

In presenting this brief and very general description of the events of the day, I have not attempted to give a detailed account of the

gallant actions of the regiments, brigades, and divisions of the corps. They are shown in the reports of their commanders herewith, and are to be taken in connection with this in order to have a perfect idea of the obstinacy of the action, the various minor movements made by their respective commanders to meet the exigencies of the moment, and to present the gallant conduct of officers and men on this hard-fought field, to whose bravery the country is indebted, so far as this corps is concerned, for the success of the day. Neither have I referred to other commands further than was necessary to present a general and connected history of the battle. Much in regard to them which fell under my own observation, and that of the most important and gallant character, has been omitted entirely as having no reference to the movements of this corps. The battle of the Opequon affords a rare example in the many hard-fought fields of this war in which all the arms of service could co-operate with full effect. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery had their full share in the operations of the day, and their movements were in entire harmony. The artillery of this corps alone expended eighteen army wagon-loads of ammunition, and all with good effect upon the results of the conflict. All of my batteries were effectively engaged.

To specify particular officers or organizations where all did so well, where almost every officer and man did his duty gallantly, would seem invidious, and I shall therefore speak only of my staff, who each and all performed their whole duty to my entire satisfaction, and of the division commanders, Generals Ricketts, Getty, and Upton, and Colonel Tompkins, chief of artillery, who, by their gallantry and the skill with which they handled their respective commands, did much toward securing the successes of the day. For the distinguished services of brigade and regimental commanders and individual officers I would refer to the reports herewith.

In closing this report I cannot refrain from adverting to the gallant commander of the First Division, Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, who lost his life while bravely leading his command into action at a critical period of the battle—an officer whose merits were not measured by his rank, whose zeal never outran his discretion, whose abilities were never unequal to the occasion, a man tenderly just to his friends and heartily generous to his foes. In the memory of this entire command there will ever live a sincerity of admiration and respect, a richness of glorious recollections to foster the widespread influence which his life created, worthy only of such a character and of deeds like his.

A nominal list of casualties accompanies this report;* also the reports of Brig. Gen. E. Upton, while commanding First Division; Brig. Gen. G. W. Getty, commanding Second Division; Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, commanding Third Division; Brig. Gen. D. D. Bidwell, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division; Col. J. M. Warner, commanding First Brigade, Second Division; Col. George P. Foster, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division; Col. O. Edwards, commanding Third Brigade, First Division; Brig. Gen. E. Upton, while in command of Second Brigade, First Division; Lieut. Col. E. L. Campbell, commanding First Brigade, First Division; Maj. Henry R. Dalton, assistant adjutant-general, First Division; Col. Joseph E. Hamblin, commanding Second Brigade, First Division; Colonel Mackenzie, commanding Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery; Captain Douw, commanding One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers; Capt. H. C. Fisk, commanding Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers;

* Embodied in table, p. 112.

Capt. F. J. Randall, commanding Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. James McKnight, commanding Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery; First Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb, commanding Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery; First Lieut. O. R. Van Etten, commanding First New York Independent Battery; Capt. G. W. Adams, commanding Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery; Capt. G. T. Stevens, Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers; Capt. W. H. McCartney, Battery A, Massachusetts Light Artillery.

Respectfully submitted.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
October 18, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to present the following report of the part taken by this corps in the battle at Fisher's Hill on the 22d of September, including the operations of the preceding day, which were preliminary thereto:

On the morning of the 20th of September the Sixth Corps moved about daylight from Winchester for Strasburg, taking the left of the pike, the Nineteenth Corps, Major-General Emory commanding, taking the right. Following the line of the pike, this corps crossed Cedar Creek, taking position on the right overlooking Strasburg, while the Nineteenth was posted on the left, extending nearly to the road from Strasburg to Front Royal, which was covered by a detached force from General Emory's command. Early on the 21st, the Nineteenth Corps having been thrown forward with its left at the old fort near Strasburg, I moved the Sixth Corps to the right, and, passing the Nineteenth, drove off the enemy's skirmishers and took position in front of the rebel intrenchments on Fisher's Hill. Soon after establishing the line—which was formed in the order from left to right of the First, Second, and part of the Third Divisions, the remainder of the latter being in reserve—I went to the right in company with Major-General Sheridan, and found the enemy in possession of a position to the right and front which it was desirable to obtain, and which was strongly held by him. Three regiments, two from the Third and one from the Second Division, were sent to take it, but without success, when the remainder of the First Brigade, Second Division—to which one of these regiments belonged—was ordered to carry it. It was done in the most gallant manner, Col. J. M. Warner, Eleventh Vermont (First Vermont Heavy Artillery), commanding the attacking force. This movement was of the greatest importance to the operations of the next day, as it gave us a view of the enemy's line and afforded excellent positions for artillery, of which we availed ourselves in the more important struggle of the 22d. Having secured this commanding point, the corps was at once moved forward and to the right to occupy it, a movement which, in the darkness, and owing to the intricacies of the ground, cut up by ravines and covered by dense woods, took nearly all night to accomplish. This movement of the Sixth Corps occasioned a corresponding one on the part of the Nineteenth, which was accomplished early the next morning. In the meanwhile the troops had intrenched themselves and the position was secure and the artillery had been brought forward.

The plan of attack upon the enemy's line on the 22d was, that while the Army of West Virginia, acting as a movable force, was to advance far to our right to turn the enemy's left, the two other corps should engage him in front, and to secure the success of this movement the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters, which almost turned our right, were to be driven back and the artillery on his left silenced. To effect this Ricketts' division was sent to the right with orders to drive off the skirmishers already spoken of, and then to advance to a designated position in front. In this movement Ricketts was to be accompanied by the cavalry command of Averell so as to permit Crook's infantry to advance around the right and turn the enemy's left unperceived. Ricketts' movement was an entire success. The three rifle batteries of the Sixth Corps were put in position and by their effective fire aided much in the success of the whole movement, firing not only on the enemy's batteries bearing upon Ricketts, but upon a battery farther to our right which was being used with much effect on Crook's advancing column. Soon after Ricketts had gained the designated position the other two divisions of the corps were advanced to within some 700 or 800 yards of the enemy's works. Orders were sent to Ricketts to assault as soon as Crook gained his flank, which he did in the most gallant and successful manner, while almost simultaneously the Second and First Divisions were moved on the enemy's works. The result was a complete success. The enemy was driven from his almost impregnable line in perfect disorder, prisoners and artillery falling into our hands, while his forces fled in the greatest disorder. Nothing but night saved his army from utter annihilation. Some of the positions assaulted by the corps were almost unassailable, the approaches being difficult to climb, and the works covered by abatis of no mean strength. Yet our men, flushed with the victory of the Opequon, disregarding all obstacles, and under a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, moved gallantly forward, carried the works, and pursued the enemy till after dark, when they were halted to adjust their lines broken up in the attack over ground almost impassable. After the delay necessary to this formation of the lines the troops, though much exhausted, were pushed forward in pursuit, the Nineteenth Corps leading, and soon after daylight were halted beyond Woodstock for rest and refreshment.

The annals of the war present, perhaps, no more glorious victory than this. The enemy's lines, chosen in an almost impregnable position, and fortified with much care, had been most gallantly carried by assault, capturing most of his artillery, a large number of prisoners, and sending his army "on the run," in the most disorderly manner; and all this from the impetuosity of the attack, with an absurdly small loss on our part.

As at the battle of the Opequon three days before, all, both officers and men, behaved splendidly, and it is scarcely just to discriminate. As then, the division commanders, Generals Ricketts, Getty, and Wheaton, distinguished themselves for the gallantry with which they fought their commands, and are entitled to the acknowledgments of the Government, as are the commanders of brigades and regiments, with numerous individual officers, for whose conduct on that day I refer with pleasure to the reports herewith.

To my own staff I desire to express my acknowledgments, as heretofore, on many a well-fought field, they one and all did their duty gallantly and well regardless of danger.

To the noble corps of the American army which I have the honor to command I desire to express my acknowledgments for their gallant

conduct, both officers and men, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September. As in the many fiercely contested struggles from the Rapidan to Petersburg, they have earned by their bravery, their successes, and their losses the gratitude of their country and the cause for which they have battled, and the approval of their fellow soldiers, side by side with whom they have fought. And their crowning achievements in the battles of the Valley will be looked upon with pride by each and every one of them, whose greatest glory will be the claim to have belonged to the Army of the Shenandoah.

A nominal list* of casualties accompanies this report; also the reports of Brig. Gen. G. W. Getty, commanding Second Division; Brig. Gen. J. B. Ricketts, commanding Third Division; Brig. Gen. D. D. Bidwell, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division; Col. J. M. Warner, commanding First Brigade, Second Division; Col. George P. Foster, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division; Lieut. Col. E. L. Campbell, commanding First Brigade, First Division; Col. Joseph E. Hamblin, commanding Second Brigade, First Division; Colonel Mackenzie, commanding Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Olcott, commanding One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers; Capt. H. C. Fisk, commanding Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers; Capt. F. J. Randall, commanding Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. James McKnight, commanding Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery; First Lieut. J. H. Lamb, commanding Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery; Lieut. O. R. Van Etten, commanding First New York Independent Battery; Capt. G. W. Adams, commanding Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery; Capt. G. T. Stevens, commanding Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers; Capt. W. H. McCartney, commanding Battery A, Massachusetts Light Artillery.

Respectfully submitted.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
October 18, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders from headquarters Middle Military Division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from the time of the formation of the Middle Military Division up to the 10th instant:

On the 6th day of August this corps arrived at Halltown from the Monocacy River and took position there on the right, the Second Division, Brigadier-General Getty, resting near to and on the right of the pike, connecting with the Nineteenth Corps, the Third Division, Brigadier-General Ricketts, on the right of the Second, and the First Division, Brigadier-General Russell, on the right and rear of the Third, extending almost to the Potomac, with the picket-line reaching to that river. The corps remained in this position until the morning of the 10th, when it moved at 5 a. m., under directions from headquarters Middle Military Division, through Charlestown, and thence to a point on the Berryville and Middleway pike about one mile and a half from its junction with the Winchester and Berryville pike, and designated in

* Embodied in table, p. 120.

the order of march as Clifton. It encamped here that night, the Nineteenth Corps being on its left, and Colonel Lowell's brigade of cavalry at Summit Point. On the morning of the 11th, at 5 a. m., the march was resumed, the corps moving to the ford of the Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville pike. The enemy held the crossing on the previous evening, citizens reporting that Breckinridge's corps was there, with some cavalry. The infantry fell back during the night, and upon our advance a small force of cavalry only was found, and this immediately withdrew. After halting about three hours orders were received to move up the right bank of the creek to its crossing on the Millwood pike. This point was reached about 5 p. m. and the corps encamped there for the night, moving at 6 the next morning, by the way of Newtown and Middletown, to the crossing of Cedar Creek on the Strasburg pike. General Crook had arrived with his command before the arrival of mine, and found the enemy's skirmishers on the south side of the creek. Upon the arrival of my corps skirmishers from the two commands were sent over the creek; those from General Crook on the left of the pike, mine on the right. A slight skirmish fire was kept up from about 4 in the afternoon until 8.

The enemy withdrew before daylight of the 13th, and at 7 a. m. of that day this corps received orders and moved toward Strasburg. The enemy was found in position at Fisher's Hill, about two miles south of Strasburg. At night, in consequence of reports of the enemy being largely re-enforced, the corps was withdrawn to the north side of Cedar Creek, the troops occupying their camps of the day before, and the picket-line being well advanced on the south side. The enemy was found the next morning in his position of the 12th, with a picket-line in front of ours. In the afternoon, by direction of the major-general commanding, I advanced my line, the First Brigade, First Division (Jersey brigade), moving in support. The enemy's line was forced back after some little firing. On the afternoon of the 15th the enemy made an attack on General Crook's pickets on the left of the pike, and his having moved back, my left, being unsupported, fell back a short distance, but was ordered to push forward, and at once regained its former position. At 8 p. m. of the 16th the army commenced withdrawing. This corps covered the movement, marching all night, and reaching Winchester about 5 o'clock the next morning, where it halted for breakfast, thence moving to the crossing of the Opequon, on the Berryville and Winchester pike, and there going into camp. The First Brigade, First Division (Jersey brigade), was left at Winchester, reporting to General Torbert, chief of cavalry, at that place, and was attacked on the afternoon of the 17th, losing about 250, mostly prisoners. Of this affair no report has been received. On the morning of the 18th the corps moved to Welch's Spring, on the Charlestown and Middleway pike, about two miles from Charlestown, arriving there at 6 p. m. It then went into camp, the First Division on the right of the pike, the Second on the left, and the Third in reserve, and remained in quiet until Sunday, the 21st. On the morning of this day information came that our cavalry at Middleway had been attacked and driven off. I immediately sent staff officers to the division commanders with directions for them to have their troops on the alert, and be ready for an attack by the enemy. Before these officers could reach the division commanders firing was heard on our picket-line. The enemy developed rapidly, mainly on the south side of the road, and kept up a sharp fire, driving in our line on that side of the pike. It was not supposed that an advance in force could be made, without notice from our cavalry in

front, hence this sudden attack of the enemy was almost a surprise, but the troops were soon ready, and the Third Division (Brigadier-General Ricketts) was transferred from its position in reserve to the left of the line, where General Crook afterward connected with him. Our original position was regained, and the corps ready to repulse any further attack or make one if ordered. The First Division of the Nineteenth Corps moved about noon, and connected with my right. The loss of the corps here was about 260 killed and wounded, a large proportion being from the Second Division, whose conduct on this occasion cannot be too highly praised. At midnight, by orders from the major-general commanding Middle Military Division, the corps moved to its old position at Halltown, covering the infantry movement, reaching that place a little after daylight on the morning of the 22d. It remained here until the 28th, there being no skirmishing or firing in my front, though some on the front of the rest of the army.

At 7 a. m. of the 28th the corps moved without opposition, and took up about the same position occupied by it before on the pike from Charlestown to Middleway, with the Nineteenth Corps connecting on the left. On the 29th, in the afternoon, the cavalry being pushed back from Middleway and toward the position occupied by this corps, the Third Division was moved out and advanced, in conjunction with the cavalry, to Middleway. A few shots only were fired. The division remained at Smithfield until dark, when it was withdrawn to a position about two miles in rear.

The corps remained at its position near Charlestown until the morning of September 3, when it moved to the position heretofore spoken of, designated as Clifton. On the 13th a reconnaissance was made by the Second Division, Brigadier-General Getty, in conjunction with the cavalry, to Gilbert's Ford, on the Opequon. Getty's division reached the creek after General Custer had ascertained that the enemy's infantry was there, and after he had opened fire upon it. The enemy's infantry was found in some force. A few men pushed over developed a still stronger force, till the exhibition of strength showed that the enemy was there in strong force. My orders being not to bring on an engagement, I did not attack. The division remained there until after dark, when it returned to camp, the losses having been ten or twelve wounded. With the exception of this reconnaissance the corps remained in camp with nothing of interest occurring from the 3d of September until the 19th, when it moved across the Opequon and took part in the battle near Winchester. As directed by orders from headquarters Middle Military Division, a special report of the operations of this corps in that engagement and the one at Fisher's Hill, which succeeded, accompanies this report.*

On the night of the 19th the corps encamped at Winchester, and the next day moved to near Strasburg. On the 21st, toward evening, we took an advanced position held by the enemy on our right, with some brief but sharp fighting, parts of the Second and Third Divisions being engaged. On the next day Fisher's Hill was captured and the enemy pursued all night by the Nineteenth Corps and the Sixth, the former in advance. The command of the two corps had been committed to me by Major-General Sheridan. The troops reached Woodstock and were established in camp a little after daylight. The head of the column was fired into once on the route, which occasioned a momentary disturbance, but everything was soon right, and the column moved on without fur-

* See pp. 149, 152.

ther attempt at opposition. The command rested at Woodstock until 1 p. m., when we moved about a mile to the south of Edenburg; and the next morning I was ordered to move with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps against the enemy, who was reported to have made a stand at Mount Jackson. His skirmishers were found at this place, driven through the town, and they then fell back to a line of battle which had been formed by him on Rude's Hill. My advanced batteries commenced shelling his position. Before the troops could be formed to attack, the enemy abandoned the position; we followed—this corps on the left, the Nineteenth on the right of the pike, General Devin, with a small part of his brigade of cavalry, in advance. The pursuit was continued for the whole day. Every attempt was made to engage the enemy but without success. Notwithstanding the great labors and fatigues brought about by battles and marches since the morning of the 19th, there was no lack of disposition on the part of the officers and men to bring the enemy to fight. One stretch of thirteen miles was made without a halt on the part of the infantry. Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Capt. G. W. Adams commanding, and the First New York Independent Battery, Lieutenant Van Etten commanding, moved with the skirmish line of the cavalry most of the time, and whenever the slightest show of a stand was made by the enemy, opened upon him. The infantry skirmish line was not engaged until almost dark, and then for a short time only. Nothing could induce the enemy to favor us with an engagement, and the troops, very much exhausted, went into camp at dark about four miles south of New Market.

September 25 we moved to Harrisonburg, went into camp, and remained there until the morning of the 29th, when I proceeded, by direction of the major-general commanding Middle Military Division, with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to Mount Crawford to support the cavalry in case of a movement in force upon it by the enemy in its return from the operations in which it had been engaged at Staunton and elsewhere. The next day we returned to Harrisonburg and resumed our old camps, nothing worthy of note having occurred on the trip. We remained in camp at Harrisonburg until the morning of October 6, when, breaking camp, at 5.30 a. m., we started for Strasburg, reaching that place October 8, having marched on the 6th to Rude's Hill, thence on the 7th to about two miles north of Woodstock, on the 8th to Strasburg. The corps remained on the 9th at the last-named place. This brings us to the time indicated by the order directing this report to be made.

From the length of time embraced this report is necessarily general, is little more than a mere record of the events which have taken place, but I cannot close it without saying in how great a degree my thanks are due to the officers and men of this corps for the patient endurance and bravery displayed in the occurrences mentioned herein. I desire to renew the recommendations heretofore made to the major-general commanding, and if it is decided to confer brevets for any grade less than that of general officer, I shall take pleasure in hereafter forwarding the names of officers particularly deserving notice and advancement.

Respectfully submitted.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
Galveston, Tex., November 27, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to present the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Corps in the battle of Cedar Creek on the 19th of October, 1864, premising that as all the records of the corps were turned in to the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army on the discontinuance of the corps in June last, I am unable to refer to any of the sub-reports so as to transmit them herewith.

As I was the ranking officer of the forces, in the absence of Major-General Sheridan, when the battle began, it will be necessary to a clear narrative of the events of the day to commence on the evening of the 18th. About 9 o'clock of that evening I was called upon by Major-General Crook, commanding the Army of West Virginia, who reported that the reconnaissance of a brigade sent out by him that day to ascertain the position of the enemy had returned to camp and reported that nothing was to be found in his old camp and that he had doubtless retreated up the Valley. It should be borne in mind that the destruction of all supplies by our forces between our position at Cedar Creek and Staunton had made it necessary for the enemy to supply his force from the latter place by wagons, and consequently we had been expecting for some days that he would either attack us or be compelled to fall back for the supplies, which it was believed he could not transport in sufficient quantity by his trains. This view of the matter, which is still believed to have been sound, lent the stamp of probability to the report of the reconnoitering party, but anxious to place the truth of the report beyond a doubt, I at once ordered two reconnaissances to start at the first dawn of the morning, one of a brigade of infantry to move out upon and follow the general direction of the pike leading up the valley, the other, also a brigade, to take the Back road some three miles to the westward and nearly parallel to the former, with instructions to move forward till the enemy was found and strongly felt, so as to clearly ascertain his intentions. The first party was to be drawn from the Nineteenth Corps, the other from the cavalry. At the first blush of dawn the camps were assaulted by a considerable musketry fire upon our extreme left and a fire of a much slighter character upon our right. A moment's hesitation convinced me that the former was the real attack, and I at once proceeded to that point, the firing meanwhile growing heavier. Becoming assured that I was not mistaken as to which was the attack to be resisted in force, I sent back orders to Brevet Major-General Ricketts, commanding the Sixth Corps in my absence, to send me two divisions of his command at once, and taking the brigade of the Nineteenth Corps (before alluded [to] as ordered on the reconnaissance and which was just starting) I proceeded to place it and the troops of General Crook's second line in position on a ridge to the eastward of and nearly parallel to the pike, connecting them with the left of the Nineteenth Corps. As the two divisions of the Sixth Corps, ordered from the right of the line to the left, could reach that point within twenty minutes of the time that the line referred to was formed, and as the position taken up was a satisfactory one, there was, in my judgment, no occasion for apprehension as to the result, and I felt every confidence that the enemy would be promptly repulsed. In this anticipation, however, I was sadly disappointed. Influenced by a panic which often seizes the best troops, and some of these I had seen behave admirably under the hottest fire, the line broke before the enemy fairly came in sight, and under a slight scattering fire retreated in disorder down the pike. Seeing that no part of the original line could be held, as the enemy was already on the

left flank of the Nineteenth Corps, I at once sent orders to the Sixth Corps to fall back to some tenable position in rear; and to General Emory, commanding the Nineteenth Corps, that as his left was turned he should fall back and take position on the right of the Sixth. I should, perhaps, have stated that upon the original line the forces from left to right were posted in the order of, first, the Army of West Virginia, Major-General Crook commanding; second, the Nineteenth Corps, Brevet Major-General Emory commanding; third, the Sixth Corps, commanded by myself, and in my absence by Brevet Major-General Ricketts. The cavalry, under the command of Brevet Major-General Torbert, was disposed upon the two flanks. The first lines of the Army of West Virginia and the Nineteenth Corps were intrenched, but the Sixth Corps was not, as its naturally strong position rendered any defenses unnecessary. Indeed, the latter was held with a view to its acting rather as a movable force than as a part of the line.

Returning from this digression and resuming the narrative, the Sixth Corps, of which two divisions were on the march to the support of the left, at once moved to the rear on receiving instructions to that effect, as did the Nineteenth Corps, which had been slightly engaged with a portion of the rebel force, which had evidently attacked by way of a diversion. About this time General Ricketts was seriously wounded and the command of the Sixth Corps devolved upon Brevet Major-General Getty, who moved steadily to the rear, and by well timed attacks did much toward checking the enemy's advance, giving time thereby for the change of front which was necessary and for taking up the new position. A portion of the First Division, under Generals Wheaton and Mackenzie, and a part of the artillery of the corps, also behaved admirably in checking the enemy and giving time for the rest of the troops to take position. Several pieces of the artillery were lost here, it being impossible to bring off the guns, owing to their horses being killed. Meanwhile the Second Division had taken up the position indicated, with its left resting on the pike. The Third and First were forming on its right, while on the right of the Sixth Corps the Nineteenth was being formed. One or two not very persistent attacks had been repulsed. About this time Major-General Sheridan came up and assumed command and I returned to the command of the Sixth Corps. Soon after the lines had been fully formed the enemy made a sharp attack upon the Sixth Corps, but was rudely repulsed, falling back several hundred yards to a stone wall behind which a part of his line took shelter. The position of the troops at this time from left to right was, first, the Second, Third, and First Divisions of the Sixth Corps; second, the Nineteenth Corps, the cavalry being on both flanks. Everything having been prepared and the men somewhat rested from the fatigue of the morning, an advance was ordered by General Sheridan of the entire line. The Second and First Divisions moved forward steadily, but the Third was for a time seriously checked by the fire from behind the stone wall before alluded to. A movement made by the Nineteenth Corps toward flanking this wall (in which a regiment of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, detached for the purpose, took part) shook the enemy, and a gallant charge of the line started him into full flight, pursued by our victorious forces. But little further resistance was experienced in the advance to Cedar Creek, where our infantry was halted in its old camp, while the pursuit was continued by the cavalry. The enemy being entirely demoralized and his ranks completely broken, he retreated without regard to order. The battle, which in its earlier

stages looked anything but favorable for our success and occasioned a fear of defeat to many a brave hearted soldier, resulted through the admirable courage of our troops, the bravery and good conduct of their officers, and the persistence of the commander of the army, in a complete victory.

It may be proper that I should say something in the way of explanation of the causes of the comparatively easy success of the enemy in the early part of the action. To the professional soldier it will be a subject of interest, even if it is lost to others, now that the war is over and this battle is partially forgotten with the many other as hard fought fields, yet in justice to those engaged it may be well to explain some points of which many are of course ignorant. I have already referred to the reported result of the reconnaissance of the preceding day, which was to the effect that the enemy had retreated up the valley. That this was not true is now well known, but how the mistake was made is not easily explained. Probably the force had not advanced so far as it supposed, and had not really reached the enemy's lines, which were some miles in advance of ours. However this may be, I have no question that the belief in the retreat of the enemy was generally entertained throughout the reconnoitering force. Again this force, which, as before remarked, was from the Army of West Virginia, returned to camp through its own lines and must have made known to the troops its received belief in the enemy's retreat. Now it happens that the advance of the enemy was made upon this part of the line. The surprise was complete, for the pickets did not fire a shot, and the first indication of the enemy's presence was a volley into the main line where the men of a part of the regiments were at reveille roll-call without arms. As the entire picket-line over that part crossed by the enemy was captured without a shot being fired, no explanation could be obtained from any of the men composing it, but it is fair to suppose that they were lulled into an unusual security by the report of the previous evening that the enemy had fallen back and that there was consequently no danger to be apprehended. This supposition seems to me likely enough. It certainly goes far toward explaining how an enemy in force passed and captured a strong and well connected picket-line of old soldiers without occasioning alarm, and gave as a first warning of its presence a volley of musketry into the main line of unarmed soldiers. It was reported in camp that he first relieved a part of our lines by his own men dressed in our uniform, but I have never been able to confirm this rumor.

The proceedings up to this point were bad enough for us, as it gave the enemy, almost without a struggle, the entire left of our line with considerable artillery, not a gun of which had fired a shot. But the reserve of this line was posted a considerable distance in its rear, where it could be made available as a movable force, and was well situated to operate upon any force attempting to turn our left. It was in no way involved in the disaster of the first line, which was, after all, but a small part of our whole force, being only one weak division, and its loss was in no wise to be taken as deciding the fate of the day. With the other troops brought up, this supporting division was in good position to offer sturdy battle, with every prospect of repulsing the enemy, and aided, as it soon would have been, by the rest of the force, the chances were largely in our favor. Here the battle should have been fought and won, and long before midday the discomfited enemy should have been driven across Cedar Creek stripped of all the captures of his first attack, but

from some unexplainable cause the troops forming this part of the line would not stand but broke under a scattering fire, which should not have occasioned the slightest apprehension in raw recruits much less in old soldiers like themselves. Most officers who have served through this war have had instances of the same kind in their own experience, and will therefore readily understand this, though they may find themselves as much at a loss for a satisfactory explanation of its cause. It was the breaking of this line which involved the necessity of falling back. A change of front was necessary, and this must be made to a position which would place our force between the enemy and our base. That there was no intention of retreating the soldiers who stood fire clearly understood, and when once brought into the new position in the face of the enemy they were ready to advance upon him, as was shown by their magnificent attack when ordered forward.

To the Sixth Corps, which it is my honor to command after the death of that noble soldier Sedgwick, to its officers and its men, I desire to acknowledge the obligation which, in addition to the many others it has imposed, it laid upon the country by its steadiness, courage, and discipline in this important battle. Without disparagement to the soldierly qualities of other organizations concerned, it is but just to claim for it a large share in the successes of the day. Being from the nature of the attack upon our lines somewhat in the position of a reserve force and therefore fairly to be called upon to turn the tide of unsuccessful battle, it came up nobly to its duty, fully sustaining its former well-earned laurels.

To the commanders, one and all, the full meed of thanks is due. That they bore themselves bravely is evidenced by the fact that of the general officers one was killed, five more or less seriously wounded, and all lost their horses from the enemy's bullets, while the list of casualties will show that their subordinates were in no degree behind them in gallantry and devotion to duty. In one division there was but one field officer for duty when the battle was over.

Where all did so well, it may seem invidious to attempt to discriminate, but I desire to call attention to the division commanders to whom so much of the success of the day was due. Brevet Major-General Ricketts was severely wounded early in the action. Brevet Major-General Getty, subsequently in command of the corps till it was resumed by me after the arrival of Major-General Sheridan, stoutly contested the enemy's advance and gave time thereby for the necessary formations. Brevet Major-General Wheaton, who conducted himself gallantly, and Brigadier-General Keifer, who was in command of the Third Division during the entire day, General Ricketts being first in command of the corps and subsequently taken wounded from the field.

To my own staff also I was as usual under great obligations for important services rendered, often in circumstances of the greatest danger. Their names have already been submitted to the War Department and their merits acknowledged by the Government.

Respectfully submitted.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Sixth Corps.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. A. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, &c.

No. 12.

Report of Brig. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations September 19.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
September 19, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Division while under my command in the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864:

Immediately after assuming command the line was straightened by moving forward the First and Third Brigades. The division was posted in one line, from right to left, as follows, viz: Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, First and Third Brigades. In the early part of the engagement other troops became mixed up with the First and the Third Brigades, making it extremely hazardous, if not impossible, to restore the proper order while under fire. The right of the line was refused at an angle of 30 degrees. On our right was a portion of the Nineteenth Corps. Having been informed by Major Forsyth that General Crook was to make a charge on our extreme right when the movement commenced, the Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery was ordered forward and directed to open fire on the enemy posted in a wood opposite our right. The Sixty-fifth New York was ordered forward on the left of the Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery. Subjected to a brisk musketry fire, and pressed on his extreme left by Crook's command, the enemy gave way from the wood in great confusion. The right of the division was moved forward to a fence, behind which the enemy maintained his position opposite the left of the Second Brigade. Colonel Mackenzie, Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, threw forward his right wing, and opening a flank fire, soon compelled him to retire. Colonel Hamblin then moved forward the left of his line to the fence. The division being in but one line and without support, a staff officer was sent to a brigade of the Nineteenth Corps, about half a mile in the rear, to bring it forward if possible, but it was not permitted to advance. Driven from the wood on his left, and compelled to retire in our front, the enemy formed his line along the crest near a brick house on the Berryville pike, his left being refused at a right angle, the angle being opposite the right of First Division. Repeated efforts had been made to have Colonel Thomas, of the Nineteenth Corps, open fire on the enemy's line refused, which from behind a stone wall was resisting General Crook's advance. Upon his failing to open fire, Colonel Mackenzie was directed to take, first four companies, then his whole regiment, forward to a position at right angles to the wall. As soon as in position he opened fire, enfilading the wall and driving the enemy quickly from his position. Colonel Hamblin at the same time moved forward his line, connecting with the Second Connecticut. Colonel Mackenzie was then directed to change front forward on his left, and moving slightly by the right flank, his right connected with General Crook's left, behind the stone wall from which the enemy had just been driven. Colonel Hamblin was directed to change front forward on his left, while at the same time orders were sent to Colonel Edwards and Colonel Campbell to advance the Third and First Brigades. As soon as Colonel Hamblin and Colonel Mackenzie had changed front, they again opened fire upon the enemy posted on

the crest near the brick house. He immediately gave way, when a charge gave us possession of the crest which completely commanded the enemy's final position. Just as the crest was gained, Colonel Edwards emerged from the woods with his brigade marching in beautiful order and giving great confidence to the troops engaged. At this moment, being disabled, the command of the division devolved upon Colonel Edwards, of the Third Brigade.

The conduct of both officers and men during the engagement was admirable. There was no straggling, while every one seeing our advantages pressed forward with great enthusiasm. Colonel Hamblin commanded his brigade very successfully during the action. Colonel Mackenzie is entitled to especial mention for the fearlessness with which he led his regiment and the ability he displayed in commanding it during the entire action. His regiment on the right initiated nearly every movement of the division and behaved with great steadiness and gallantry. The Sixty-fifth New York, Thirty seventh Massachusetts, One hundred and twenty-first New York, and Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers charged the crest near the brick house, carrying it in most beautiful style. Maj. H. R. Dalton, assistant adjutant-general of the division, Capt. William P. Roome, assistant adjutant-general, Second Brigade, and Captain Russell, aide-de-camp, distinguished themselves by repeated acts of gallantry. Without hint or suggestion these officers hastened wherever danger was the most threatening, and by their personal example contributed greatly to the success of the day. I have never known in battle staff officers to do their duty more nobly or efficiently.

Capt. A. M. Tyler, commissary of musters of the division, while in front of a regiment leading it into action, was wounded and had his horse shot.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. UPTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

No. 13.

Report of Maj. Henry R. Dalton, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations of the First Division September 19.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
September 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this command at the late engagement at the Opequon, in compliance with orders from headquarters Sixth Army Corps, of the 26th instant:

On Monday, the 19th instant, the division broke camp at 2 a. m.; moved across country to the Berryville pike; from thence via the pike to within three miles of Winchester, when it went into position in support of the other divisions of the corps—the First Brigade, Lieut Col. E. L. Campbell, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, commanding, supporting the Third Division on the left of the pike; the Third Brigade, Col. O. Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding, on the left of the pike, supporting the Second Division; the Second Bri-

gade moving by the flank up the pike. The enemy having pushed back the Second Division of the Nineteenth Corps and a portion of the Third Division of this corps, moved down toward the pike, delivering a severe fire of musketry from the woods and corn-fields on the right. The Third Brigade was now rapidly moved by the flank to the right of the pike, then forward, with the First Brigade, under a heavy fire, to a crest commanding the woods and field through which the enemy moved. This advance was very much assisted by the First New York Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Johnson, which did splendid execution, and was fought with gallantry, under a very annoying musketry fire. At this time General Upton moved his brigade into line to the right of the pike at an oblique angle to it, thence forward into the woods, delivering heavy volleys into masses of the enemy, who were coming up. This fresh fire from the Second Brigade soon caused the enemy to fall back, so that the whole line moved forward to a position which was easily held till the latter part of the afternoon, though occasionally sharp musketry fire was interchanged. While personally superintending the advance of the First and Third Brigades to the crest previously referred to, and which he considered of the utmost importance, General Russell was killed by a piece of shell, which passed through his heart. He had just before received a bullet wound in the left breast, but had not mentioned this to any of his staff, continuing to urge forward his troops. In this advance Capt. A. M. Tyler, commissary of musters of the division, was severely wounded in the hand while leading the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, belonging to the Third Brigade.

On the death of General Russell, Brig. Gen. Emory Upton assumed command, by order of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, but there being necessarily some delay in giving information of General Russell's death to General Wright, and transmitting the order of General Wright to General Upton to take command, Col. O. Edwards superintended the movements of his own and the First Brigade, carrying out the design of General Russell, which he did, fighting his troops with great gallantry and coolness. The formation of the division after the engagement of the morning, being from left to right—Third Brigade, First Brigade, Second Brigade—the left resting near the house on or near the pike, the right brigade crotcheted to the rear and one regiment on its right at right angles, making a connection with the general line of the Nineteenth Corps, Brigadier-General Grover's division, though in advance of it some 150 yards. At 4 p. m., the enemy having been routed on the right by the charge of General Crook's troops, moved down in some confusion along the front of the Nineteenth Corps, and that of the Second Brigade. This being observed, General Upton ordered the right regiment, mentioned above, to move forward double-quick to a crest some 200 yards in advance, which it did under an annoying musketry fire; from this crest a well-directed fire on the enemy caused him to continue his flight in still greater confusion than before. The remainder of this brigade was then swung round and forwarded, the left being the pivot, and a connection was formed with General Crook's command, Col. George D. Wells' brigade, when a general advance was made from crest to crest, the enemy giving way without serious opposition. During this general advance, Brigadier-General Upton was wounded by a shell while urging forward the troops. The command then devolved upon Col. O. Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, under whose superintendence the division made

its final forward movement, carrying the last crest contested for by the enemy. At dark the division bivouacked on the east side of Winchester.

The death of Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, and the absence of Brig. Gen. E. Upton, on account of his wound, renders it necessary that this report should be submitted by the undersigned.

The reports of brigade commanders, with their lists of casualties, together with a consolidated list, is herewith transmitted.*

It is not inappropriate before concluding this report to refer to the blameless life and noble death of the late commander of this division. General Russell had the entire confidence of his officers and men; there was not a single exception. He had won their respect and confidence by an unselfish life, devoted to no other interest but that of his country. His death will long be regretted by them. To his nearer friends General Russell's life will always be remembered with affection, his death most deeply mourned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

No. 14.

Reports of Capt. Baldwin Hufty, Fourth New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 10–October 15 and October 19.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
October 25, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 56, headquarters Middle Military Division, October 15, 1864, I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this brigade from the organization of the Middle Military Division:

On the 10th day of August the brigade took up the line of march from Bolivar Heights, passing through Charlestown, Va., leaving Winchester to the right, and taking the road to Strasburg, which place we reached on the morning of August 13. On the 14th day of August the brigade was ordered to the support of the skirmish line, which advanced in the course of the afternoon, driving the rebel skirmishers before it, but not requiring any assistance from the brigade. On the morning of the 15th the whole of the brigade was deployed as skirmishers, occupying an extended line. A portion of the line was advanced in the morning, driving the rebel skirmish line beyond the town of Strasburg. The advanced line was afterward withdrawn to its original position. In the afternoon the enemy made a determined attack upon our lines; succeeded in pushing us back 300 yards. The men were, however, easily rallied, returned to the attack, and regained their old position, which we were successful in holding the remainder of the afternoon in spite of the efforts of the enemy to dislodge us. On the night of the 16th our brigade was withdrawn from its advanced position, and with the balance of the army took up the march for Winches-

* Embodied in table, p. 112.

ter, which place we reached soon after daylight the next morning. Upon arriving at Winchester, Colonel Penrose, commanding brigade, received an order for the brigade to remain at Winchester, and to report to General Torbert, chief of cavalry, for orders. Colonel Penrose was ordered by General Torbert to place his brigade in position on the southwest of the town, covering all the roads leading to the place—the Fifteenth New Jersey Regiment was placed in position on the right of the line and crossing the Martinsburg pike, the Fourth New Jersey Regiment in reserve and in the center, the Tenth New Jersey Regiment on the left and crossing the Front Royal pike, the front of our line extending for a distance of two miles. Our line was well protected by the nature of the country, stone walls, &c. About two o'clock in the afternoon the cavalry, which had been engaging the enemy during the morning, were driven in. Soon after the enemy advanced a line of dismounted cavalry upon the right of our line, where the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers and a portion of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers were in position. The attack was easily repulsed. The enemy kept up a desultory fire during the greater part of the afternoon, but without inflicting any great injury upon our troops. All the afternoon large columns of the enemy could be seen moving both to our right and left, evidently forming for an attack, nor were we deceived in their movements, for at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon they commenced the attack with great vigor, both on our right and left simultaneously. The advance of the rebel line was made in such overwhelming numbers that we were forced back, after a strong resistance. The right of the line, consisting of the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers and a portion of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, was cut off from the left and forced to retire by the way of Martinsburg pike. The left, consisting of the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers and the balance of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, retired by the way of the Berryville pike. During this part of the movement Lieutenant-Colonel Tay, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, and a portion of his command were captured. The portion of the brigade on the right of the line rallied and covered the approach to the town until the artillery, attached to the cavalry command, could be removed.

On the 18th of August we marched to Charlestown, and went into camp. On the 21st of the month the enemy appeared in our front, made an attack on our skirmish line, but did not succeed in dislodging it. The same night we retired from Charlestown, and arrived at Halltown the next morning, where we took up position. We remained in that position until the 28th of the month, when we marched to Clifton, where we remained quietly in camp until the morning of the 19th instant.

On the 19th and 22d instant [ultimo], we were engaged in the battles of the Opequon and Fisher's Hill, a report of which has already been forwarded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, at that time commanding brigade. A copy accompanies this report.* After the battle of Fisher's Hill we followed the retreating army up the Valley, skirmishing with them almost daily. On the 25th instant [ultimo], we reached Harrisonburg, where we remained quietly in camp (with the exception of marching to Mount Crawford one day and back the next) until the 6th of October, when we commenced our retrograde movement down the Valley, arriving at Strasburg on the 8th instant. On the 10th instant the command marched to Front Royal, where we remained

* See p. 168.

until the 13th instant, when we marched in the direction of Ashby's Gap. We remained at Millwood until the next morning, when we marched back and rejoined the army near Middletown.

Respectfully submitted.

BALDWIN HUFTY,
Captain, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. S. W. RUSSELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
October 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the action of the 19th instant.

On the morning of the 19th of October the enemy commenced an attack upon the extreme left of our lines. At the first alarm the brigade was quickly out and under arms, and immediately afterward received an order from Brigadier-General Wheaton, commanding the division, to move across the creek, on our left, and form in line of battle on a high hill, on the opposite side of the stream, to support the Eighth Corps, which had been heavily attacked. Before we could execute the movement the order was countermanded and we recrossed the creek and took up position a considerable distance to the rear and left of our former camp. The line was formed in the following order: Fourth New Jersey Volunteers on the right, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers in the center, and Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers on the left. We had been in line but a short time when some of the troops on our right supporting the batteries began to give way in considerable disorder, deserting the guns, which they had been placed there to protect. Colonel Penrose immediately changed front to rear with his brigade and moved up to the support of the batteries. It was at this time that he was wounded and obliged to leave the field. The command then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who was soon after wounded, and the gallant Major Boeman, commanding Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, killed, while endeavoring to save a piece of artillery, which had been captured by the enemy. At this time we received an order from Brigadier-General Wheaton to move to the rear by the right of battalions. We fell back slowly and took up position on a crest about 300 yards to the rear of our former position. A few moments after we had taken up position on the crest spoken of we were ordered to move still farther to the rear, which we did, and took up a line about 2,000 yards beyond. After we had reformed our lines the order to continue our movement to the rear was received. We fell back in good order for about two miles, when we were faced about and advanced a mile. We formed in line in a woods to the right of the Third Division, and with the One hundred and twenty-first New York formed second line of our corps, and in rear of a portion of the division. Lieutenant-Colonel Olcott, Second Brigade, was assigned to the command of that line. We remained in this position until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time we moved forward under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and gained a crest about 400 yards in advance of the woods, driving the enemy in disorder from it. The brigade halted under the crest for nearly half an hour, owing to the troops on the left not coming up. While in this position we were subject to a most galling fire from both artillery and musketry. As soon as the troops on our left com-

menced to advance, or rather prepared to advance, our brigade, together with the Second Brigade, was pushed forward with alacrity, leaving the troops on our right and left far in the rear. The enemy broke in confusion and scattered in all directions. We did not allow them time to reform, but followed them so closely that they were able to make but trifling resistance. At dark the enemy were driven from the field, and we occupied the camps we had been forced to abandon in the morning.

Out of 28 officers and 598 enlisted men, which we took in the action, we lost in killed, wounded, and missing 10 [11] officers and 154 enlisted men.

BALDWIN HUFTY,
Captain, Commanding Brigade.

[Capt. S. W. RUSSELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward L. Campbell, Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19–22.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
September 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command during the late engagements at the Opequon and Fisher's Hill on the 19th, 21st, and 22d instant:

Immediately upon arriving in front of the enemy's position near the Opequon the command was formed in reserve in rear of the left of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, with orders to advance by the left of battalions to the front in such direction that the right of the brigade, when wheeled into line, would rest upon the Berryville turnpike, keeping about 300 yards in rear of the line in front. Went forward from this position with the general advance at about 12 m. After passing over a wooded hill and moving out upon the open ground a considerable fire of artillery and infantry was encountered, and seeing the Third Brigade, on my left, forming line I also wheeled into line of battle and moved forward in this manner, inclining to the right until my center moved along the turnpike, the Third Brigade having in its formation covered half of my front. After advancing a few hundred yards farther the front lines, which had apparently carried the enemy's position, began to give way, being evidently pushed back by a strong force of the enemy. I pushed my command forward rapidly in order to gain the crest of a hill beyond a ravine before the enemy and check him at that point, but seeing the Third Brigade on my left halt, and retire a little to higher ground, I also halted my left, extending through the ravine mentioned above, which here curved sharp to the rear. At this time I received an order from General Getty, commanding Second Division, to detach my right battalion and send it forward in the front lines to drive the enemy from a corn-field through which he was advancing. The Fifteenth New Jersey was quickly moved forward across the ravine to the crest of the other side. Here it was halted (everything having given away to the right and left), with orders to hold the enemy as long as possible. The retiring front lines crowded into the ravine and came in such dense unorganized masses upon the

front of my remaining two battalions that it was with the utmost difficulty they were arrested. Very nearly all, however, were prevented from going to the rear, and by the assistance of their own officers moved forward again at the next advance. At this time I received an order from the late General Russell to move to the right and form on the brow of the hill on the left of the Third Brigade, which had been moved from my left and formed a short distance on my right. This was probably the last order issued by our late dearly loved and deeply lamented division commander. The movement was executed, and fire immediately opened upon the enemy, who was moving forward on the hill beyond the ravine. The advance of the enemy being checked, the line was immediately pushed forward to the top of the hill beyond the ravine, my left resting at a dwelling-house on the right of the turnpike. From twenty to thirty prisoners were taken here by the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers.

The position being good here I remained waiting for further orders, organizing my line, and endeavoring to form a second line of troops which had been pushed forward in its front. About half an hour afterward, by order of General Upton, then in command of the division, my line was pushed rapidly across the next field to the edge of a corn-field on still higher ground, the enemy retiring readily before a sharp file fire. Here my command remained for some time and until the final advance in the afternoon. The Fifteenth New Jersey, which was detached by order of General Getty, as above stated, held its position until attacked in flank by the enemy moving down the ravine to its right, when it retired, moving around the left of the reserve line and reforming close in the rear. It was now, by direction of Colonel Edwards, commanding Third Brigade, placed on the right of his brigade to fill an interval between it and the Second Brigade, where it remained during the remainder of the action, taking an efficient and creditable part in the final advance and taking quite a number of prisoners. Toward evening a general advance was ordered, and my command, being thoroughly reformed, moved steadily forward until, the enemy having been entirely driven from the field, it was encamped for the night on the south side of the town of Winchester.

On the 21st instant this command again came in contact with the enemy at Fisher's Hill. The brigade was first formed in two lines, by order of General Wheaton, commanding division, with the right resting on the Manassas Gap Railroad, connecting with the Second Division, and the left connecting with the Second Brigade, First Division, where it remained until about 1.30 a. m. on the morning of the 22d, nothing having occurred beyond sharp skirmishing in front. It was then moved off to the right on a high wooded hill to reform a connection with the Second Division, which had moved to the right early in the evening of the day previous. Here it was intrenched, and remained in position until some time in the afternoon, the skirmishers being warmly engaged and driving those of the enemy. About 3 p. m. I was ordered to move forward, conforming my movements to those of the Second Division, on the right, which was about to advance. The movement was continued until the enemy's skirmishers were entirely driven in and we encountered the fire of his artillery, when the Second Division halted, and my command was also halted. A deep ravine, with a difficult ascent upon the enemy's side, now only separated us from his works, which ran along the declivity and around the angle of the opposite hill in my immediate front, hidden by a wood which entirely masked his artillery.

After lying in this position for about an hour General Wheaton, commanding division, directed me to push forward a skirmish line and advance upon the enemy's position with my front line, without regard to the Second Division. A detachment of the Tenth New Jersey, under Lieutenants Wilson and Pine, was immediately deployed in front of the first line, formed by the Fourth New Jersey, Captain Hufty, and Captain Paul, acting assistant adjutant-general, charged with their direction. At the command the troops moved forward with alacrity, the Second Brigade being abreast on the left and the Second Division coming up promptly on the right. So rapidly did the men dash up the hill that the enemy had no time to reload their pieces, after the first discharge, before our men were upon them, and receiving a heavy fire they broke and fled in utter confusion, leaving their artillery, which was promptly prevented from getting away by our skirmishers, who were led by Captain Paul, into the earth-works, close upon the enemy's heels. Here, in accordance with directions previously received, I endeavored to halt and reform, but so eager were the men to pursue the flying enemy, who were scattered thickly over the ground to the front in full sight, that it was impossible to check them. We, therefore, pushed forward in pursuit until dark, taking quite a number of prisoners. The enemy made two feeble attempts to rally, but in vain. The rear lines coming up, my command was formed, by direction of General Wheaton, upon the right of the turnpike, and allowed a short time to get their supper before commencing the farther pursuit, which lasted all night.

The casualties of this command on the 19th, 21st, and 22d instant amounted to 8 officers and 100 enlisted men killed and wounded, or about one-fourth of the officers and one fifth of the men composing the fighting force. A full list accompanies this report.*

During the operations above reported my whole command behaved entirely to my satisfaction, and where all did so well it is a delicate duty to name individuals. I cannot, however, neglect to make special mention of Captain Paul for promptly leading the skirmishers into the enemy's works, thus preventing the escape and securing the capture of the artillery, and also Captain Hufty, commanding Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, for the rapid and determined manner in which he moved his troops upon the enemy's position, securing their hasty and total defeat.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. Fifteenth New Jersey Vols., in command of brigade.

Major DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST DIV., 6TH A. C., *September 27, 1864.*

I take pleasure in congratulating the officers and men of this command upon the highly honorable and successful part they have taken in the recent engagement at the Opequon and Fisher's Hill on the 19th, 21st, and 22d instant.

At the former positions the Fourth and Tenth, by their steady discipline and determined bravery, arrested the retreat of the front lines, checked the progress of the enemy in their front, and promptly advanc-

* Embodied in tables, pp. 112, 120.

ing, drove him from his position, taking quite a number of prisoners. The Fifteenth, when ordered to support the front lines, then giving way, moved gallantly forward, took and held their position until everything had given way to the right and left and they were attacked in flank. Being forced from its position it promptly closed in rear of the reserve line then engaged, retook its position in the front line, being second to none in the final charge, which swept the enemy from the field, losing heavily and capturing a number of prisoners.

At Fisher's Hill much credit is due to the Fifteenth and a detachment of the Tenth for their determined and excellent skirmishing on the 21st and the morning of the 22d. The prompt manner in which the skirmish details just relieved assembled and formed for action in the midst of the engagement of the 22d was exceedingly gratifying. It fell to the lot of the Fourth, under Captain Hufty, forming the front line, and skirmish line of the Tenth, under Lieutenants Wilson and Pine, to crown the victory of the 22d. Prompt at the word of command they dashed impetuously forward, very first in the charge, first in the enemy's works, capturing his artillery, first everywhere, and, finally, the first reorganized command after the battle was over.

The command has behaved entirely to my satisfaction, and where all did so well it is a delicate duty to name individuals, but I cannot neglect to tender my thanks to Major Boeman, commanding Tenth, and Captain Hufty, commanding Fourth, and Captain Cornish, commanding Fifteenth, for their untiring energy, and the praiseworthy manner in which their commands were maneuvered; also Captain Paul and Captain Tunis, of the brigade staff, for their active promptness in the execution of all orders regardless of personal danger, and their essential assistance in the management of the command.

Again we mourn the loss of our best and bravest, but do not forget that your valor has erected to their memory a monument more enduring than any ever built of brass or marble.

I regret to know that each battalion has a few skulkers. Let them receive prompt punishment from their officers and the scorn and contempt of their comrades.

E. L. CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. Fifteenth New Jersey Vols., in command of brigade.

No. 16.

Report of Capt. Baldwin Hufty, Fourth New Jersey Infantry, of operations August 7–October 18.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
October 18, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 56, headquarters Middle Military Division, October 15, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment from the organization of the Middle Military Division up to the 18th instant:

On the 7th of August the army was in camp outside of Bolivar Heights, nothing of interest occurring until the 10th, when the regiment broke camp, taking the road through Charlestown, and camped about 4 p. m. August 11, left Winchester to the right and camped at 6 p. m. August 12, marched through Newtown and Middletown; camped near Cedar Creek. August 13, crossed Cedar Creek and camped about half a

mile from Strasburg, but in the evening recrossed the creek. August 14, the regiment, in company with the rest of the brigade, were detailed to support the skirmish line, which was advanced, driving the skirmish line of the enemy before it, but not requiring our assistance were not called into action. In the evening a portion of the regiment were detailed as pickets. August 15, the regiment was formed on the skirmish line, the left connecting with the Tenth Regiment. About 3 p. m. the enemy made a determined attack on the line to the left of the position held by the Fourth, but a few shots sent them under cover of the woods, and no further disturbance occurred in front of the Fourth. August 16, remained on picket during the day. At 9 p. m. withdrew the line and, taking the Winchester pike, marched all night. August 17, fought first battle of Winchester, a report of which accompanies this:

Report of first battle of Winchester.—The brigade having been detailed to support the cavalry, under General Torbert, which covered the rear of the army, the Fifteenth Regiment was deployed, covering the Winchester pike. The Tenth Regiment deployed on the left, and the Fourth in the center, covering one or two small roads, the command well protected by stone walls, trees, &c. In the meantime the cavalry had been skirmishing and resisting the advance of the enemy, and about 3 p. m. made their appearance in front of the brigade. An attack was immediately made on the skirmish line of the Fifteenth Regiment, extending to the right of the Fourth, and soon afterward the whole line became engaged. During the afternoon a heavy column of the enemy was observed deploying along our whole front, betokening an assault on our position. Just before dusk our anticipations were realized, and an advance of the rebel lines was made in such numbers we were forced back after a strong resistance, and our flank becoming exposed to an enfilading fire rendered it necessary to retire. The left of the Fourth and the Tenth had also received the attack, forcing them to withdraw, and in their efforts to escape a large number were captured. After strong efforts a portion of the brigade was rallied and covered the approach to the town of Winchester until the artillery was withdrawn. The whole command then fell back. Our loss in the affair was 2 men wounded, 1 officer and 37 men missing.

August 18, marched to Charlestown and camped. August 19 and 20, remained in camp, a portion of the regiment on picket. August 21, the enemy made an attack on our position but their efforts were repulsed. The regiment was not called into action except the portion which was on picket and which was skirmishing all day; at midnight withdrew. August 22, formed line at Halltown. August 23 to 27, nothing of interest occurred. August 28, marched to Charlestown. August 29 to September 2, remained in camp. September 3, marched to Clifton and camped. September 4, a demonstration made by the rebels on our front, but did not result in anything. September 5 to 18, remained in camp engaged in usual camp duties. September 19 to 22, fought battles of Winchester or Opequon and Strasburg. September 23, pursued the rebels through Mount Jackson and New Market, following them closely all day. September 25, the regiment was detailed as skirmishers and advanced as such as far as Harrisonburg, where it went into camp. No resistance was made to our advance, they (the enemy) having taken a road to the left toward the mountains. September 26, 27, 28, remained in camp. September 29, marched to Mount Crawford. September 30, returned to Harrisonburg.

October 1 to 5, remained in camp. October 6, marched beyond New Market toward Mount Jackson. October 7, marched beyond Woodstock and encamped. October 8, marched to Strasburg and encamped. October 9, remained. October 10, marched to Front Royal.

Respectfully, yours,

BALDWIN HUFTY,
Captain, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. C. R. PAUL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Sixth Corps.

No. 17.

Report of Brig. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
September 19, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade while under my command in the battle of the Opequon, September 19, 1864:

The brigade broke camp at 3 a. m., crossed the Opequon at 8 a. m. near the Berryville pike, continued the march about two miles, when it was halted on the left of the pike, and held in reserve. At twenty minutes to 12 I was directed to move to the front, keeping within supporting distance of the troops engaged. The movement was made in two lines—the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery leading and moving by the left of wing, the One hundred and twenty-first New York followed the right and the Sixty-fifth New York the left wing, both regiments moving by the left flank. After marching about half a mile, the troops on the right of the pike gave way. Line was immediately formed, and soon after Lieutenant-Colonel Kent gave me the order to move the brigade to the right. The brigade was faced to the right and marched across the pike into a narrow belt of timber, where the second line was halted and faced to the front. The Second Connecticut continued the march, inclining to the right, making our line oblique to that upon which the enemy was advancing. Bayonets were fixed and instructions given not to fire until within close range. The enemy's left, extending far beyond our right, advanced till within 200 yards of our line, when a brisk flank fire was opened by the One hundred and twenty-first New York and Sixty-fifth New York, causing him to retire in great disorder. The Second Connecticut immediately moved forward and opened fire. The whole line then advanced, driving the enemy and inflicting a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The brigade was halted at the edge of the wood, which position it held till the attack was renewed in the afternoon. The brigade during this contest behaved with great steadiness, moved into position under fire, received the enemy with a cool and well-directed fire, and then advancing, regained the ground previously lost. On the left of the brigade the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers rendered invaluable service in supporting Stevens' battery. At the moment the brigade halted Major Dalton informed me of the death of General Russell, and that

the command of the division devolved upon me. I, therefore, turned over the brigade to Col. J. E. Hamblin, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. UPTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Col. Egbert Olcott, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
October 23, 1864.

Capt. S. W. RUSSELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixth Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the accompanying report of the part taken by this brigade in the engagement of the 19th instant.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. OLCOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel 121st New York State Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, in the engagement of October 19, 1864:

The brigade, commanded by Col. Joseph E. Hamblin, Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers, was under arms at daylight. As the firing on the left increased, the brigade was placed in line facing to the rear, to the left of the First Brigade, on what is called the Hite road. This road is parallel to and about 400 yards in rear of the camp the brigade had occupied. The line was formed in the following order from the right: Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. There was an interval of 200 or 300 yards between the brigade and the troops on the left. These troops were supposed at the time to be a part of the Second Division; but a staff officer at corps headquarters says that there was a brigade of the Nineteenth Corps between the First and Second Divisions, and General Dwight, of the Nineteenth Corps, thinks a portion of the Eighth Corps occupied that position. The brigade had been in line but a short time on the said road, when it was ordered to move to the rear by the right of battalions. The movement, however, had hardly commenced, the Second Connecticut not having moved at all, when the line was reformed in the road, but this time without the One hundred and twenty-first New York, which regiment was placed behind a slight crest about 100 yards from the road and at an angle of 40 degrees with it, the right of the regiment being refused. During this movement the troops on the left had retreated or been withdrawn. The brigade was attacked in this position. The attack, however, made no impression upon the line. The enemy were forced to halt and a heavy fire was kept up between the lines for nearly thirty minutes. It was during this time that Lieutenant-Colonel Higinbotham, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, and Captain Hosford, Second Connecticut, were

killed; and Captain Roome, assistant adjutant-general, Colonel Hamblin and Lieutenant Byrnes, Sixty-fifth New York; Colonel Mackenzie, Captain Fenn, Lieutenant Sanford, and Lieutenant Gregory, Second Connecticut; Captain Douw, Captain Burrell, and Lieutenant Johnson, One hundred and twenty-first New York, and Lieutenant Simpson and Lieutenant Russell, battalion Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were wounded.

The troops on the right, being hard pressed, were ordered to retire, and this brigade was ordered to conform to their movements, to fall back slowly and take up a position on a crest a few hundred yards to the rear. But, in the meantime, the enemy had discovered and taken advantage of the gap on the left, and had succeeded in placing himself directly on the left flank of the brigade and not 200 yards from it. The brigade was, therefore, obliged to move rapidly to the rear. As soon, however, as it had been extricated from this position, a new line was formed, about 1,500 yards from the first and at nearly right angles to it. Here the brigade remained some time, the command falling upon Colonel Mackenzie, Colonel Hamblin being obliged to go to the rear on account of his wound.

The order to retreat still farther being given, the Second Connecticut and One hundred and twenty-first New York were deployed as skirmishers, with instructions to retire slowly, from crest to crest, holding the enemy in check if he advanced, the Sixty-fifth New York and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers marching with the division. The brigade retired in this manner more than a mile, when it was faced about and advanced nearly the same distance and formed in two lines in a wood to the right of the Third Division in the following order from the left: first line, Sixty-fifth New York, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and eight companies Second Connecticut; second line, One hundred and twenty-first New York, two companies Second Connecticut, and First Brigade. The brigade remained in this position two or three hours. Colonel Mackenzie, though wounded, assumed command of the first line; Lieutenant-Colonel Olcott, One hundred and twenty-first New York, was directed by General Wheaton to take command of the second, including the First Brigade. The order to advance was given between 3 and 4 o'clock. The first line moved gallantly to the edge of the wood, then meeting a galling fire, it hesitated, but, inspired by the noble bravery and example of Colonel Mackenzie, it pressed forward to a crest some 150 yards in front. It appearing unable to advance farther, and in some danger of being forced back, Lieutenant-Colonel Olcott, agreeably to instructions from General Wheaton, charged with the second line. The two lines joined in the charge, and drove the enemy from a commanding crest 400 or 500 yards in advance. In this charge Colonel Mackenzie, while in front of his men, was again wounded and taken off the field. The command then fell to Lieutenant-Colonel Olcott. The brigade was forced to halt upon the crest on account of the Third Division breaking, leaving nothing on its left flank. While the Third Division was being reformed behind a stone wall some 300 yards to the rear the brigade was exposed to a most severe artillery and infantry fire, but firmly held the position (which appeared to be the key to the whole line) for full half an hour, and until, in fact, the troops on the left could again be prepared to charge. General Wheaton, in the meantime, directed that as soon as the left advanced the line should press forward. No sooner, therefore, did the Third Division show any sign of a movement than the brigade was ordered forward. It obeyed without a moment's hesitation. From the fact that the brigade was

some 300 or 400 yards in advance of the Third Division, on the left, and on account of the slowness of the Nineteenth Corps, on the right, it led the charge. The enemy broke in confusion before this advance, and were followed so vigorously that they failed to reform or to offer any serious resistance. At sundown, the enemy having been driven across Cedar Creek, the brigade was ordered to the camp it left in the morning.

In this engagement Lieutenant Tucker, One hundred and twenty-first New York, was killed; and Colonel Mackenzie, Captain Burnham, Lieutenant Smith, and Lieutenant Snowden, Second Connecticut; Major Galpin and Acting Lieutenant Howland, One hundred and twenty-first New York, and Lieutenant Burns, battalion Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were wounded.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers of this command for their self-sacrificing bravery. Captain Roome, assistant adjutant-general, who was wounded early in the action, and Lieutenant Cleveland, acting assistant inspector-general, for their efficiency, deserve special mention.

Out of forty seven officers who went into action twenty were killed or wounded. Out of thirteen mounted officers, eleven had their horses shot.

A company of the Second Connecticut, on picket at Mine Bank Ford, were surrounded and taken prisoners in the morning. No fault has been found with the officer commanding the company.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. OLCOTT,

Lieutenant-Colonel 121st New York State Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

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Statement of Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
65th New York State Volunteers	1	11	1	72	.....	3	2	86	88
2d Connecticut Volunteer Artillery	1	16	7	101	2	51	10	168	178
121st New York Volunteers	1	9	4	38	.....	5	5	52	57
95th and battalion 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	9	3	45	.....	8	3	62	65
Total*	3	45	17	256	2	67	22	368	390

Command.	Total number engaged.			Total number of casualties.			Proportion of loss.		
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Second Brigade	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
65th New York State Volunteers	7	303	310	2	83	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d Connecticut Volunteer Artillery	19	490	509	8	117	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
121st New York Volunteers	8	221	229	5	47	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
95th Pennsylvania Volunteers	11	294	305	3	52	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	48	1,308	1,356	20	299	319	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* But see revised table, p. 151.

No. 19.

Report of Col. Joseph E. Hamblin, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19–25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
September 30, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders, headquarters Sixth Corps, September 26, 1864, I have the honor to report the following operations of the Second Brigade, while under my command, in the battles of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, and Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864:

At the battle of Winchester, September 19, this brigade was held in reserve until about 11 a. m., when it was led into action by Brig. Gen. E. Upton, commanding. A few volleys at short range repulsed the advance of the enemy, and we covered, in a single line, all that was possible of the interval between the right of the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, and the left of the Nineteenth Corps. About 12.30 p. m. Brig. Gen. E. Upton was called to command of the First Division, and the command of the Second Brigade devolved upon myself. At this time the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers was in line on the right, distant about 300 yards from the left of the Nineteenth Corps, the Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers on the left, with an interval of about seventy-five yards between its right and the left of Second Connecticut. The One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers had been detached by General Upton and moved some distance to the left. I did not see this regiment again until near the close of the action. The Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers were in the rear guarding the trains. About 4 p. m., subsequent to the advance of General Crook's command on the right, the Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery moved forward toward a piece of woods about 300 yards distant, occupied by the enemy. The movement was immediately followed by the Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers and taken up along the whole line to the left. After crossing the field the troops were halted, reformed, two companies of the Second Connecticut sent forward through a small copse of woods in front, immediately followed by the whole line to the farther edge of the woods. From this point the open country stretched away to Winchester, the field commanded by the enemy's artillery, well served. We again moved forward, changing direction to the left, while advancing under a heavy fire of shell and canister. Here Maj. James Q. Rice, Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, an officer of high character and great gallantry, was killed, and Major Skinner, same regiment, wounded. While yet 500 yards distant from the enemy's guns, they were charged in flank by our cavalry, and the action of this day concluded, save an occasional shot from Winchester Heights as our forces advanced to the railroad, where we arrived about sundown, subsequently moving into camp on the left of Winchester. The loss of the brigade in this action was—killed, 3 officers and 24 enlisted men; total, 27; wounded, 11 officers and 152 enlisted men; total, 163. Aggregate, 14 officers and 176 enlisted men; total, 190.

On the 21st instant this brigade left its camp on the right of the pike, about two miles from Cedar Creek, and moved under cover of timber to a position beyond the right of the Nineteenth Corps, about

one mile and a half to right of Strasburg, opposite the extreme left of the enemy's intrenched position. The Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, skirmishing, led the advance. The brigade took position in two lines on a commanding crest, screened by a thin skirt of timber, the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, with Second Connecticut on its right, in front line, connecting with First Brigade on the right, the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers on its right, in second line. Two hundred of the Second Connecticut Volunteers, thrown forward, under command of Lieut. Col. James Hubbard, corps officer of the day, engaged the enemy's picket-line. They were relieved at dusk by the Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers, who remained on this duty after the corps had changed its position, and were not relieved in time to join the brigade until after the charge of the following day. About 11 o'clock at night the command, following the movements of the First Brigade, marched by the right flank, about one mile to the right, taking position, as before, in two lines, and immediately throwing up breast-works, the Nineteenth Corps connecting with our left at 5 a. m. About 3 p. m. the line advanced, conforming its movements to those of the First Brigade, on the right, changed direction to the right, drove the enemy's skirmishers from the wood in front, and took up position on crest bounding a deep ravine in front, forming a single line, the Second Connecticut on right, with Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers, the two latter regiments forming a line refused at nearly right angles with the Second Connecticut, facing the railroad, leaving an interval of 400 paces between the left of the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers and right of Nineteenth Corps. After an hour's halt the whole line moved forward, the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers by right flank, over very uneven ground, into the enemy's works, which were carried without difficulty or serious loss. Reforming upon the ground lately occupied by the enemy, we continued the pursuit all night and the next day until about 5 p. m., camping near Edenburg, Va. The casualties in this action were—killed, 4 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer and 27 enlisted men; total, 32.

The conduct of all officers and men on both occasions was most commendable. The greatest trouble was the difficulty of restraining their enthusiasm and impatience.

I have, in a former report, called the attention of the commanding general to the merits of Col. R. S. Mackenzie, commanding Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, and Capt. William P. Roome, assistant adjutant-general, whose gallantry and abilities deserve special notice.

Herewith I inclose detailed reports of the parts taken in the above actions by the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, also a nominal list of casualties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. E. HAMBLIN,

Colonel Sixty-fifth New York State Vols., Commanding Brigade.

Maj. HENRY R. DALTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 20.

Report of Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations September 19 and 22.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY,
September 30, 1864.

In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, I have the honor to report the following operations of my command during the engagement on the Opequon, September 19, 1864:

The regiment was placed in line on the right of the brigade to assist in checking the enemy after the repulse of the Nineteenth Corps in the morning. Their advance was checked and the regiment moved forward on the right of the brigade, and took up a position in a hollow seventy-five yards distant from the right of Sixty-fifth New York, and the right about 300 yards distant from the left of the Nineteenth Corps. The regiment remained in this position, about 400 yards from the enemy, until the advance of General Crook in the afternoon, when it advanced across the open field in front, being about 600 yards distant from General Crook's left, the left being followed by the Sixty-fifth New York. When the line had crossed the open field it was halted, fire was opened to the front, and the right wing of the regiment faced to the right, filed to the left and opened fire to clear the front of troops on the left; here the left of the line came in close connection with the right of the regiment. Two companies were then sent forward to occupy the copse of woods at a point about 400 yards in advance. The rest of the regiment was then brought forward and placed in line parallel to its original position, wheeled to the left and advanced over an open field, under a heavy fire, principally artillery, until it reached a point opposite the right of the brigade, then halted, when it was faced to the left and placed on the right of the brigade. Here the action ended as far as the regiment is concerned, as the rest of the work was done by other troops, though the regiment afterward advanced some distance in line.

On the 22d instant the regiment was advanced through woods, connecting on the right with the First Brigade. The enemy's picket-line in the woods was driven in, and the regiment was halted for some time within about 400 yards of the enemy's line, still connecting on the right with the First Brigade and on the left with the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The line was finally advanced over very broken ground, and after a little firing occupied the enemy's breastworks, the enemy running away in confusion, followed by men of my regiment and other commands. The regiment became in the pursuit somewhat scattered, but soon got together again. There were some prisoners taken by the regiment in this action that I saw myself and one gun. Two of the companies got separated and went into the fort on the crest of the hill with men from other regiments, where other guns were taken. I refused to send men to the rear with prisoners or with the gun, as I considered it of more importance to have the muskets ready for future service, if necessary, than to get receipts for prisoners.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that all the officers and men of the regiment, who came under my notice, did well. Special credit is due to Majors Rice (killed) and Skinner (wounded) for promptly rallying several companies which were for a moment in confusion when the regiment first came under fire at Winchester. Lieutenant-Colonel Hubbard also deserves great credit for coolness and gallantry through-

out the battles of the 19th and 22d. He was corps officer of the day, and was in charge of the picket-line during the engagement. Captains Jones, Hosford, and Fenn came particularly under my notice for coolness and control of their companies under fire. Color Corpl. Charles Traver distinguished himself by an extraordinary display of gallantry in both engagements. I also wish to mention Sergt. Maj. Frederick A. Lucas, Corporal Munson, of Company D, and Private O'Rourke, of Company B, for good conduct at Fisher's Hill.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RANALD S. MACKENZIE,
Colonel Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

No. 21.

Reports of Capt. Henry C. Fisk, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, of operations September 19–22.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Mount Crawford, Va., September 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this regiment, under command of Col. Joseph E. Hamblin, broke camp at 3 a. m. on the 19th instant. Moving on the right of the Berryville and Winchester pike road we crossed the Opequon Creek at 8 a. m. and halted in a ravine on the left side of the road at 9. About 11 a. m. moved to the front by the right flank, following and conforming to the movements of the Second Battalion, Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery. Having advanced some 600 yards, line was formed in rear of Second Battalion, Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and on the left of the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers. We were then moved rapidly across the road by the right flank and halted in an open wood, the Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery moving still farther to the right and forming on the right of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers. The enemy soon appeared in force. The order to commence firing being given, a few volleys at short range caused them to retire in confusion. An advance of some 200 yards followed immediately, during which thirteen prisoners were taken. We were halted in the edge of the wood and ordered to lie down. About 12 m. Colonel Hamblin was called to take command of the brigade. About 3 p. m. we were ordered forward, in conjunction with a charge of the Eighth Corps on the extreme right. From this time our advance was continuous, with the exception of a short halt for the purpose of reforming, during which we suffered from a severe artillery fire, until we halted on the north side of Winchester near the Martinsburg pike road at sunset. At 8 p. m. we were moved to the west side of the city and bivouacked for the night.

The conduct of officers and men was gallant in the extreme, it being difficult to restrain them.

The following is a numerical list of casualties in the regiment during the day: Killed, 5; wounded, 24; total, 29.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. FISK,
Captain, Commanding Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Capt. W. P. ROOME,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

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* But see revised table, p. 112.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Mount Crawford, Va., September 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this regiment moved from camp near Cedar Creek, at 12 m. on the 21st instant, to about one mile west of the town of Strasburg. Shortly after dark it was sent to relieve a portion of the skirmish line. During the night the Sixth Corps was moved to the right and the Nineteenth Corps occupied that portion of the line left vacant. At daylight of the morning of the 22d a brisk fire was opened by a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers, which was continued at intervals until 1 p. m., when a charge was made by a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, driving in that part of the enemy's line in our immediate front. The regiment was ordered to remain on its old line by the corps officer of the day until further orders from him. About 4 p. m., an advance of the line being ordered, I assembled the regiment, procured a supply of ammunition, and moved out to join the brigade, which I did about 5.30 p. m., near Fisher's Hill.

The regiment lost but one man during the day, Private Conrad Frank, Company D, mortally wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. FISK,
Captain, Commanding Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers.

Capt. W. P. ROOME,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Col. Egbert Olcott, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry, of operations September 22.

HDQRS. 121ST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrisonburg, Va., September 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report that about 1 a. m. of the 22d instant this regiment formed a portion of the second line of battle in rear of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, the First Brigade on the right, the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania on the left. The regiment remained in that position until about 3 p. m., when it advanced, following the movements of the first line. The first line becoming engaged, this regiment, together with the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, was moved to the left, extending the first line, forming the extreme left of the Sixth Corps, a space of about 400 yards between it and the Nineteenth Corps. Remained in this position until ordered to advance, conforming to the movements of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania. Moved some distance by the right flank, crossing the railroad. The enemy having in the meantime been driven from his position, moved with the rest of the brigade in pursuit. The loss in the regiment was slight; but two men wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. OLCOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM P. ROOME,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade

No. 23.

Report of Capt. John D. P. Douw, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry, of operations September 19–21.

HDQRS. 121ST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
September 27, 1864.

In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the One hundred and twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteers in the late battles of Winchester, Va.:

The regiment broke camp at 3 a. m. the 19th of September and marched with the brigade; crossed the Opequon at 8 a. m.; halted at 9 a. m. in a ravine on the left of the pike three miles from Winchester, Va. At 11 a. m. we moved forward some distance by the flank in two columns, the One hundred and twenty-first Regiment in rear of the right wing of the Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers and formed line. We then moved to the right by the flank into a piece of woods, and here the regiment halted and the men were ordered to lie down. The Second Connecticut filed past and the Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers formed on our left. When the enemy had advanced to within 200 yards the order was given by General Upton to fire. The regiment rose up and delivered a few volleys, which caused the enemy to retreat in disorder. We followed them a few hundred yards, capturing 3 officers and 12 men. The regiment was then ordered to the left of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in rear of a piece of woods. Afterward the Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers joined our left. At 4 p. m. the line advanced 800 yards, met the enemy and drove them some 400 yards, receiving a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. They were soon flanked by the Eighth Corps, when we advanced to the railroad, then moved by the flank to the south side of Winchester, where we camped for the night. The regiment lost 2 enlisted men killed; 1 officer and 11 men wounded. The officers and men acted with spirit and displayed great bravery; all deserve much praise.

At 5 a. m. of the 20th commenced the march to Strasburg, arriving at 3 p. m. We remained until noon of the next day, when we moved to the right of the town and formed line on the right of the Nineteenth Corps, the Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers on our right.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. P. DOUW,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM P. ROOME,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. Francis J. Randall, commanding Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19–27.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Camp near Harrisonburg, Va., September 27, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters Second Brigade of the 26th instant, I have the honor to report the movements of this command at the late engagements at the Opequon and Fisher's Hill:

Conjointly with the Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, we were, on the movement out to the Opequon, detailed as guard for

the corps wagon train, and consequently took no active part in the operations at that place and in front of Winchester. On the morning of the 21st of September we rejoined the brigade near Strasburg, and at noon proceeded out to the front, throwing out skirmishers and coming upon the enemy posted upon rising ground. We halted and remained in line of battle until midnight, when we took up the line of march and moved out to the right. Halted in the woods and constructed breast-works, the two right companies being detailed for picket; continuous skirmishing until the afternoon, when we moved forward and took part in the charge upon the enemy's position on Fisher's Hill, driving them in confusion. Our own loss, two men wounded. We captured seven prisoners concealed in the bushes. Followed upon the enemy's rear closely, marching all night, and at daylight halted at Woodstock, whence, after rations had been issued, we resumed the march, being again detailed as corps wagon guard jointly with the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers. Halted beyond Edenburg and encamped for the night with the brigade. At 6 a. m. of the 24th again moved forward, and after a very long and rapid march came upon the enemy's rear guard a little distance beyond New Market. We were immediately deployed as skirmishers to connect with the Third Division; advanced out on the left of and through the town, skirmishing with the enemy, who kept falling back until dark, when we established the line for the night about — miles in advance of the town. During the night the enemy fell back, and early the next morning we were relieved by the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and, rejoining the brigade, we resumed the march (with battalion Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers temporarily attached to the command) and proceeded to Harrisonburg, where we encamped for the night, and are now remaining.

I append a list of casualties,* and am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. RANDALL,
Capt., Comdg. 95th Regt. Penn. Vols., and Batt. 96th Penn. Vols.

Capt. W. P. ROOME,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 25.

Reports of Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 19–October 25.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, Va., September 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a detachment of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were sent out on the Berryville turnpike half a mile beyond the Opequon to ascertain whether any of our wounded officers and men were, as reported, at that point. This party, consisting of two commissioned officers and fifty men, were attacked by a band of the enemy's guerrillas, numbering 150 or 200, and, although well disposed for a fight, completely routed, but four of them having as yet reported. When the news of the disaster reached this post the entire regiment was at once dispatched to the point where it occurred, the whole

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 1 officer and 4 men wounded.

country was thoroughly scouted, two of our own dead and one of the enemy's that fell in the engagement were discovered, but no further information as to the whereabouts of the enemy or the further extent of the loss could be ascertained, except that [they] saw a squad cutting their way through and moving in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Mosby is hovering around this vicinity with at least 400 men. Two hundred men of the regiment of cavalry on duty at this post are new recruits, and, I think, with an increase of force he could be probably either captured or used up. I would, therefore, request that the Fourth New York, Major Schwartz commanding, be added to the cavalry force at this post. In the house of Mrs. O'Bannon, on Kent street, where Major Gilmor lay wounded until noon the 19th instant, are two ladies who were employed in the service of the rebel Government as clerks, Miss Fannie Dickens, Fairfax County, Va., and Miss Kate Reily, formerly of this place. These ladies represent that they are without homes or employment, have no means of subsistence, and ask to be sent beyond the lines. I respectfully ask for instructions in the matter. A train of 150 wagons loaded with wounded and large number of empty wagons will leave for Harper's Ferry early to-morrow to return in obedience to orders. Eight hundred and forty-two prisoners, together with the captured artillery and train of wagons loaded with wounded, arrived this p. m. The post-office of the place was fired to-day, probably by men about the hospitals. The fire was, with great difficulty, subdued, and the matter is being investigated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
Winchester, Va., September 30, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to circular from headquarters First Division, Sixth Army Corps, I have the honor to forward the following details of the part taken by my command in the recent engagement at the Opequon on the 19th instant:

This brigade, with the rest of the corps, left its camp near Clifton, Va., on the morning of the 19th instant. Shortly after 3 o'clock reached the Opequon and crossed not long after sunrise. The enemy were met in force about two miles southwest of that stream. The brigade was placed in position on the left of the turnpike, in columns of battalions at full distance, at right angles with the line of battle, with instructions to move by the right flank and keep 300 yards in rear of the line and move forward when the first line advanced. In this position the command suffered severely from a hot and continuous fire from the enemy's artillery. At 11.40 the column commenced to move forward, coming into line of battle immediately after passing through the first belt of woods. Thus the brigade continued its forward movement under quite a severe fire until ordered to move double-quick to the right of the road, as the enemy had broken through the line of the Nineteenth Corps. Seeing the enemy had got to the rear and right of us, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Montague, commanding the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to attack them at that point. At the same time the enemy came out of the woods in front of us in two lines of battle and charged. I advanced my brigade with bayonets at

the charge, forcing the fugitives in front to lay down as we passed over them. We opened fire at 150 yards range and drove the enemy back handsomely. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Montague drove the enemy back from the rear and right, taking 150 prisoners and inflicting severe loss upon the enemy, though I regret to say the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts lost over one-third its number; nothing but their Spencer rifles enabled them to defeat more than five times their number. Capt. H. H. Young, brigade inspector, and Lieutenant Colt, seeing the battery on the left of the road in danger of capture, placed the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers in support, who handsomely repulsed the enemy and flanked that part of their line that was in front of the balance of the brigade on the right of the turnpike. General Russell was killed at this time charging with my brigade. As soon as the lines were reformed on our right an advance was ordered. We moved steadily forward, driving the enemy before us. General Upton was wounded, and turned over the command of the division to me. Again the advance was ordered and the division charged across the open country in magnificent line and order up to the heights of Winchester. The enemy broke before us and were routed. The Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers saved Cowan's battery, and the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers saved Stevens'. The officers of these two artillery organizations acknowledged that these regiments succeeded in preventing the enemy from capturing their pieces. The Thirth-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers also captured the battle-flag of the Second Virginia Infantry, and the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania the headquarters flag of General Fitzhugh Lee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. H. R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Winchester, Va., October 5, 1864.

GENERAL: The picket-post from the army at the front, numbering about 150 cavalry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania, stationed at Mount Jackson, were attacked at daylight day before yesterday. One captain and thirty-seven men of said post reported night before last here; fifteen have come in to-day. They were captured and paroled by the Seventh Virginia Cavalry. They represent that Hampton's Legion were expected early yesterday morning at daylight at Cedar Creek, and that a dispatch bearer from General Sheridan, with orders not to send any train forward, was captured by the enemy; also that they heard heavy firing yesterday morning at the front. Do not think, general, that I overrate the danger between here and the front. I simply give you the above as taken in detail, and believe about half of it myself. If you think it is necessary to send any of this report to General Stevenson, please do so. The train that left here yesterday morning for the front had 1,207 cavalry and 300 infantry for escort. There is a rumor that the train was captured at Cedar Creek. I place no faith in it at all, and feel sure that the train will go through all right. I hope to be able to come down to see you in a day or two. The bridge at Edenburg has been burned, and also the bridge at Mount Jackson. Eden-

burg bridge is of some importance, as the ford is difficult. Four men of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers were taken yesterday by the First Maryland Cavalry near my lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Brigadier-General NEILL,
Commanding Post at Martinsburg.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Winchester, Va., October 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that at about 9 a. m. the escort that came from Martinsburg last evening with General Neill left this post to return. This escort consisted of fifty men, thirty of whom were from the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Second Lieut. B. F. Hasson, Twenty-second Cavalry. General A. N. Duffié, with his two-horse light spring wagon, and Captain Roome, assistant adjutant-general, Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, who was here wounded, with the headquarters light wagon of that brigade, accompanied it on its return. When about five miles from this place General Duffié, with ten men from the escort, with his light wagon, pushed ahead, and when about one mile and a half beyond the main body was attacked by a party from Mosby's or Gilmor's band of guerrillas and captured. The wagon was run off to the side of the road and is supposed to have been taken away. A courier from the escort brought in the news of the disaster, and the other light wagon returned. I immediately sent out the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry to hunt up the enemy. The commanding officer of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, having ascertained that the party went off toward Snicker's Ferry, immediately put off in that direction and has not, as yet, returned. The enemy's force is supposed to have been somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 men. Major Durland, commanding Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has since returned and reports that he followed this force by a circuitous route as far as Seivers' Ford, on the Opequon, and that they received reliable information from citizens along the route that General Duffié's spring wagon, with himself and one other officer inside, had passed the vicinity of Brucetown. I will await further orders as when to forward the next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
October 27, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 56, from headquarters Middle Military District, of October 15, 1864, I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my command since the organization of the army up to the 10th instant:

On the 9th of August my brigade, with the rest of the corps, commenced the movement up the Valley. On the 12th the brigade was de-

tached from the rest of the division and ordered to garrison Winchester. Relieved by General Kenly's troops on the 13th; marched as guard to the trains as far as Middletown, rejoining the division at Cedar Creek, where remained until night of the 16th, when the command marched, reaching the Opequon the following afternoon; left on the morning of the 18th and marched to the vicinity of Charlestown. On the 21st the enemy attacked our picket-line, the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island Volunteers on the line. That night moved back as far as Halltown. On the afternoon of the 22d ordered to the support of the Army of West Virginia; remained in this position until the 28th, when the command moved as far as Charlestown, taking up its old position. On the 3d of September moved from camp near Charlestown, Va., and marched as far as Clifton, where the position was intrenched and the command remained in it until the morning of the 19th, when, with the rest of the corps, it moved out to the Opequon, crossed that stream shortly after daylight, and participated in the engagement of that day, losing 16 commissioned officers and 228 enlisted men. On the morning of the 20th the command was assigned to duty at Winchester, where it has remained as a garrison to the post up to the present time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Div., Sixth Army Corps.

No. 26.

Report of Lieut. Col. Baynton J. Hickman, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19.

HDQRS. FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to forward the following statement of the part taken by this command in the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864:

We broke camp at 3 a. m. and marched to the Berryville crossing of the Opequon, which we crossed about 8 a. m. and marched about two miles on the turnpike toward Winchester before we got into position. The brigade was formed in column of battalions, this command on the extreme left of the brigade, supporting the Second and Third Divisions of the Sixth Corps. When ordered to advance we marched by the left flank through a dense wood to a ravine, where we came into line and advanced to the crest. Here the enemy succeeded in driving back the advance which we were supporting. By the time we reached the top of the crest we became the front line, owing to some confusion among the troops on the right. We received the order to change "front to rear," which was done under fire as steadily as on drill. This left a battery on our left unsupported, which the enemy discovered and advanced on the double-quick to capture. The command was called on to save it. We advanced again on a line with the battery, when the enemy retired. We again advanced to a ravine and halted, our right resting on the turnpike. While in this ravine we were supplied with ammunition, &c. The order to advance was given and obeyed with a will by the officers

and men, keeping a well-dressed line, halting occasionally for the right and left to get up with us, under a heavy fire, to the protection of a line of rail piles used by the enemy. While in rear of these rails the command was enfiladed by two of the enemy's guns on our left flank and a heavy fire from a battery in our front. Troops coming up on our left drove these off, while we silenced those in front with a steady fire of musketry. The enemy soon ceased resistance. We advanced to the suburbs of the town without further opposition. Darkness coming on we bivouacked for the night near the Winchester cemetery.

It must not be forgotten that in the command there were nearly 150 men who were under fire for the first time. Their coolness could not be surpassed by the oldest veterans. After getting under fire the regiment was not disgraced by having a single straggler.

Casualties during the day were as follows: Killed—officer, 1; men, 10. Wounded—officers, 2; men, 31. Total officers, 3; men, 41.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. HICKMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. W. LATTA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 27.

Report of Col. Isaac C. Bassett, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I report the following part taken by this command in the engagement of the 19th instant:

On the morning of September 19, at 3 o'clock, left our camp near Berryville, Va., and marched to Opequon Creek, where we arrived at about 7 o'clock. Crossed creek and moved about two miles toward Winchester, where we halted until about 11 o'clock, when we were ordered to advance with the Third Brigade. Advanced through a dense woods and heavy artillery firing. After we passed through woods, formed line and advanced under heavy musketry about a quarter of a mile. Finding troops of the Third Division falling back, we charged the enemy, and succeeded (after some two hours' fighting) in driving them. Continued to advance until we reached the railroad, on edge of Winchester, at dark, where we encamped for the night.

Our loss (which was previously reported) was 7 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and 53 men wounded.

The death of General Russell, commanding First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and wounding of General Upton, commanding Second Brigade, placed Colonel Edwards in command of the First Division and myself in command of the Third Brigade.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

I. C. BASSETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES W LATTA,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19.

HEADQUARTERS 119TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions contained in circular from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, September 25, 1864, I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagement of September 19:

On the morning of September 19 this command broke camp near Berryville, Va., moving left in front with the rest of the brigade in a westerly direction to the Opequon; crossed and threw out one commissioned officer and twenty men as flankers on right; thence advanced rapidly up the Berryville pike to within about four miles of Winchester; turned to left of the pike, and filed into a ravine under fire of the enemy's artillery, where we occupied the second line of battle. Remained in this position for two hours, then moved by the left flank in two columns, taking up a position in a perpendicular line to the front, with battalion distance, where we received a heavy shelling. After remaining in this position about an hour we again moved by the left flank (meantime brisk skirmishing going on in our front) with much difficulty through a dense woods of timber and scrub oak. After getting through this piece of woods and again coming out into open country we formed in line in a ravine, fifth regiment from the right; then received orders to advance in line, we being the second line of battle; the enemy being driven by the first line, we did not become engaged until we had advanced probably half a mile or more, taking a diagonal course to the left across a ravine and strip of woods of thick underbrush, when we changed front to rear on first company. Moved by the right flank, and filing to the right again crossed the ravine with slight confusion in the ranks, caused by density of underbrush, but the regiment soon again formed in its original line. The firing with the front line by this time became very spirited, the enemy driving it in confusion through our line, and following them up soon made their appearance in a corn-field in our front, their musketry and artillery both doing great execution to our line. We were then ordered to advance, which we did, and driving them from their position in the field were ordered to halt behind a fence, at which time the firing became brisk and the enemy fell back into a woods of high timber, the firing being kept up between us for some time. In this position we lay about two hours. While here General Sheridan rode along amidst the cheers of the whole line, inspiriting the men. A skirmish line was then thrown out and we were ordered to advance. Moved forward in line of battle, driving the enemy before us, halting at the outer edge of the woods a few moments, thence forward to the crest of a hill. At this point we received a severe enfilading fire from the enemy's guns on our left flank and in our immediate front. We were ordered to about face, moved some fifty paces to the rear, about faced and were ordered to lie down. Again did General Sheridan ride along the lines and the enthusiasm of the men became unbounded. Once more we pressed forward, driving the enemy in great disorder; advanced some 200 yards under fire of the enemy's artillery planted on redoubt upon a high piece of ground near the town of Winchester. This artillery was soon compelled to cease firing and we moved forward, halting on the

railroad about a half hour, by this time the fighting having subsided. We then moved by the left flank to near a cemetery, where we arrived at about 8 p. m. and bivouacked for the night.

The officers of this command all conducted themselves upon this occasion in the most gallant and praiseworthy manner, and the impetuosity of the men to rush into the thickest of the fight could scarcely be restrained.

The casualties sum up a total of 2 enlisted men killed and 2 commissioned officers and 19 enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON CLARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JAMES W. LATTA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Capt. Elisha H. Rhodes, Second Rhode Island Infantry, of operations September 19.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS,
Winchester, Va., September 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully report that my command moved with the brigade, fourth battalion in order of march, on the morning of the 19th instant, and after crossing Opequon Creek formed with the brigade in rear of the Second Division, Sixth Corps. In the afternoon I went into action on the left of the Fifth Wisconsin Battalion, but was soon ordered by the brigade commander to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Montague, commanding the Thirty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, on the extreme right of the division lines. Crossing the open fields I moved at a double-quick for a distance of half a mile, and reported under a heavy fire of musketry and canister from two guns, which the enemy had posted in a piece of woods about 300 yards in our front. I formed on the left of the Thirty-seventh [Massachusetts] Volunteers, and when the order to advance was given I moved forward with that regiment and continued with them until the action terminated, when I bivouacked with the brigade in the field.

My officers and men behaved splendidly, and I take great pleasure in mentioning Second Lieut. Charles W. Gleason, commanding Company B, Sergt. Maj. David Small, Corpl. Thomas Parker (wounded), and Private William J. Babcock, Company B, as particularly distinguishing themselves by their gallant conduct.

Although engaged during the entire action, my losses were very few. I have already forwarded a list of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. RHODES,
Captain, Comdg. Battalion Second Rhode Island Volunteers.

Capt. J. W. LATTA,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., Sixth Corps.

* Embodied in table, p. 112.

No. 30.

Report of Capt. John B. Doughty, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations September 19.

HDQRS. BATTALION FIFTH WISCONSIN VOL. INFANTRY,
September 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of part taken by this command in the engagement of the 19th instant:

This battalion, with the brigade, broke camp near Clifton, Va., on the 19th instant, and marched thence to about three miles west of Opequon Creek, where we formed in line of battle in rear of the Third Division, Sixth Corps; participated in the charge, and had 4 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 11 enlisted men wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. DOUGHTY,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. JAMES W. LATTA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
Near Harrisonburg, Va., October 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the late operations from the 19th to the 22d of September, inclusive:

The division moved at 2 a. m. on the 19th from camp near Clifton; reached the crossing of Opequon Creek by the Berryville and Winchester pike at 6 a. m. in advance of the infantry of the corps and army; immediately crossed and pushed on toward Winchester to the support of Wilson's division of cavalry, which was engaging the enemy some two miles distant, at the point where the defile or ravine through which the road winds after crossing the Opequon heads and loses itself in the high and rolling country. On reaching this point the division was moved to the left under the fire of the enemy's artillery and placed in position, generally in one line, with the right resting on the pike and the left extending to Abraham's Creek, a branch of the Opequon. The division remained in this position until 11.40 a. m., exposed to artillery fire. Warner's (Second) and Wheaton's (First) brigades being well screened by a skirt of pine woods suffered little, but Bidwell's (Third) brigade, which occupied a high, open ridge, lost considerably from artillery. The Third Division, Sixth Corps, continued the line on the right. Wilson's cavalry took post on the left, a mile distant. McKnight's and Cowan's batteries, of the Sixth Corps, were placed immediately in rear of Bidwell's brigade, and, advancing and firing as the lines advanced, rendered most important service. In front the ground was descending and nearly all open, though broken by ravines as far as Winchester, fully two miles and a half distant. In the general

advance at 11.40 a. m. the division moved forward, penetrated the thin pine woods, and emerged on the open and somewhat broken ground in front, receiving a heavy fire unflinchingly. Pressed forward rapidly and drove back the enemy's lines in confusion 500 yards beyond his original position. At this moment the unexpected giving way of a portion of the troops on my right checked the farther advance of the division. The enemy pressing forward in the gap thus formed, obtained a flank and reverse fire on the Second and First Brigades, which compelled a partial change in their front. This was promptly and handsomely executed under the direction of Brigadier-General Wheaton, commanding First Brigade. The success of the enemy, however, was but momentary. He was promptly met, held in check, and finally repulsed by several batteries, prominent among which was Stevens' (Maine) battery of light 12-pounders, of the corps and troops of the First Division. For several hours now there was a lull in the action with the exception of a constant fire of skirmishers and artillery. The cartridge-boxes were replenished, the lines readjusted, and everything put in readiness for a farther advance. About 3.30 p. m. an advance was made by the troops on the extreme right and very heavy firing took place. Observing that the enemy were breaking and running back on the right, I ordered an immediate advance of the division. The enemy held his ground with considerable tenacity for some time, keeping up a hot and destructive fire of artillery and musketry upon the advancing lines. At length he gave way in great confusion. The artillery moving up with the lines of battle silenced that of the enemy, and the troops pressing forward pursued him past Winchester. The division bivouacked for the night on Abraham's Creek.

On the 20th the division marched to Strasburg, and on the 21st went into position in two lines on the right of the First Division, and nearly opposite the center of the enemy's intrenchments at Fisher's Hill. Immediately in front of the right of the division was a commanding height having a fine view of the enemy's works and held by him in considerable force. After two unsuccessful attacks by detached regiments the position was charged by the First Brigade, Col. J. M. Warner, Eleventh Vermont, commanding, just before dark, with the bayonet, and carried. The lines were moved forward and established on the crest, where they remained until the afternoon of the following day. During the night temporary breast-works were constructed. At 4 p. m. on the 22d the lines were advanced, under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, to the crest immediately in front of his works. At 5 p. m. the movement of Crook's corps and the Third Division, Sixth Corps, on the right, being successful, and the enemy in their front falling back rapidly and in confusion, the division was ordered to charge the enemy's works. At the command the men dashed over the crest, crossed Tumbling Run, swept up the slope on the other side, and carried the works, capturing 4 guns (Carpenter's rebel battery), 1 battle-flag, and nearly 300 prisoners. The enemy poured in one tremendous volley as the troops were struggling across the defile, then broke and fled in the wildest disorder. It had now become dark, and nothing but the approach of night saved the enemy from utter destruction. Our loss was trifling. The troops did not stop at the captured forts, but pressed forward with the greatest enthusiasm after the flying rebels, and in the eagerness of pursuit became somewhat scattered. A number of prisoners and one piece of artillery on the left of the pike were captured by the Forty-third Regiment New York Volun-

teers, of Bidwell's brigade, in the pursuit. The division was reassembled by 8 p. m. and moved forward during the night in the advance of the army to Woodstock.

In the battle of the 19th the division captured about 500 prisoners, of whom 310 were taken by Wheaton's brigade.

With great pride I bear witness to the uniform good conduct of the command, both officers and men. In the battle of Winchester when the troops on my right broke nothing could exceed their steadiness. Individual acts of bravery and good conduct will be found mentioned in the reports of brigade commanders which accompany this.

To Brigadier-General Wheaton, commanding First Brigade on the 19th; Brigadier-General Bidwell, commanding Third Brigade; Col. J. M. Warner, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade on the 19th, and First Brigade on the 21st and 22d, and Col. George P. Foster, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade on the 21st and 22d, the country is indebted for most important and valuable services. The members of my staff—Maj. Charles Mundee, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Hazard Stevens, assistant adjutant-general and acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. Robert L. Orr, assistant commissary of musters, and Capt. Henry J. Gifford, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, ordnance officer of the division—are likewise deserving of great credit. Capt. William H. Terrell, Forty-third New York Volunteers, commanding division sharpshooters, is also deserving of especial mention. He held the extreme left with his detachment, and after rendering most efficient service was seriously wounded.

I append hereto a nominal list of casualties,* amounting in the aggregate to 669.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER, *A. A. A. G., Sixth Army Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
November 15, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the 19th of October, 1864, the battle of Cedar Creek:

At an early hour the camp was aroused by picket-firing on the flanks of the army, soon followed by heavy musketry on the left. The division was immediately ordered under arms, and at about 6 a. m. moved by the left in two lines toward the pike. On reaching Meadow Run, a fire from the enemy's skirmishers occupying a piece of woods near the pike was encountered. Skirmishers were immediately thrown forward, the woods cleared, and the division formed in two lines along the run, nearly parallel to the pike, and connecting on the right with the First Division. As soon as formed, the lines were advanced across the run, the left thrown forward in order to gain possession of the pike. At this juncture, observing the troops on the right falling back in confusion, and running through the artillery of the corps, and heavy lines of rebel infantry pressing in that direction, I withdrew the division to the west side of the creek, about 300 yards, to a strong crest, semi-circular in form and partially wooded. The second line was moved up and extended the first, it being necessary to cover as much ground as possible. The right flank of the division was entirely uncovered;

* Embodied in tables, pp. 113, 120.

on the left, however, where the crest was refused parallel to and bordering the run, a skirmish line of Bidwell's brigade (Third), which held that flank, was extended along the height and connected with a skirmish line of a portion of Merritt's cavalry on the left rear. This movement was closely followed up by the enemy, and the line was barely established in the new position when he attacked in force, with great vigor, but was repulsed. The attack fell heaviest on the right, Warner's brigade (First), and on the left center, where Bidwell's and Grant's brigades joined. The enemy's lines charged to within thirty yards of the crest, when, unable to withstand our fire, they fell back in disorder. Reforming at the foot of the hill they again charged, to be again repulsed. The enemy now brought up his batteries and concentrated on the division a severe fire of artillery, but being sheltered by the ground the loss from this cause was lighter than could have been expected. After holding this position for over an hour, it at length became necessary to withdraw the division, the enemy having turned the right and opened a flank and reverse fire upon the line. Obliquing to the right to gain the pike, the division retired in perfect order, marching slowly and making several halts, to a position about a mile north of Middletown, where a new line was established, with the left resting on the pike, connecting with Merritt's cavalry, already in position on the east side of the pike, and slight rail breast-works were thrown up. The line of skirmishers was strengthened and the farther advance of the enemy checked. While repelling the enemy's attacks on the crest held in the morning, I was informed that the command of the corps, General Ricketts being wounded, had devolved upon me. The command of the division was transferred to Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Grant. At this time no portion of the army, with the exception of this division, was fighting on the field. The infantry and artillery, driven by the enemy from the field, had fallen back some distance and were reorganizing.

On withdrawing from the position I sent orders to the commanders of the First and Third Divisions to conform to the movements of the Second, and when this division was halted the First and Third were brought up to the line and placed on the right, the Third holding the center and the First the right of the corps line. General Sheridan reaching the field between 11 and 12 o'clock, I relinquished the command of the corps to Major-General Wright and resumed that of the division. During all this time the division lay under a heavy artillery fire, and the enemy's skirmishers were sharply engaged with ours, who held them at bay and repulsed several attacks in some force. Just before 1 p. m. I received intelligence from Major-General Sheridan, through one of his aides-de-camp, Captain O'Keeffe, that the enemy were preparing for an attack, and that it would probably fall upon my right flank; also directions to mass in that direction. In obedience to these instructions, Grant's brigade (Second) was immediately moved to the right and posted by Major-General Wright in support of the right of the Sixth and left of the Nineteenth Corps. The attack was made at 1 o'clock, fell heaviest, I understand, upon the Nineteenth Corps, and was repulsed. Grant's brigade was shortly after withdrawn and placed in reserve in rear of the center of the division line. At 3.30 the general advance was made. The division, Grant's brigade having previously taken its position in the line, moved forward over perfectly open ground, with the exception of the extreme right, which was screened by woods, and under a heavy fire for half a mile, when a check was experienced. The Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, on the extreme right of the division, fell back in some confusion, for the reason, it is alleged,

that the troops on their right fell back. At the same time the Third Brigade, which held the left, resting on the pike, having advanced to a very exposed position, came under a terrific fire of infantry and artillery, and was compelled to fall back. Grant's brigade (Second) and the bulk of Warner's brigade (First), however, stood firm, being somewhat covered by a stone wall. The Third Brigade and the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers were soon rallied and brought back on the line. The division then advanced again, and, charging over open ground, drove the enemy, who was strongly posted behind stone walls, from his first position back upon his second, near Middletown. Following up closely, he was soon forced from this position and driven through the town. The troops pressed hotly after the now broken rebels, without regard to lines or order, as far as Cedar Creek, where the command was halted, reformed, and marched back to the camps of the morning. During the advance in the afternoon Stevens' (Maine) battery of light 12-pounders and a section of Lamb's battery (10-pounder Parrotts) were brought up, placed in position by Colonel Tompkins, chief of artillery, and served with rapidity and effect.

I take great pride in recapitulating the services of the division in the operations of this eventful day. At daybreak the division was on the extreme right of the infantry of the army. Immediately after daylight it moved by the left toward Middletown, with a view of gaining possession of the pike and the high ground near the town. On its march it encountered the enemy, formed line rapidly, and immediately advanced, driving the enemy and taking some prisoners. At this time, finding itself on the extreme left, compelled, from unforeseen causes, to halt and occupy a crest 300 yards to the rear, it held this position unsupported and unaided for over an hour after all other troops had left the field, checking the farther advance of the enemy and repulsing every attack, thus giving time to the scattered commands to reorganize and reform. Finally, outnumbered and outflanked, the division moved back leisurely, contesting every inch of ground, about a mile to the north of Middletown, with its left resting on the pike, and in this position served as the nucleus on which the lines of the army were reformed. In the afternoon the division advanced upon the lines of the enemy over almost entirely open ground, in the face of a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and although parts of the line had to yield for the moment to the galling fire encountered, the mass of the division moved steadily on, driving the enemy from his first position back upon his second, and eventually forcing him from this position and driving him in confusion through Middletown and the plains beyond to and over Cedar Creek.

The conduct of the officers and men was gallant and steady throughout the day. Brig. Gen. L. A. Grant, Col. J. M. Warner, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. W. B. French, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, brigade commanders, are entitled to great credit. But two members of my staff were present on the field, Maj. Charles Mundee, assistant adjutant-general, wounded, and Capt. Hazard Stevens, both of whom deserve special mention. The others were either absent under orders or engaged in their legitimate duties.

Attention is called to instances of individual bravery and good conduct mentioned in the reports of brigade commanders.

The loss of the division in killed, wounded, and missing was severe, as follows, viz: Killed, commissioned officers, 10; enlisted men, 95. Wounded, commissioned officers, 36; enlisted men, 535. Missing, commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 59. Aggregate, 736.*

* But see revised table, p. 131.

Brig. Gen. D. D. Bidwell, who commanded the Third Brigade, was struck by a shell and mortally wounded early in the day. Actuated by a true sense of duty and patriotism General Bidwell took up arms at the outbreak of the rebellion, and for more than three years followed the banner of the Republic, sharing with his troops the dangers and privations of active field service. As a regimental and brigade commander in the Army of the Potomac he took part in all the arduous campaigns and bloody battles of that army from Yorktown to Petersburg, and was always at the head of his command, at the post of duty and danger. Brave and devoted as an officer, earnest, upright, and single-minded as a man, he was beloved by his command and respected by every one. In his death the country and service have suffered a great loss.

The reports of brigade commanders are herewith respectfully submitted, with a list of casualties.

The number of small-arms recovered from the field fought over by the division, as reported by Captain Gifford, ordnance officer, is as follows, viz: 461 Enfield muskets, 405 Springfield muskets, 35 U. S. Springfield muskets; total, 901.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 32.

Report of Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
September 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the battle of Winchester, fought on the 19th instant:

The brigade moved with the other troops of the division, being second in order of march, at 2 a. m., from our camp near Clifton, and, crossing the Opequon on the Winchester and Berryville pike at 6 a. m., took position by direction of General Getty, commanding the division, on the right of the Third Brigade, in single line, about two miles and a half from Winchester, the order of regiments, beginning on the right, as follows: Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John B. Kohler; Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John S. Long; One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Maj. James H. Coleman; One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Maj. Robert Munroe, and the Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton. The latter, a very small regiment, had been previously detailed as a flanking column on the right of the brigade, and was collected and brought to join the command, just in time to move with the line which was ordered to advance at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock. A strong skirmish line had already been posted through the woods in our front some 300 yards, and occupied a crest in clear ground, relieving the cavalry skirmishers. The advance through the woods was difficult, and the

readjustment of our line, under cover of the crest occupied by our skirmishers, became necessary. This had been partially effected under a severe skirmish and artillery fire, when the troops on my right, with whom I was ordered to keep up, and on whom I was to keep aligned, rushed forward with a shout, and from that moment it was impossible to preserve the order in the advance that was so desirable and important. Over the crests and into the ravine beyond them the troops hurried on, encouraged by the retreat of the rebel skirmishers, who fell back on their reserves; those in our brigade front took an admirable position, considerably to the right of my right regiment, and firing down a ravine that ran obliquely from right to left across our line of battle, checked the advance and necessitated another readjustment of our line, which was soon so well effected that the left, advancing, enfiladed the rebel reserves, many of whom were captured; one regiment, the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, sending 171 enlisted men, 8 line and 2 field officers to the rear. The woods, ravines, &c., were now such obstructions that I found it impossible to again halt our troops for alignment, and on they swept with the greatest gallantry and enthusiasm, carrying everything before them. The battery in our front hastily retired, but the troops on our left probably encountered greater difficulties in their advance and had not driven away the battery in their front and my brigade suffered from its enfilading fire. One battalion of the brigade on the right kept its connection with our line and I supposed the troops on its right were even with us in our line of advance, but while making every effort to halt the troops and form a new line, to hold the ground we had gained, I discovered emerging from the woods, some 600 yards to our right and on a line with my front, a well organized column of the enemy's infantry. At that time I believed there were troops on the prolongation of our line ready to meet and repel the attack I saw intended, but on rising a crest near by I learned to my surprise, that with the exception of a portion of the left battalion of the Second Brigade, under Maj. E. E. Johnson, I was entirely unsupported. The result of the operations on the right of our corps and in the Nineteenth Corps front were then unknown to me, but the attempt of the enemy's column referred to to cut off my retreat, soon convinced me that the extreme right of our line of battle had not been able to advance with our corps, and the hasty withdrawal of my own brigade and the fragments of the Second Brigade that I was able to pick up as we retired, became necessary and was made with all rapidity. We would not have succeeded in reaching the commanding and secure position afterward occupied by the brigade had not General Getty, seeing our isolated and exposed position, covered our movement by ordering up a battery and two regiments of the First Division to check the enemy, who up to that time were confidently double-quicking toward my right flank and rear. In a very short time the brigade was well formed and posted on a narrow road running at right angles to and south of the pike. At 3.30 p. m. I was ordered to advance with the general line, and informed that mine would be the brigade of direction in the movement. Capt. James McKnight's battery (M, Fifth U. S. Artillery) had made the prominent crest in our front so uncomfortable for the enemy, that for the distance of a quarter of a mile we met with little or no resistance. Just as we passed the earth-works from which the enemy had been compelled to withdraw his battery their heavy but somewhat disordered skirmish line was encountered. At this time my valuable aide-de-camp, Lieut. Robert W. Lyon, was wounded for the fourth time during the war. Capt. William H. McCartney's (First

Massachusetts) battery (A) followed up our advance and took up a commanding position, materially aiding in the movement, which was by this time evidently succeeding all along the line of the army. With little difficulty we advanced to the brick house on the north side of the pike and at the foot of the slope east of Winchester. A severe artillery fire was here encountered, and here some of the enemy's infantry seemed inclined to delay for a short time our advance. Sending to General Getty for a battery to confront the one that was giving us so destructive a fire, I soon had Captain Stevens' (Fifth Maine) battery trotting up to our support. From the moment it opened our forward movement was without opposition, and the enemy could be seen in the distance running routed to the rear in the direction of the Winchester and Strasburg pike. Our men were wild with delight at this evidence of their glorious success, and could hardly be restrained and kept in ranks.

Of my gallant veteran brigade, which has so many times before shown its willingness and ability to meet the enemy, I cannot speak in too high terms of praise, and with the proudest satisfaction I refer to the fact that I received upon the field the thanks of the division commander for the gallant manner in which their portion of the day's work was done.

The casualties in the brigade during the battle of Winchester were among officers as follows: Sixty-second New York—Lieut. Col. T. B. Hamilton, slightly wounded; Lieut. W. W. Sherman, severely wounded. Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers—Capt. P. G. Mark and Lieut. William Tate, severely wounded; Adjt. J. M. Seibert and Lieut. B. F. Krieger, slightly wounded. Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers—Capt. Charles Reen, Capt. Joseph Lautenbacher, Lieut. William Wilson, and Lieut. M. McMurray, severely wounded; Lieut. John Heppler, killed. One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers—Capt. James D. Kirk and Lieut. C. S. Barclay, severely wounded. One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Capt. James McGregor, slightly wounded; Lieut. James C. Bartley, severely wounded. First Lieut. Robert W. Lyon, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp, severely wounded.

Sixteen enlisted men were killed, 135 wounded, and 8 missing.*

By the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, 2 field officers, 8 line officers, and 161 enlisted men were captured. By the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, 54 enlisted men were captured. By the Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers, 5 enlisted men were captured; and by the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and by the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 80 enlisted men were captured. These prisoners were turned over to guards of the Second and First Divisions of this corps and to cavalry provost; in some cases receipts were taken, but not in all.

The following-named officers seemed entitled to special mention for their distinguished services during this battle, in which, however, all did well: Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton, commanding Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers, who was wounded; Lieut. Col. John B. Kohler, commanding Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Maj. Robert Munroe, commanding One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was wounded; Maj. James H. Coleman, com-

* But see revised table, p. 113.

manding One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and Capt. James Patchell, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

I am greatly indebted to my efficient and gallant staff for their untiring exertions during the battle, and desire to commend them to the favorable consideration of the general commanding. My assistant adjutant-general, Capt. George Clendenin, jr., has been complimented for his rare soldierly qualities and good conduct on the field in every battle in which the brigade has been engaged since I have had the honor to command it; he has worked hard for and fully earned a majority in his department. Capt. Charles W. Eckman, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, brigade inspector; Capt. John Snodgrass, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Robert W. Lyon, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, aide-de-camp, were in this battle the same good soldiers they have always shown themselves to be.

Submitting herewith the reports of regimental commanders,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 33.

Reports of Col. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 21–22 and October 19.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
September 28, 1864.

MAJOR: Pursuant to directions I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations of September 21 and 22:

On the morning of the 21st were in bivouac about a mile north of Strasburg, on the Winchester and Strasburg pike. About noon moved about two miles to the right and left toward Fisher's Hill and formed on the right of the Third Brigade in two lines of battle, the Third Division soon after taking position on our right. Here we remained until about 5 p. m., when the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers was sent to the support of the skirmish line. Soon afterward this regiment was directed to charge a strong line of skirmish pits, on a prominent crest in front, but was repulsed. About 6 p. m. I was ordered with the remainder of the brigade to carry the position. The brigade was formed from left to right in the following order: Sixty-second New York, Ninety-eighth, One hundred and second, and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. A regiment of the Third Division joined the right at the skirmish line. The charge was made with bayonets fixed, and the position carried, with a loss of 5 commissioned officers and 33 enlisted men. A strong skirmish line was thrown to the front and the position intrenched during the night, the Second Brigade coming in on our right and the Third on our left. Here we remained until the following day at 4 p. m., when the brigade was

ordered forward to be governed in the movement by the Third Brigade, on our left. The One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers was again deployed as skirmishers. In conforming to the movement of the Third Brigade the line was thrown well to the left, passing over rough ground until we came to an opening north of Tumbling Creek. Here in the face of a heavy artillery and musketry fire the line moved forward and occupied an old line of rifle-pits facing a formidable ridge, the enemy occupying a redoubt and rifle-pits on the crest. This position was so formidable that it was deemed inexpedient to attempt to carry it until a diversion could be made on our right. This was effected about 6 p. m., when Crook's command, connecting with the Third Division, turned the enemy's left flank. No sooner was this movement fairly under way than the brigade charged across the intervening space, carrying the works handsomely. The brigade captured at the redoubt three 3-inch rifled guns, one 12-pounder brass gun, four limbers, five horses and sets of harness, and four caissons complete.

About 100 prisoners were taken by the brigade on the 21st and 22d instant.

The following commanding officers of regiments, Lieut. Col. J. B. Kohler, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Col. T. B. Hamilton, Sixty-second New York; Maj. J. H. Coleman, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers (whose regimental colors were the first upon the works); Capt. D. C. Keller, Ninety third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Capt. J. McGregor, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, are deserving of special mention for their gallantry and coolness under fire.

I regret to report that Maj. Robert Munroe, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is temporarily disabled for service, having received a severe wound in the hand in the charge on the evening of the 21st.

I cannot commend too highly the conduct of Capt. George Clendenin, jr., Capt. Charles W. Eckman, and Lieuts. H. J. Nichols and J. A. Lewis, of my staff, who were constantly exposed. Lieutenant Lewis was slightly wounded in the affair of the 21st, but resolutely kept the field on the following day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WARNER,
Colonel Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Sixth Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
November 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade on the 19th ultimo, near Middletown, Va.:

At an early hour the troops were aroused by picket-firing, commencing simultaneously on the extreme right and left of the army. About 6 a. m. heavy musketry firing was heard in the direction of Crook's command, and the brigade was ordered to his assistance. We moved by the left flank in two lines and formed, under fire from the enemy's skirmishers along Meadow Run, in the following order from left to right: Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Sixty-second New York Vet-

eran Volunteers, and One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers being in reserve. The Second and Third Brigades went into position on our left and the First Division on the right. As soon as the line was established the division moved across the run but was withdrawn immediately thereafter to its first position. Meantime Crook's command and the Nineteenth Corps were flanked, doubled up, and driven to the west of us, carrying with them the Third and a portion of the First Divisions. About 7 a. m. the division was withdrawn by General Getty to a prominent crest about 300 yards in our rear, facing in the new position nearly south and extending on the left nearly to the run; the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers remained in support to Battery C, First Rhode Island. This regiment remained detached from the brigade until about 2 p. m. The brigade occupied the same relative position to the division throughout the day, and was formed in the following order from left to right: Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, the last two regiments extending into the woods. At 8.30 were attacked in front and (notwithstanding that the division was isolated, all the troops on the right having given way) repulsed the attacking column, with heavy loss. The One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Regiments were advanced, driving the rebels in confusion down the hill through the woods. A few moments later a heavy rebel column was discovered to our right and rear. About 9.30, by direction of General Getty retired slowly and in good order obliquely toward the pike and halted, after passing the cavalry on a line with the First and Third Divisions opposite Middletown. About 10 the entire line was withdrawn to a position about a mile to the rear. Here General Sheridan assumed command. Ammunition was distributed and the enemy's skirmishers who attacked about 12 m. were repulsed. At 4 p. m. a general advance was ordered. After moving about 200 yards, in consequence of the Third Division on our right giving away, the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, which occupied the right, fell back in considerable confusion, but were quickly rallied. The check was confined to one regiment only, and occasioned no serious delay. We then gained a stone wall, where a hot fire was kept up for nearly an hour, until the enemy's left had been turned; beyond the point, which was a little in rear of the town, no serious opposition was encountered, our troops following the enemy across the wide plain from Middletown to Cedar Creek, and driving him across in great disorder. At dark we returned to the camp of the morning.

The brigade experienced a great loss in Lieut. Col. John B. Kohler, commanding Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and Maj. James H. Coleman, commanding One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. Colonel Kohler was killed before the engagement became general, in repulsing an attack upon our pickets on the extreme right, and Major Coleman was instantly killed by a musket-ball at the head of his regiment in the last grand advance.

I desire especially to commend to the general commanding the conduct of Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton, commanding Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. John G. Parr, commanding One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. James Patchell, who succeeded Major Coleman in command of the One hun-

dred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and was afterward wounded, and Capt. Gottfried Bauer, commanding Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. George Clendenin, jr., assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Charles W. Eckman, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieuts. H. J. Nichols and J. A. Lewis, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, acting aides-de-camp, all of whom I have had occasion to mention before, gave renewed evidences of their gallantry and efficiency, Captain Eckman and Lieutenant Nichols being severely wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WARNER,
Colonel Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. STEVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 34.

Reports of Maj. James H. Coleman, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19–22.

HDQRS. 102D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Camp near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the recent operations near Winchester, Va.:

The regiment left its camp near Clifton, Va., at 1 a. m. of September 19, moving by way of the Berryville pike, crossing the Opequon Creek and forming in line of battle about half a mile from the creek, on the left of the pike. At twenty minutes to 12 m. the line advanced toward the enemy, passing through a dense woods and over uneven ground, and reformed line on this side of the crest occupied by the enemy, under a severe musketry and artillery fire. The advance was again ordered, the regiment charged with the line at double-quick, routing the enemy and driving them in great confusion from their rifle-pits, capturing 2 field officers, 8 line officers, and 161 enlisted men, all of whom were turned over to the provost-marshal of the corps. (Receipts have been received for but a portion of the prisoners.) The regiment also captured seven officers' swords and two army revolvers. The regiment pursued the enemy about one mile, and to within 100 yards of their battery, which could easily have been taken had not a brigade of the enemy appeared on the Berryville pike to our right and rear, which forced the regiment to retire, which was done in good order, forming line on a crest in front of that originally occupied by the enemy. Arrived at this point at twenty minutes to 2 p. m. About 3.30 p. m. the regiment again advanced under a terrific artillery fire of shot and shell. The line halted and reformed near a brick house on the left of the pike and about 200 yards in front of the enemy's rifle-pits. The regiment again advanced with the line, when the enemy broke and retreated in great confusion. We pursued them some distance to the left of Winchester, when we were ordered to halt and bivouac for the night.

Great credit is due to both officers and men of the regiment for the heroic manner in which they discharged their duties during the above-

mentioned engagements. Special credit is due to Color Sergt. William G. Greenawalt, of Company A, and Sergt. James Porter, of Company F, for bravery displayed during the actions.

Casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. COLEMAN,

Major, Comdg. 102d Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., Sixth Corps.

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HDQRS. 102D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,

Camp near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the operations of September 21 and 22, 1864:

The regiment left bivouac near Winchester, Va., at 6 a. m. of the 20th, moving by way of the Winchester pike and arriving near Strasburg, Va., about 2 p. m., when we were ordered to halt and bivouac. About noon on the 21st moved to the right about two miles toward Fisher's Hill and formed in line of battle. About 5 p. m. the brigade was moved to the right and ordered to charge the enemy's line near Fisher's Hill, the One hundred and second Regiment forming the right of the line, the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers being on our left, supported by the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. The line was moved forward to within about 150 yards of the enemy's position, when it was halted and reformed, one regiment of the Third Division being formed upon the right. At about 6 o'clock the order to charge was given, when the line advanced in good order, driving the enemy from their position (the One hundred and second Regiment capturing four prisoners) and forming line of battle upon the position from which the enemy had been driven, where, in compliance with orders, rifle-pits were thrown up and the regiment bivouacked for the night.

About 3.30 p. m. of the 22d the regiment formed in line of battle on the right of the First Brigade. The order to advance was given. We passed through a dense woods and over rough and uneven ground, and took possession of a line of rifle-pits about 200 yards in front of Fisher's Hill. The regiment, in line, again moved forward at double-quick, the enemy using musketry and artillery quite freely upon our line. When the line arrived within about thirty yards of their works the enemy broke and ran in great confusion, our line carrying the works handsomely. The colors of the One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers being the first planted upon the works, which was done by Color Sergt. William G. Greenawalt, of Company A. The regiment captured in this charge three 3-inch rifled guns, one 12-pounder brass gun, four limbers, five horses and sets of harness, four caissons and limbers complete, three commissioned officers, and thirty-seven enlisted men prisoners, for all of which I have receipts. We pursued the enemy about three miles on the Winchester and Staunton pike, when orders to halt were received.

* Nominal list (here omitted) shows 7 men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 49 enlisted men wounded, and 4 men missing.

Great praise is due both officers and men of the regiment for bravery displayed during the operations of the 21st and 22d. Lieut. William H. H. Hubley, Company I, and Sergt. Eli Conn, Company H, are deserving of special notice, as being the first to mount the enemy's works.

Casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. COLEMAN,

Major, Comdg. 102d Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., Sixth Corps.

No. 35.

Report of Maj. Robert Munroe, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19.

HEADQUARTERS 139TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my regiment on the 19th instant:

At 1.30 a. m. of the morning of the 19th instant we broke camp near Clifton, and, after a short delay, started off toward the Winchester pike, my regiment being the advance of the brigade. After reaching the pike the direction of the march was changed toward Winchester. After having advanced about two miles beyond the Opequon Creek we formed line of battle to the left of the pike, the One hundred and thirty-ninth on the extreme left of the brigade, the left of the regiment resting on the side of a small hill, a ravine between us and the Third Brigade, and a dense growth of small timber in our front. The rebels had two guns but a short distance from our front, with which they annoyed us considerably, but did not do a great deal of damage. Having received orders, I advanced a skirmish line through the woods to the field in front. In the charge of Lieutenant Crawford, of Company E, they held the position until the line of battle advanced, when they rejoined the regiment. About noon the whole line advanced. It was very difficult for us to get through the woods on account of its density, but after we were clear of the timber the line was formed in good order and advanced on the double-quick under a very heavy fire of shell and musketry from the enemy. The enemy gave way precipitately before us and fell back to the second woods. Here they endeavored to make a stand, but only for a moment, as I threw some skirmishers into the woods from the left of the regiment, and with the balance advanced on the right of the woods to a road in the ravine, which runs in an oblique direction with our line of battle. Down this road the rebels were fleeing in the greatest confusion to a field beyond our left flank. Part of the regiment pursued, capturing a good many prisoners, until I ordered them to return, fearing that they would be separated to a great distance from the balance of the line and in turn be captured themselves. Although the men were very much exhausted with the heat and fatigue, yet still the line advanced; the rebels retreating, very much disorganized. We continued our charge for a distance of at least 800 yards,

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 commissioned officers and 14 enlisted men wounded and 1 man missing.

and halted on a by-road running nearly parallel with our line of battle; here we commenced firing on the rebels, who were forming in our front and had already established batteries which commanded our line. Soon we ascertained that the troops on our right had fallen back, and under the direction of Captain Lyon, of General Wheaton's staff, we changed the direction of our line more to the right, and made preparations to give the rebels a brisk reception. However, as we now had but few troops on our right and no connection on our left, it was deemed more prudent to fall back, which we did after receiving orders from Captain Lyon and Captain Eckman, of the brigade staff, and formed on the left of the Ninety-third Regiment, which, with the other regiments of the brigade, were in line on a road running parallel with the road which we had just vacated. The regiment remained in line on said road for about two hours or more, apparently waiting for the Nineteenth Corps to re-establish their lines, which had been somewhat confused in the charge. At last the order was given to forward, which the regiment and brigade did with alacrity and in good order. We had advanced but a short distance when we encountered the fire of the enemy, and several of the regiment were wounded. The regiment was particularly annoyed by a battery of the enemy posted on their left flank and also by the rebel infantry, who were posted in a point of woods on their left. We advanced to the house on the right of the pike, where we halted and commenced firing. After a short time the right of our lines advanced, the enemy retiring, when we again advanced and halted at the toll-gate, where we remained until we were ordered to bivouac.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT MUNROE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 36.

Report of Capt. James McGregor, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 21–22.

HEADQUARTERS 139TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 26, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders received, I have the honor to forward the following report of operations of my command during the 21st and 22d instant:

About 1 o'clock of the afternoon of the 21st instant Major Munroe, commanding the regiment, received orders to move, and, with brigade, moved forward, and was placed in position in the second line of battle. After a time the major was ordered to the right and deployed two companies as skirmishers to connect with the cavalry on our right, while the remainder of the regiment was held in reserve. While in this position the major received orders to charge on a house in front and drive away the sharpshooters from it, which was done. The major discovered a crest a short distance in front, which appeared to be a more favorable position, and ordered the men forward. Halted at this point and became engaged with the enemy. Major Munroe was ordered to charge on the enemy's lines, which the regiment did. The enemy was

in force, and the regiment under a heavy fire, and not supported or either flank protected fell back. During the five minutes this movement was being made the right companies which were engaged lost twenty officers and men, the regiment at one time being in great confusion. Major Munroe at this time was wounded and went to the rear, when the command devolved on myself. I rallied the men, and under orders from a staff officer moved to a crest on the right of our original position, where I remained until night came on and the Third Division came and occupied the line. I then rejoined the brigade and threw up a line of works. On the 22d instant I received orders to move forward, and the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and advanced to within a short musket-range of the enemy's line, where we remained until our right advanced, driving the enemy, and I changed direction to the left. As the line advanced I received orders to charge, which was done, and we entered the enemy's pits and captured some prisoners, and pushed on the skirmish line until the confusion of the various troops coming together I halted and rejoined the brigade. During the advance of the skirmish line the acting adjutant and four of the men were wounded.

A report of the casualties has been furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McGREGOR,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 37.

Report of Lieut. Col. John G. Parr, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 19.

HEADQUARTERS 139TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 20, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my command during the battles of the 19th instant:

About 6 a. m. I received orders to pack up and move, which was done, the regiment moving left in front. After marching about half a mile was halted, and formed line of battle, the Sixty-second New York on my left, and connecting with the First Division, Sixth Corps, on the right; advanced and crossed a creek, but was almost immediately ordered to recross the stream and change direction to the right. While I was engaged in doing this remainder of the brigade moved back, and I retired to the point where the line was originally formed. Battery C, First Rhode Island, was at this point. At the request of its commanding officer I formed line to cover the withdrawal of the guns, but the officer unlimbered and began firing. The enemy continued advancing, and he was compelled to retire. I remained, engaging the enemy, until he came up on my left and rear and opened fire upon us, completely flanking us. I then ordered the regiment to fall back, contesting the ground gallantly until the troops on our right moved back, when I retired by the flank until I reached a line formed by First Division, Sixth Army Corps, where I halted and reported to General Wheaton. He told me to remain with his command until the whereabouts of the brigade could be ascertained. About 1 p. m. I

rejoined the brigade, and was placed in line on the left of the Sixty-second New York, and advanced, at 3 p. m., about half a mile, where a halt was made, and opened fire on the enemy. On discovering the lines on my right and left retiring, I ordered a withdrawal, but again advanced with the line until we reached a point which the enemy had been driven from. Here the line halted, and a brisk fire was opened on the enemy. We remained at this point a half hour, engaging the enemy, and then advanced, the enemy falling back in great disorder. The pursuit was continued until the works of the Nineteenth Corps were reached, where we halted. My regimental colors were the first ones to reach the works. Of the officers and men I cannot say too much, all doing their duty nobly. At one time in the morning the command was in great danger of being captured, but by stubbornly contesting the ground we escaped. I arrived at my former camp at about 6.30 p. m. and bivouacked.

The list of casualties are forwarded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PARR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

Report of Col. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19–20.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
September 21, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the military operations of this brigade on the 19th and 20th instant, inclusive:

The brigade broke camp about 2 a. m. of the 19th, crossing the Opequon, on the Berryville and Winchester pike, about 6 a. m., and went into position under heavy shelling, the left connecting with Wheaton's brigade and the right with the Third Division. The brigade was formed in one line in rear of a dense thicket, the right extending to the Berryville and Winchester road. I immediately ordered the Sixth Regiment, Capt. M. W. Davis commanding, to be deployed to the front, and it soon engaged the enemy's skirmishers. While awaiting the arrival of other troops a few casualties occurred from random shells. About 12 m. a general advance was ordered, the brigade to conform to the movements of the regiment on the right of the pike. The troops moved out in splendid style; halted an instant after emerging from the woods in order to rectify the alignment before charging over the crest beyond. In front was a long stretch of cleared, undulating country, the enemy holding position to command the gorges through which we must advance. The line advanced at a double-quick over the crest, in face of a galling musketry fire, driving the enemy back in great confusion. In their eagerness to follow up the first success the line was somewhat broken, a portion filing into a ravine which was completely enfiladed by the enemy's fire. Here the loss was for a few moments very heavy, principally in the Fifth and Eleventh

* Embodied in table, p. 113.

Regiments. About 1 p. m., in consequence of the giving way of the troops on the right, the brigade, which had become considerably scattered by the fire from the battery and rifle-pits in front, was compelled to fall back to a position about half a mile in advance of the one from which the line originally started. Meantime the Sixth Regiment advanced to the front line, where they remained throughout the day doing excellent service. About 3 p. m. the entire line again advanced, the First Brigade being the directing one. This movement was brilliant in the extreme. The brigade did not waver for an instant, but advanced steadily until they reached a large brick house, about a mile from the town. Here we encountered the hottest fire of the day, being exposed to a withering musketry fire in front and to the fire from a battery which nearly enfiladed the line. A little beyond this point the success of the right was announced and received with cheers. The brigade advanced to the town without opposition, and encamped about dusk on Abraham's Creek. On the following day the army marched to Strasburg and encamped about a mile north of the town.

Were I to mention all the officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion I should accompany this report with a roster of the commissioned officers of the brigade. I cannot omit to mention, however, the commanding officers of regiments, Maj. E. E. Johnson, Second Vermont; Maj. A. F. Walker, Eleventh Vermont; Maj. H. W. Floyd, commanding Third and Fourth; Capt. A. Brown, jr., Fifth, and Capt. M. W. Davis, Sixth Regiment, all of whom did their duty nobly. Lieutenant-Colonel Tracy, Second Vermont, who superintended a portion of the line, is entitled to great credit for being on the field on this occasion, as he was suffering from a severe disability. I have already called the attention of the general commanding to the distinguished gallantry of Capt. A. H. Newt and Lieut. H. C. Baxter, who were serving upon my staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WARNER,
Colonel Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 39.

Report of Col. George P. Foster, Fourth Vermont Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 21–22.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
September 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade on the 21st and 22d of September, 1864:

On the afternoon of the 21st the brigade was ordered to take position on the right of the First Division, Sixth Corps, in two lines. The brigade was formed, with the left resting on the railroad, west and nearly opposite Strasburg. While remaining in this position the first line threw up a hasty breast-work of rails. The loss while occupying this position was one enlisted man, Corpl. Thomas J. Miller, Company K, Third Vermont Volunteers. He was brigade color bearer and was killed while faithfully performing his duty. Late in the afternoon the brigade was ordered to the right of the Third and First Brigades to

drive the enemy from a crest. While moving to the right I received notice that the First Brigade, Colonel Warner commanding, had carried the crest; then the brigade was ordered to form on the right of the First Brigade, forming an oblique angle. During the night the brigade threw up a strong line of breast-works and remained there until the next afternoon, when it was ordered to move forward in conjunction with the First and Third Brigades. The line was halted on the crest near the enemy's fortifications. Here the First and Third Brigades and a portion of this brigade became heavily engaged. From this position the brigade was ordered forward with instructions that it would be the guiding brigade. Having crossed the stream and gained the crest on the opposite side, the brigade was halted until the other brigades could form a junction on the left. During the halt the brigade kept up a heavy cross-fire on the enemy's battery in front of the First Brigade. The brigade moved from this position with the First and Third Brigades, carrying the enemy's works and capturing many prisoners.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. FOSTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 40.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG. (VERMONT BRIG.), 2D DIV., 6TH CORPS,
October 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement of the 19th instant:

This brigade moved from its camp by the left flank and formed on the creek near Middletown, facing the pike. General Bidwell's brigade was on the left and Colonel Warner's on the right. Before getting into position I threw forward Major Walker's battalion, of the Eleventh Vermont, and the Fifth and Sixth Vermont Regiments, all under command of Major Johnson, of the Second Vermont, who deployed them as skirmishers and drove the rebel skirmishers from the skirt of the woods between the creek and the pike. The brigade then advanced in common with the rest of the division, throwing forward the left near Middletown. Here it was found that the enemy were pressing forward to the right, threatening our rear, and the command fell back to a crest a short distance in the rear, which crest commanded the ravine and some parts of the town. The enemy advanced in heavy force, drove in our skirmishers, and attacked the line of battle, and were repulsed. As the enemy fell back I threw forward skirmishers to follow closely. At this point of time I was informed by General Getty that he had assumed command of the corps, and that I was in command of the division, whereupon I turned over the command of the brigade to Lieut. Col. Tracy, Second Vermont Volunteers, Colonel Foster being then absent on duty as general officer of the day for the corps. The enemy soon rallied again, drove in the skirmishers, and made a vigorous attack upon the line, and were repulsed with great slaughter. The

attack fell the heaviest upon the right of Bidwell's and the left of the Vermont Brigade, but all parts of the line were under heavy fire. The enemy then brought up additional batteries and opened a heavy cannonade, and at the same time pressed our lines with infantry as closely as possible. About this time I was informed that there were no troops on the right and that the enemy occupied the woods on the right, and I received orders to fall back unless I saw good reasons for holding the crest longer. Before having time to give the order the enemy came rushing through the woods on the right, pouring a fire into the flank and rear of Warner's brigade, which necessarily fell back, and the order was immediately given to the other brigades. After having fallen back about half a mile the division was halted and reformed, and when it was found that no troops connected on our right the division fell back a short distance farther, leaving a strong skirmish line to hold the position then occupied. In falling back this time the command obliqued toward the pike, so that when the last position was taken the left of the Third Brigade rested on the pike and the left of the Vermont Brigade on the little creek.

General Getty having resumed the command of the division, I returned to the command of the brigade again. At this time the Second and Third Vermont Regiments held the skirmish line in front. After holding this position for some time subject to an artillery fire the enemy moved forward to an attack. The attack fell heavily on troops to our right, and I was ordered out of the line on the left with my command to support the right, where the severest attack had been, and where it was supposed the main attack would be. After remaining in position on the right, in support of the right of the Sixth and the left of Nineteenth Corps a short time, I moved back toward the left, and, agreeably to orders, took position in reserve, and very soon after resumed my former position in the line. An attack being ordered, the brigade moved forward under a very heavy fire, guiding on the Third Brigade, and taking position behind a stone wall, engaged the enemy with great vigor, and held this advanced position for a considerable time alone after the troops on the right and left had retired; and when the line on the right again advanced the brigade advanced upon the enemy and drove him from a strong position near the mill and from behind stone walls. The enemy fell back a short distance and took another position behind another stone wall and was soon driven from that. The brigade rushed forward at a double-quick and the enemy was entirely routed. After leaving the mill there was no halting until the enemy was driven across Cedar Creek and the cavalry had taken up the pursuit. The distance which the enemy was driven was about three miles, and after the rout commenced the battle was with the swift alone. The men rushed forward in pursuit of the enemy, and, in their haste, lost nearly all organization; but all seemed intent on pursuing and overtaking the enemy. Upon arriving near Cedar Creek the cavalry overtook and passed us, and a battery came forward and engaged the enemy. The brigade halted and reorganized near the bridge over Cedar Creek, and somewhat in advance of any other infantry force, and then returned to the camp occupied the night before.

The loss of the brigade was, 33 killed, 210 wounded, and 41 missing; aggregate, 284. I herewith inclose nominal list of casualties.

Among the killed I regret to name Lieut. O. R. Lee, Eleventh Vermont, a promising and gallant officer. Of those who received honorable wounds were Capt. George H. Amidon and Lieut. Henry C. Baxter, of the brigade staff; also, Lieut. Col. A. S. Tracy, Second Vermont Vol-

unteers; Capts. W. H. Hubbard, Third Vermont, J. P. Aikens, Fourth Vermont, Thomas Kavaney, Fifth Vermont, Edwin R. Kinney and Thomas B. Kennedy, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, and Edward P. Lee, Eleventh Vermont; Lieuts. A. W. Ferry, Second Vermont, A. W. Lyon, Third Vermont, and G. O. French, Eleventh Vermont.

I desire to commend in general terms for their good conduct the regimental commanders and their respective commands, and to specially mention Maj. H. W. Floyd, Third Vermont Volunteers, commanding regiment, and my two aides-de-camp, Lieut. George H. Sessions, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, and Lieut. Henry C. Baxter, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, for their truly conspicuous and gallant conduct. I desire also to make honorable mention of Col. J. M. Warner, Lieut. Col. A. S. Tracy, and Lieutenant-Colonel French, brigade commanders, for their noble conduct while I was in command of the division.

General Bidwell was shot from his horse while in the noble discharge of his duties while I was in command of the division. He had twice gallantly repulsed the enemy from his front and fell almost in the ranks of his command. It has been my fortune to serve in the same division with General Bidwell for more than three years. As regimental commanders and also as brigade commanders we have often performed the duties of the camp and the march and fought side by side, and it is but just to say that on every occasion he bore himself with gentlemanly deportment and with marked coolness and intrepidity.

I remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 41.

Report of Col. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, of operations August 21.

HDQRS. FIRST ARTILLERY (ELEVENTH VERMONT VOLS.),
August 27, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an engagement in which this regiment participated on the 21st instant:

About 9 a. m., the picket on our front and flank having been driven in, the Second Division of the corps was promptly thrown out, and in a few minutes had driven the enemy a mile and completely re-established the line. Almost the entire regiment was on the skirmish line throughout the day, and were subjected to a hot fire from 9 a. m. until dark. I regret to announce the loss of Lieut. Col. G. E. Chamberlin, who was mortally wounded early in the day while gallantly leading his battalion. Colonel Chamberlin received a musket-ball through the abdomen, and survived but a few hours.

I have already furnished a complete list of casualties, but omitted to mention the loss of a color sergeant to each battalion.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WARNER,
Colonel Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, Commanding.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General, State of Vermont.

No. 42.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 19-22.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
September 28, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, in the battle at the Opequon Creek on the 19th instant:

We broke camp at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 19th and moved to the Berryville and Winchester pike, where we had the advance of the infantry column of the army. Crossing the Opequon River, and having proceeded about one mile and a half toward Winchester, we came up to the cavalry line, engaging the enemy, and were ordered to take position on the left of a deep ravine and also form the extreme left of the general line. This position was taken up by the regiments in this brigade in the following order: The One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers were moved into a rail breast-work the cavalry had thrown up, and the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers were placed fifty paces in rear, in support; the Forty-third New York Volunteers were placed on the left, in rear of the One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers, in echelon, the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers on their left, with their left refused, and the Seventh Maine on the left of the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, with its left still more refused and resting on Abraham's Creek, and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers in reserve, in rear of the last three mentioned regiments. While making the dispositions the enemy opened on the brigade with a battery, which did us considerable injury. As soon as the brigade was in position a skirmish line was thrown out crossing Abraham's Creek and connecting with a dismounted cavalry skirmish line. About noon I was ordered to have my skirmish line advance, connecting and guiding with the line of the First Brigade of this division, which was on our right. This was done and our line advanced about 300 yards. Shortly afterward the lines of battle were all ordered to advance, we guiding to the right. In executing this movement the regiments on the left of the One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers were moved so much more rapidly as to be able to conform to the direction of the general line when we had reached the most advanced point gained in this charge. The enemy making a charge on the skirmish line on the left of the creek, which charge also threatened our left, I had the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers moved to protect that flank, and some of the regiments of the brigade on our right having been thrown into confusion by advancing too rapidly and the enemy charging them, I had the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers deployed on the right of my line, and at the same time ordered Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, to take position on my right, which, opening fire, checked the advance of the enemy. In this position we remained about two hours, when we were again ordered to advance. The enemy had been pressed back on the right of our general line and retreated across our front to our left. As before, I was ordered to guide and connect with the First Brigade of this division, which in advancing kept obliquing to the right, and as the enemy were accumulating in large numbers in a piece of woods on our left, I had to throw the Forty-third New York Volunteers in the skirmish line, who extended their inter-

vals as we advanced toward Winchester. In all this maneuvering the battery before spoken of followed us up and went into position and opened fire as each successive crest was gained. After having nearly reached Winchester the enemy all disappeared in our proper front, and the whole brigade line was formed facing to what had been our flank, perpendicular to the Strasburg and Winchester pike, and a division of the Nineteenth Corps came up and prolonged our line to the left. We were then again advanced about half a mile, but the enemy being in full retreat, and it growing dark, we were halted and bivouacked for the night. This was the close of the action before Winchester.

Herewith I send a nominal list of casualties in this engagement.*

On the 20th instant we pursued the enemy and came upon them in their intrenchments at Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg, when two regiments of this brigade, the Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, were thrown forward as skirmishers and pickets, with their left resting on the Strasburg and Winchester pike, and the remainder of the brigade went into camp for the night. About 2 p. m. the next day the skirmish line was moved forward and prolonged to the right, and this brigade moved about one mile west of the Strasburg and Winchester pike, taking position on the right of the Second Brigade and on the left of the First Brigade, and at the same time deployed the One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers as skirmishers in our front, who, attempting to advance, found such a heavy line of the enemy in the front as to effectually resist their advancement. Shortly afterward a regiment of the Third Division charged through them, attempting to dislodge the enemy, but were repulsed, and they fell back through our lines. Just at dark the First Brigade of this division charged the enemy at this point and drove them from their position, when we took position in the woods on their left in two lines, which we intrenched during the night. The One hundred and twenty-second New York were withdrawn and two companies of the Seventh Maine were advanced as skirmishers. In this position we remained until about 4 p. m. of the 22d instant, when we were ordered to advance and take possession of a crest immediately in front of the enemy's position, guiding on the First Division, on our left. We moved forward to the crest designated and halted. In executing this maneuver we were exposed to a heavy artillery fire, and the brigade on our right, being still more exposed than we, halted in an old rifle-pit about 100 yards in rear of our front line. In this position we remained from twenty minutes to half an hour, when reports having come that the left of the enemy had been turned, and they showing uneasiness on our right, we were ordered to charge their works in our front, which had been considered by them to be impregnable. At the command "forward," the brigade started considerably in advance of the First Division and the remainder of this division, and succeeded in planting simultaneously the colors of the One hundred and twenty-second and Forty-third New York Volunteers in an earth-work of the enemy, containing four guns, which were captured, together with about 150 prisoners. Some men of the Forty-third New York Volunteers and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers turned and fired two of the guns on the retreating enemy, who fled in wild confusion, when the whole brigade started in pursuit. Arriving near the Winchester pike they found the enemy had one piece of artillery with a slight support, which they were about to open on us, when the Forty-third New York Volun-

* Embodied in table, p. 113.

teers charged and captured it, shooting the horse of the major of the First Louisiana, in command of it, capturing him, together with the colonel of the Twenty-sixth Georgia, who was at the time in command of the Georgia brigade. The brigade then followed the enemy up the pike until halted, where they remained until joined by the Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, who had during this time been skirmishing in front of the Nineteenth Corps. Here we remained until the pursuit of the enemy was taken up by the whole army.

Annexed you will find a numerical list* of casualties on this occasion.

I would call attention to the following officers, whose conduct during these engagements was particularly meritorious: Lieut. Col. W. B. French, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, for the able manner he handled the skirmish line before Fisher's Hill, the 20th and 22d instant. Maj. C. A. Milliken, Forty-third New York Volunteers, for leading his regiment in the charge at Fisher's Hill, assisting in capturing five pieces of artillery. Second Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. William J. Kaiser, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, for bravery during the engagement at Winchester, in which he was wounded. Lieut. R. H. Moses, One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers, for leading his regiment in the charge at Fisher's Hill. Capt. Alexander B. Sumner, Seventh Maine, for ability shown in handling the skirmish line before Winchester; and I am particularly indebted to Maj. William H. Long, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George H. Selkirk, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. George S. Orr, acting aide de camp, and Lieut. L. C. Small, aide-de-camp, for the assistance and services rendered on both these occasions, and every officer and man in the command did his duty.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. D. BIDWELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 43.

Report of Col. Thomas W. Hyde, First Maine Veteran Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
October 28, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of this brigade during the action of the 19th instant, together with the reports of regimental commanders:

Just before daybreak on the 19th instant, hearing firing on the picket-line on the right, and shortly afterward hearing it on the left, reveille was sounded, and the brigade held under arms. About 6.30 o'clock orders came from division headquarters to fall in and move out by the left flank at once, and in a few minutes orders came to move out at double-quick and take position on the left of the Second Brigade of this division, in two lines, parallel to the pike. This position was taken up by the regiments of this brigade, the first consisting, from right to left, of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-ninth New York,

* Embodied in table, p. 121.

First Maine Veteran Volunteers; the second, of the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers, Forty-third New York Volunteers. We were immediately ordered to move forward, and at the same time to hold the right, so that the left should swing forward and extend across the pike. We had moved but a short distance when we were halted and ordered to move back and take position on the crest of the hill just left. This we did, and seeing the enemy moving to our left the regiments were so moved that when they had reached the crest they were formed on the left of the Second Brigade, in one line, in the following order, from right to left: Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Seventy-seventh New York, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers. The Forty-third New York was thrown slightly to the rear, in reserve, on the left. Our line, conforming to the crest of the hill, formed an arc of a circle. Two companies of the First Maine were thrown forward and to the left as skirmishers, and the enemy pressing them strongly and moving past their left (the skirmish line previously thrown out from the Vermont Brigade having retired), they were re-enforced by two companies of the Forty-third New York Volunteers, and the line extended to the left, connecting with a cavalry skirmish line. The three left regiments, as soon as formed on the hill, threw up a slight breast-work of rails, and the three right regiments sent forward vedettes.

During all this time the fog had been very dense, and the smoke from the guns of our skirmishers, who were warmly engaged with the foe, rendered the atmosphere still more dense, so that it was almost impossible to see through it a short distance, when suddenly the enemy appeared in two lines, within thirty yards of our line of battle. The density of the fog had allowed them to rush over our vedettes without their being able to warn the line, and under cover of the steepness of the hill they approached thus near unobserved. Instantly upon seeing the lines, ours was ordered to fire, which they did, and which was returned almost simultaneously by the enemy. Seeing the lines waver a charge was ordered, which was executed in fine style, driving the enemy off the hill, they leaving a number of prisoners in our hands, together with some of their killed and wounded. It was while leading in this charge that the commanding officers of the One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Maj. J. M. Brower and Capt. D. J. Taylor, were killed, both brave and faithful soldiers. We followed them about 100 yards, when the regiments were ordered back and directed to reform on the crest of the hill in the position just vacated. Mounted officers (who were afterward said by prisoners to be General Early and staff, and two of whose horses we succeeded in killing) were seen through the mist reforming and urging their men to a second assault, and we had scarcely reformed on the hill when the enemy appeared again on the crest within thirty yards of our lines, and, as before, we poured a heavy volley into them, charging, when they fled in the wildest confusion. We returned to the hill again, and the enemy opened a very heavy artillery fire upon us. We remained in this position a few moments, when orders came to retire, and General Bidwell went to the right of his line to superintend the movement, when he was mortally wounded by a shell, and a second afterward Capt. G. S. Orr, of his staff, lost an arm. Lieut. Col. W. B. French assumed command, and the lines were retired without the slightest confusion or disorder about 300 yards, obliquing toward the Winchester pike. We then took position in one line on a road running perpendicular to the Winchester

pike, threw up a breast-work of rails, and replenished our ammunition. During this retrograde movement the enemy did not press us, they having received too hot a blast already. Our skirmish line, under command of Captain Sumner, First Maine Volunteers, was wheeled so as to be perpendicular to the Winchester pike, the left resting near it and the right connecting with the skirmish line of the Second Brigade, and placed under cover of a stone wall.

The main line was again ordered to retire and oblique to the right so as to gain ground toward the Winchester pike. General L. A. Grant ordered a position to be taken on a crest of a hill about one mile and a half in rear of Middletown, but this order was countermanded by General Getty, and the brigade placed in single line about one mile from Middletown, on the right of the Winchester pike and extending across and perpendicular to it, connecting with the Second Brigade on our right and on our left with the cavalry. We then threw up a slight breast-work of rails and remained in this position until 1 p. m., when the Second Brigade was withdrawn, and their position taken up by the Forty-ninth New York, Forty-third New York Volunteers, and a battalion of heavy artillery belonging to a provisional brigade, which had wandered to the front and was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel French into the position. The Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers were thrown forward as skirmishers, resting their left on the pike and their right on the skirmishers of the First Maine. About 3.30 p. m. the Second Brigade resumed their former position, and the Forty-third New York and Forty-ninth New York theirs, and the heavy artillery battalion went to join their command to the rear. About 4 p. m. we were ordered to advance, the line being then formed from right to left, in the following order: Seventy-seventh, Forty-ninth, One hundred and twenty-second, Forty-third New York Volunteers, First Maine Veteran Volunteers. In advancing we were ordered to guide left on the Winchester pike, but to move very slowly; so as to allow the brigades on the right to gain ground in advancing, that the whole division might execute a change of direction to the left. This brigade was ordered to commence the movement, which was done, but the brigade on our right did not gain ground as fast as was expected, and we had advanced about 250 yards, when the enemy opened on us with canister from a battery behind the mill, and an infantry fire from a line posted behind a stone wall in our front and right, and whose fire upon the troops on our right was masked by houses and the nature of the ground; also a battery on the left opened directly upon that flank. This enfilading artillery fire on both flanks and heavy musketry caused the brigade to waver, and as there was no protection or cover in front we were ordered to fall back, it being intended to retire a short distance until the troops on our right should advance and divide the enemy's fire, but the nature of the ground afforded no cover until the position occupied during the day was reached, where the troops were speedily reformed and advanced at a double-quick, and took possession near Middletown of a stone wall, from behind which we engaged the enemy for a short time, when another charge of the whole line was ordered. We advanced at a double-quick, and when near Middletown the battery which had played into our left was seen in position, and the left of the regiments supporting it not over fifty yards distant from the pike. About twenty men of the Forty-third New York Volunteers and First Maine Veteran Volunteers opened fire on their flank and charged; the battery limbered up and retired at a run, accompanied by the supports. Our men passed through the town, formed themselves again, opened fire on the flank of the same battery,

and it was limbered up and ran again to the rear, with its supports, without returning a shot. Pursuit was kept up until we reached the works on the Winchester pike near Cedar Creek, and fire was opened on the confused mass of men and vehicles crossing that stream, and kept up until they were charged upon [by] the cavalry, when the brigade moved back and went into camp on the ground occupied the previous day.

The voice of all present bears witness to the skill with which Lieut. Col. W. B. French, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, handled the brigade after the lamented Bidwell fell, and to the gallantry of Major Long, assistant adjutant-general, who by his coolness and good judgment contributed no unimportant part to the success of our arms.

Good service was rendered by Capt. George H. Selkirk, acting assistant inspector-general, by Capt. George S. Orr, acting aide-de-camp, until seriously wounded, and by Lieut. Lemuel C. Small, aide-de-camp.

The behavior of the officers and men was everything that is commendable. When so many deserve a mention, to name a few would but excite invidious comparison.

Herewith appended is a nominal list of casualties.*

General D. D. Bidwell, attached to the brigade from its first organization as colonel Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, and endeared to all by his many soldierly virtues, kindness of heart, and sterling patriotism, has at last fallen in the first line of battle.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. HYDE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 44.

Report of Maj. Stephen C. Fletcher, Seventh Maine Infantry, of operations September 22.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
October 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to state that when the lines were formed for the final charge on Fisher's Hill, September 22, the right of my regiment connected with the left of the First Brigade. I received orders to charge and gave the orders to the regiment, before any part of the First Brigade commenced moving. As the movement was made we were compelled to oblique to the right so much that the whole of my regiment was in front of the line occupied by the First Brigade. After crossing the canal at the stone house, and commencing to ascend the hill, shots from the First Brigade, charging in our rear, compelled us to halt until they came through the orchard, so as to see that the shortening of the line had placed us in their front. As soon as it was made known to them we again moved forward, charging upon the rebel works. When we reached them the gunners had not all left the guns, and several prisoners were taken before crossing the railroad. No force entered the works on our front before us. Two guns stood near the place where the right of the regiment crossed the works, and at the left

* Embodied in table, p. 132.

I saw the colors of the other regiments of our brigade in the works while the First was still charging up the hill. From the position of the line, my regiment had less distance by nearly the length of its front to pass over in charging than the troops on the right.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN C. FLETCHER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. WILLIAM H. LONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 45.

Report of Maj. Charles A. Milliken, Forty-third New York Infantry, of operations September 22.

HDQRS. FORTY-THIRD BATTALION NEW YORK VOLS.,
October 1, 1864.

SIR: Learning that the First Brigade of the division claims to have captured the battery at Fisher's Hill on the 22d of September, 1864, I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by the Forty-third Battalion New York Volunteers and other regiments belonging to the Third Brigade:

The Forty-third Battalion New York Volunteers was in the second line of battle, and directly in front of the battery captured, the One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers on the right, and the First Division on the left, the left of the First Brigade resting about 150 yards in rear of the right of the One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers. When the line advanced the Forty-third Battalion and One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers moved at double quick, mixing with the first line of battle, composed of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and Seventh Maine Volunteers, the Forty-third Battalion placing the first colors upon the enemy's works, and, in conjunction with the Seventh Maine, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, and One hundred and twenty-second New York, captured the battery claimed by the First Brigade. As soon as possible John Singleton, C. Fitzgerald, and Dennis Ganey, of the Forty-third Battalion, turned and fired one of the guns upon the flying enemy, who were retreating toward the Winchester and Staunton pike. The First Brigade did not advance until the Third Brigade was within fifty yards of the battery, and were some 200 yards in rear and to the right of the Third Brigade at the time the guns were captured. Thinking that quite a number of prisoners could be captured if the enemy were pursued, I ordered forward the Forty-third Battalion without detailing men to guard the captured guns, and when some 500 yards from the guns the battalion was fired upon by men belonging to the First Brigade who had just entered the works. One gun was also captured after crossing the pike by men belonging to the Third Brigade, and half a mile from the first guns captured. From the position occupied by the First Brigade in the line of battle at the time the advance commenced, it was impossible for them to capture any artillery unless they obliqued to the right and rear of the Third Brigade and passed through them, which they did not do.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. MILLIKEN,
Major, Commanding Forty-third Battalion New York Volunteers.

Maj. WILLIAM H. LONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 46.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French, Seventy-seventh New York Infantry, of operations September 19 and October 19.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part this regiment took in the engagement of the 19th ultimo near Winchester, Va.:

In marching to take position my regiment was second in the column and followed the One hundred and twenty-second New York. Soon after sunrise we were formed in line and advanced through a corn-field and took position in an old road on the crest of a hill and at the left of the One hundred and twenty-second New York, somewhat protected from the enemy's fire, which was quite severe, by temporary breast-works taken from the enemy by Wilson's cavalry, which we relieved. I at once detached twenty good shots to go a little in advance, with orders to fire upon two of the enemy's pieces of artillery, and which were very annoying to us, and also to act as sharpshooters to keep down those of the enemy who were constantly picking off my officers and men, [and they,] together with the occasional firing of the One hundred and twenty-second New York, in a measure kept the two pieces silent. There were two other pieces of the enemy's artillery in a ravine running between the First and Third Brigades, and so far in front as to be out of rifle reach, which gave us much trouble. Having remained in this position for some hours, I was ordered to throw out skirmishers, connecting with the First Brigade on the right, which rested in a deep ravine before mentioned, and extending left to the road in which we were lying. Four companies were deployed, under the charge of Major Babcock, and the six remaining companies moved so as to give them support. We were ordered to advance, keeping connection with the First Brigade, and to move at the same time with them. When the order to advance was given the skirmishers moved forward promptly and in good style, closely followed by the six companies, in line. The enemy's fire of artillery and musketry was very severe, their infantry holding a strong position on the crest of a hill and behind a fence directly in front, but they soon broke and ran, leaving the open field clear for 500 yards to a piece of woods, to which we quickly advanced, keeping good connection with the First Brigade, but losing it entirely with the One hundred and twenty-second New York. In advancing the First Brigade moved forward, changing direction to the left, thereby compelling me to do the same. When we reached the woods the First Brigade slowly fell back, but owing to the conformation of the line I was able to keep my position and line intact. We remained here several hours and at length advanced, with skirmishers well out, driving the enemy rapidly back, keeping good connection with the First Brigade until the victory was won and the enemy routed.

My loss was not severe—2 killed and 38 wounded.

I take great pleasure in saying that the officers and men under my command did their duty manfully and bravely.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. B. FRENCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. WILLIAM H. LONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Strasburg, Va., October 27, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular of yesterday, I have the honor to make the following report of the part my regiment took in the engagement of the 19th instant, and to send nominal list of casualties; 140 men and 4 officers having been detailed for picket the day before, my immediate command was very small:

I took position in the brigade line second from the right, having the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers on my right and the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers on my left. A few skirmishers, under charge of Capt. Charles E. Stevens, were thrown to the front for the purpose of observing the movements of the enemy, who were rapidly advancing, a thick fog enabling them to approach close to my line unobserved. The formation was in two lines. They came boldly up to within thirty paces of my line under the cover of a hill. Upon rising they received a full volley from our guns, which seemed to throw them into confusion. I at once ordered a charge, which the regiments on my right and left nobly participated in. The enemy broke and fled in disorder down the hill and beyond the reach of our rifles, leaving a few of his killed, wounded, and prisoners in our hands. A heavy artillery fire opening on us we retired to our original line. He quickly reformed and came up again, this time in single line. A little confusion occurred at this time owing to the giving way of regiments on my left, and we were compelled to fall back, but only a few paces, where we quickly reformed and received the enemy at close range, he coming up boldly within twenty paces, but a well-directed fire sent him reeling to the rear. We again advanced and occupied our former position. Soon the whole force on the right commenced retiring and I followed the movement, leaving no prisoners and bringing off my wounded. At this time I learned of the death of General Bidwell, and at once took command of the brigade. The regiment retired in line and took position on the right of and near the pike, where it remained till about 4 p. m., when it advanced in conformity with the line, at this time having the extreme left of the brigade. It met with no considerable loss until near the brick mill. Here it received a withering fire from the stone wall in our front, occupied by the enemy, and the sharpshooters posted in the mill. My color sergeant, Benjamin A. Briggs; color-corporal, Warren Earl, and the adjutant, Lieut. G. F. Thomas, were shot down successively with the colors, the last killed. The left regiment of the Vermont Brigade gave way and also the left of my own brigade. The regiment then fell back in good order. The whole line was quickly reformed in its original position; a second advance was made, this time with little loss and much less opposition. The stone wall was gained, which afforded protection from the enemy's musketry from the elevated ground in our front. This position was held for a few minutes and again we advanced. The enemy then broke and ran in confusion. For the rest it was simply a running fight, without order or formation, through Middletown, at the outskirts of which the brigade was formed in line. The regiment advanced without being further engaged during the action of that day.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men under my command; they behaved admirably, displaying that coolness and bravery so necessary and commendable under fire.

W. B. FRENCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. WILLIAM H. LONG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Second Div., Sixth Corps.

No. 47.

Report of Capt. David J. Taylor, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 22.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
October 1, 1864.

MAJOR: In connection with the fact of our (Third) brigade capturing the rebel battery at Fisher's Hill, on September 22, 1864, I would most respectfully make the following statement:

The battery in question was directly in front of our brigade. On the right of my regiment was the Seventh Maine, and on my left, between my regiment and the First Division, [*sic*] and before we reached the work the Forty-third New York had formed and assaulted with us. Our (Third Brigade) line reached the work and the guns before any other troops. While still continuing our pursuit of the flying enemy, the First Brigade of our division came up in our rear and near the battery and opened fire with musketry, many of the bullets falling in our ranks, which were nearly 500 yards in advance. I hurried back and endeavored to stop the firing. I then learned that the First Brigade had placed a guard on the guns that we had captured. In my judgment the true position of the First Brigade was too far to the right to be of any use in assaulting this particular point. They must necessarily have inclined to their left very much to gain it; in doing so they would either have obliqued across our front, or come up in our rear, which they did do.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

D. J. TAYLOR,
Captain, Commanding Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Maj. W. H. LONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 48.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations September 19–22.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Harrisonburg, Va., September 27, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this division in the late engagements at Opequon and Fisher's Hill.

At 2.30 a. m. September 19, 1864, this command broke camp near Clifton, Va., with orders to proceed across the country in the direction of the Opequon River; crossed the river about 7 a. m., on the Berryville and Winchester pike; from thence it was moved to within three miles of Winchester and formed under the crest of a hill to the right of the pike on the right of the Second Division—First Brigade, Colonel Emerson, on the left, Second Brigade, Colonel Keifer, on the right, which was the right of the Sixth Corps. This position was attained about 9 a. m. Skirmishers were thrown forward immediately for the purpose of driving the enemy's skirmishers back, that a battery might be placed in our front. This being accomplished the fighting was confined to the skirmish line and the artillery until 11.40 a. m. The Nineteenth Army Corps was formed about 11 a. m. upon the right of the Sixth Corps, connecting with the right of my division. At the hour

last mentioned the whole line advanced. As soon as we commenced to advance we were exposed to a heavy artillery fire from the enemy. Major Vredenburgh, commanding Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, who was charged with the direction of the line, and while bravely urging his troops onward was struck by a shell and instantly killed, his last words being, "Guide on me, boys; I will do the best I can." The division moved quickly forward for about one mile, passing Mr. Dinkle's house on the right of the pike and capturing almost all of the enemy in our immediate front. The Nineteenth Corps did not move and keep connection with my right, and the turnpike upon which the division was dressing bore to the left, causing a wide interval between the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. As the lines advanced the interval became greater. The enemy discovering this fact, hurled a large body of men toward the interval and threatened to take my right in flank. Colonel Keifer at once caused the One hundred and thirty-eighth and Sixth-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and tenth Ohio Regiment to break their connection with the right of the remainder of his brigade and move toward the advancing columns of the enemy. Those three regiments most gallantly met the overwhelming masses of the enemy and held them in check. As soon as the Nineteenth Corps engaged the enemy the force in my front commenced slowly retiring. The three regiments named were pushed forward until they came upon two batteries (eight guns), silencing them and compelling the enemy to abandon them. The three regiments had arrived within less than 200 yards of the two batteries when the Nineteenth Corps, after a most gallant resistance, gave way. These guns would have been taken by our troops had our flanks been properly protected. The enemy at once came upon my right flank in large force; successful resistance was no longer possible; the order was given for our men to fall back on the second line, but the enemy advancing at the time in force threw us temporarily into confusion. The line was soon reformed and the enemy again driven from the house above mentioned and our line formed about 100 yards in advance, the men protecting themselves with rails, &c. Heavy firing on both sides was kept up. While holding this line the enemy charged twice, but was repulsed, with heavy loss, both times. About 4 p. m. a general advance took place, the enemy gave way before the impetuosity of our troops and were soon completely routed. This division pressed forward with the advanced line to and through the streets of Winchester to the heights beyond. Night came on and the pursuit of the enemy was stopped. The troops of my division encamped with the corps on the Strasburg and Front Royal roads south of Winchester.

This division took in this engagement 149 prisoners.

This division lost in the battle of Opequon some valiant and superior officers. Among others, the division mourns the loss of the gallant Major Dillingham, of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers. Major Vredenburgh, commanding Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, was killed instantly early in the action. He was a brave and skillful officer. Col. J. W. Horn, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, than whom none excelled for distinguished bravery, was severely if not mortally wounded. Lieut. Col. A. W. Ebright, commanding One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, was killed instantly early in the action. He was uniformly brave and skillful.

The enemy was pursued on the 20th to Fisher's Hill about one mile and a half south of Strasburg, Va., on the Staunton pike, where he was found strongly fortified in an apparently impregnable position. About

12 m. on the 21st, the division, except the Ninth New York [Heavy Artillery] Volunteers, which was detailed as wagon guard, moved with the corps to the right of Strasburg, Va., and was formed again upon the extreme right of the corps. In compliance with an order from Major-General Wright, I ordered forward the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, commanded by Captain Hoge, to aid in driving the enemy from a hill in our front. This regiment soon became engaged with the enemy. The Sixth Maryland, commanded by Capt. C. K. Prentiss, was soon after ordered forward to its support. After a brisk fight the two regiments charged with the line of battle, under Colonel Horn [Keifer], and took the heights, thereby gaining a very important position, upon which the troops bivouacked for the night. Captain Prentiss displayed great gallantry in this action.

The division remained in the position occupied on the night of the 21st instant until about 12 m. of the 22d instant. The Sixth Maryland being on the skirmish line was constantly engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. At the hour last named, as directed by Major-General Wright, the division moved off to the right and upon the enemy's left. The Second Brigade, Colonel Keifer, forming the first line, with the First Brigade, Colonel Emerson, as a support, attacked and drove the enemy from two hills, which he held in considerable force. So rapid was their flight that they abandoned shelter-tents, blankets, and a considerable amount of infantry ammunition. During this advance the Sixth Maryland was ordered to push forward upon the extreme left of my skirmish line to resist an attack from the enemy in that direction, which it was successful in doing. In this attack portions of the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio were thrown forward as a strong line of skirmishers, under the command of Lieut. Col. M. M. Granger, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, Maj. A. Spangler, commanding the One hundred and tenth Ohio. Colonel Granger and Major Spangler exhibited their usual skill and good judgment in the successful management of troops. The skirmishers were pushed over the crest of the hill and to within long rifle range of the enemy's main works, in which were mounted heavy guns. The division was formed behind the crest of the hill confronting the enemy. Although near the enemy he was not able to do us much injury with his artillery. Sharp skirmishing continued until about 4 p. m., when the Eighth Corps commenced and advanced some distance farther to the right and upon the left flank and rear of the enemy. A heavy fire had been opened upon the enemy's works by artillery to my rear and left. My skirmishers were pushed forward with orders to halt near the enemy's works and open fire upon his gunners. The whole line soon after advanced and charged the works, capturing many prisoners and guns and dispersing the rebel infantry in all directions. As we charged a battery opened upon us still farther to our left. The Eighth Corps came up on our immediate right, and with them we moved forward without delay and charged the second battery, capturing it also. At about this time the whole army commenced advancing. The Eighth Corps and my division, being fully upon the enemy's left flank and rear, pushed forward with wild and victorious shouts along the entire line of the enemy, from his left to extreme right, capturing all his artillery in position and capturing and dispersing his troops. Not a regiment or company of the enemy left the field in anything like order. Of the number of pieces of artillery captured, this division is entitled to the credit of capturing four at least, and 219 prisoners. The division pursued the enemy with the corps all

night. The pursuit of the fugitive enemy was continued by the infantry to Harrisonburg, Va., at which place the army arrived on the 25th instant.

The loss in my division was very light on the 22d, considering the results attained.

Throughout the two engagements Col. William Emerson, commanding First Brigade, and Col. J. Warren Keifer, commanding Second Brigade, displayed great bravery and energy in the discharge of their important duties, maintaining their usual reputation for cool courage and excellent judgment and skill. The officers of their respective staffs were conspicuous for bravery and good conduct. I cannot too highly commend their gallantry.

In connection with the above, I would mention the following-named officers of my command who have particularly distinguished themselves in the late engagements, and who are worthy and deserving of promotion:

Third Division staff: Capt. Andrew J. Smith, One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Benjamin W. Richards, additional aide-de-camp; Capt. George B. Damon, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, judge-advocate; Capt. Robert T. Cornwell, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. George J. Oakes, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, ordnance officer; Lieut. O. V. Tracy, One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers, division inspector; Surg. Robert Barr, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief.

First Brigade: Col. William Emerson, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, commanding brigade; Capt. Charles H. Leonard, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers; Capt. Hiram W. Day, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, brigade inspector; First Lieut. John A. Hicks, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp. Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers—Capt. William W. Conover, First Lieut. William B. Ross. One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers—First Lieut. Edward E. Russell.

Second Brigade: Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, commanding brigade; First Lieut. John A. Gump, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. J. T. Rorer, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. J. P. Dudrow, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. R. W. Wiley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp. Sixth Maryland Volunteers—Col. John W. Horn, Capt. Clifton K. Prentiss, Capt. J. J. Bradshaw. Ninth New York [Heavy Artillery] Volunteers—Maj. Charles Burgess (at Winchester only). One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers—Col. William H. Ball, Lieut. Col. Moses M. Granger, First Lieut. M. D. Wheeler, First Lieut. I. R. Hendershott. One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers—Lieut. Col. O. H. Binkley, Maj. Aaron Spangler, Capt. J. B. Van Eaton.

The already great length of this report forbids my making special mention of the many acts of daring bravery that were performed by officers and men of this command.

A nominal list of casualties is herewith transmitted.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixth Corps.*

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*Embodied in tables, pp. 113, 121.

No. 49.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Division, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with orders, the movements and operations of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th of October, 1864:

The Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, occupied a position in two lines on the left of the other two divisions of the corps, connecting on its left with the right of the Nineteenth Corps. The Nineteenth Corps was in the center of the army, the Eighth Corps, or Army of West Virginia, being upon the extreme left, the whole army facing Cedar Creek. The troops of the division were to the right of the turnpike about half a mile and not to exceed one mile and a half from Middletown. Marsh Run, which in places was difficult to cross, flowed through a ravine a very short distance in rear of the division and divided the main body of the troops of the Nineteenth from the Sixth Corps. The troops of the division consisted of two brigades, commanded previous to the 19th of October, 1864, First Brigade, by Col. William Emerson, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers; Second Brigade, by myself, and the division by Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts. The First Brigade was located upon the right and Second Brigade upon the left of the division. The aggregate strength present for duty in line was 151 officers and 3,818 enlisted men. On the morning of October 19, at early daybreak, some firing was heard upon the right of the army and soon after rapid firing was heard in the direction of the extreme left of the army. Being in command of the Second Brigade at that time, it was immediately placed under arms, tents struck, and wagons packed, and preparations made for meeting any emergency. Immediately after the troops were formed in front of their camp, Capt. A. J. Smith, acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Division, with others of the division staff, reported to me with orders from General Ricketts to assume command of the division, General Ricketts having assumed command of the corps, General Wright being in command of the army. I at once turned over the command of the Second Brigade to Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, and assumed command of the division. The firing continued to grow more rapid upon the left of the army, and it soon became apparent that the enemy designed to bring on a general engagement. I received an order from General Ricketts to move the division to the turnpike, and commenced the movement, but soon after received an order to reoccupy the late position and look out for the right, as the First and Second Divisions of the corps had been ordered from the right across the run to the turnpike and to the support of the left of the army. The firing continued to grow more rapid upon the left and extended to the rear, parallel with the turnpike and toward Middletown. The troops upon the left had fallen back from their position in disorder, and, with small bodies of cavalry, army wagons, pack animals, &c., had crossed Marsh Run and were rushing through the lines of troops; it was only by the greatest exertions of officers that the lines could be preserved. While moving the troops back to their late position orders were received to take the hills opposite the rear of the camps of the division. When this order was received the enemy had

gained them and a portion of my command had opened fire upon him. Colonel Ball was ordered to take the position with his brigade. The rear line of the Second Brigade, faced by the rear rank, was ordered to charge the hills, and orders were given to the other troops of the division to follow in close support. The troops advanced in excellent order, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the enemy, but just after the advance had crossed the stream the troops of the Nineteenth Corps broke in disorder and fell back along the stream and in such numbers as to impede the farther progress of the movement and temporarily throw the advance line into some confusion. Fearing the danger of getting my command into disorder, and at the same time ascertaining that the enemy had turned the left of the army and were already advancing and threatening the rear, the troops were withdrawn from the charge and a rapid fire opened upon the enemy, which stopped his farther progress in my front. So great were the number of broken troops of the other corps that for a time the lines had to be opened at intervals in order to allow them to pass to the rear. In consequence of the necessary movements of the morning the divisions of the Sixth Corps were separated and were obliged to fight independent of each other. The Third Division, having faced about, became the extreme right of the army. A number of guns belonging to the Sixth Corps were posted upon the hills on my left. These guns, under the command of Captains McKnight and Adams, and under the direction of Colonel Tompkins, chief of artillery of the Sixth Corps, were admirably handled and rapidly fired, although under a heavy and close musketry fire of the enemy. After over 100 artillery horses had been shot the enemy succeeded in capturing a portion of the guns, having approached under cover of the smoke and fog from the left, which was unprotected. A charge was ordered and the guns were retaken, three of which were drawn off by hand; others were left in consequence of being disabled, but were subsequently recaptured. The regiments principally engaged in this charge were the Tenth Vermont (of the First Brigade), commanded by Col. William W. Henry, and Sixth Maryland (of the Second Brigade), commanded by Capt. C. K. Prentiss. Great gallantry was displayed in this charge by officers and men. The rebels were fought hand to hand and driven from the guns. A position was taken upon the crest of a ridge facing the enemy, who by this time had thrown a force across Marsh Run, near its mouth, and were advancing along Cedar Creek upon my right. The right of the Third Division was extended to near Cedar Creek, and the left rested a short distance from Marsh Run. A heavy fire was kept up for a considerable period of time, and the enemy were twice driven back, with heavy loss. Orders were received from Major-General Wright in person to charge forward and drive the enemy, and the movement was commenced, and in consequence of the disorder into which the enemy had previously been thrown the movement bid fair to be a success; but, owing to the enemy's appearance in heavy force upon the left flank of the division, the charge was soon suspended and the troops withdrawn slowly to a new position. The battle raged with great fury, the line slowly retiring in the main in good order from one position to another. My line was at no time driven from any position, but was withdrawn from one position to another under orders, and each time after the enemy had been repulsed in all attacks from the front. About 10 a. m. the troops reached a road that ran parallel to my line and at right angles to the turnpike and a short distance to the rear and right of Middletown. The troops had been withdrawn not to exceed one mile and a half from the position occupied in the morning. At this hour the enemy suspended further

attacks, but concentrated a heavy artillery fire upon the troops. In retiring almost all the wounded of the division were brought off, and but few prisoners were lost. From this position the division was moved, under orders, to the left and formed connection with the Second Division, Sixth Corps.

After General Ricketts was wounded Brig. Gen. G. W. Getty assumed command of the corps, from whom I received orders. The First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, was formed upon my right. Many of the troops thrown into disorder early in the engagement were reformed and brought into line; those of the Nineteenth Corps were formed upon the right of the army. It was known about 10.30 a. m. that Major-General Sheridan had arrived upon the field and had assumed command of the army. Major-General Wright resumed command of the Sixth Army Corps. Unfortunately, Colonel Emerson, commanding the First Brigade, failed to keep connection with the Second Brigade of the division during a march to the rear, in consequence of which some delay took place in getting into proper position. As soon as a position was taken up a heavy line of skirmishers was ordered forward from the Second Brigade to cover the front of the division. Colonel Ball, commanding Second Brigade, accordingly ordered forward the One hundred and tenth Ohio and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley. They took up a position about 300 yards to the front, and along the outskirts of the woods. Desultory firing and skirmishing were kept up.

The enemy about 1 p. m. attempted another advance, and after a brisk fight with the skirmishers caused them to fall back to the main line. The attack was then immediately repulsed, and the skirmishers retook their former position. A small detachment of the Army of West Virginia, under the command of Col. R. B. Hayes, of the Twenty-third Ohio, was formed upon the left of the Third Division and connected with the right of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, the left of which rested upon the Valley turnpike, about one mile in rear of Middletown. The troops remained in position until 3.15 p. m., when a general advance was made, the order to do so having been received by me from Major-General Wright. Immediately after the advance commenced the troops of the Army of West Virginia were withdrawn from the line, leaving a short interval between the left of my line and that of General G. W. Getty, commanding Second Division. In accordance with instructions from Major-General Wright my line was ordered to dress to the left in the general advance and close up all intervals. Specific instructions were given by me to brigade commanders to dress their troops to the left in the advance, leave no intervals, and to be careful to avoid dressing them too rapidly and closely. The troops were in one line of battle and without reserves. When the advance commenced the division moved forward in splendid style and very rapidly. It soon encountered the enemy in great strength and well posted. The enemy opened a deadly fire with artillery and musketry upon the troops, but for a time they continued the advance, although suffering heavy losses. The order to avoid massing the troops in the advance was not complied with by the First Brigade, the troops of which, after coming under fire, dressed hastily, and in some confusion, to left and soon became massed behind and merged into troops of Second Brigade. In addition to the confusion that necessarily ensued the right was left unprotected. The greater portion of the division, after returning the enemy's fire vigorously for a short time, temporarily gave way. To the

failure to keep the troops properly dressed and to the fact that the Third Division moved forward too rapidly and in advance of the troops upon its right I mainly attribute the failure to succeed in this advance. The troops upon my left also temporarily gave way. The division lost very heavily in this attack. Not to exceed five minutes elapsed before the troops had been halted and were again charged forward. The enemy this time gave way and were forced back several hundred yards, when he again took up a position behind a stone fence upon the face of a hill sloping toward my troops. The division charged forward to a stone fence which was parallel to the enemy's position and about 250 yards distant therefrom. An open field lay between the opposing troops. A stone wall extended at right angles from the right of my line to the left of the enemy's. A sharp and fierce musketry fire was kept up between the contending forces for about three-quarters of an hour. Orders were received from Major-General Wright in person to charge the enemy's position. Preparatory to giving the order for the division to charge I ordered Colonel Emerson to send a competent staff officer with volunteer soldiers along and under cover of the stone wall upon the right of the line, with orders to throw themselves upon the enemy's left and open an enfilading fire upon him. This order was immediately carried out and had the desired effect. Capt. H. W. Day, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, and brigade inspector of the First Brigade, was charged with the execution of the order. His gallant conduct on that occasion was highly meritorious, and for which he deserves promotion. Lieut. Col. M. M. Granger, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, volunteered to assist in this strategic movement. As soon as troops could reach the flank of the enemy the troops of the division poured a destructive fire upon the enemy and at once charged across the open ground, driving him in utter rout from his position. A considerable number of prisoners were taken in this charge, also small-arms and two battle-flags. Leander McClurg, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, captured the battle-flag of what he supposed to have been the Forty-fourth (rebel) Virginia Regiment, which he was forced to give up to a staff officer, not since recognized by him. Corpl. Daniel P. Reigle,* Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, captured a battle-flag from a color bearer of the enemy. The enemy retreated precipitately, throwing away guns, accouterments, &c., in their flight. He was closely pursued by the infantry to and across Cedar Creek. His columns were completely routed, disorganized, and demoralized. Troops of this division were the first to plant colors upon the works along Cedar Creek, which had been abandoned by the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps in the morning. The cavalry of the army was hurled upon the broken and flying troops of the enemy after he had crossed Cedar Creek. Night came on and the infantry gave up the pursuit. The abandoned and disabled guns and caissons of the corps were retaken upon the ground upon which they had been left in the morning.

The cavalry, in its pursuit of the enemy, captured many of the substantial fruits of the great victory which had been so richly earned by the hard fighting of the infantry soldiers. The loss in killed and wounded of the cavalry, compared to that in the infantry, was light, which of itself proves upon whom the burden of the battle rested and was borne.

At dark the troops, under orders, went into their respective camps, from which they had been called up in the morning. Many officers and

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

soldiers spent the night in ministering to their wounded and dying comrades. Instances were not a few where the miscreant enemy had stripped the persons of our wounded of clothing, and left them without covering upon the ground. The bodies of the dead were generally robbed of all clothing and effects. It may be said, however, that many of the bodies of the enemy's dead had been robbed and stripped by their own troops. A rebel officer was killed, upon whose body was found clothing and other private effects of Capt. E. M. Ruhl, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, who was mortally wounded in the morning.

Considering the unfortunate circumstances under which the battle commenced in the morning, and its long and sanguinary character, too much praise cannot be given to officers and soldiers. Col. William H. Ball, commanding Second Brigade, showed superior judgment, coolness, skill, and gallantry. Col. William W. Henry, Tenth Vermont, Lieut. Cols. M. M. Granger, One hundred and twenty-second, and Otho H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio, James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and Majs. William D. Ferguson, One hundred and eighty-fourth New York, Charles Burgess, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Charles M. Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, and Aaron Spangler, One hundred and tenth Ohio, together with many others, were particularly efficient in the discharge of their important duties.

It is impossible to mention names of the many who displayed acts of distinguished gallantry. The Ninth New York Heavy Artillery and a battalion of the One hundred and eighty-fourth New York Volunteers, commanded, respectively, by Maj. (now Lieut. Col.) James W. Snyder and Maj. W. D. Ferguson, for their noble behavior deserve to be specially mentioned. The former regiment had several hundred recruits and conscripts who had just entered the service. The battalion of the One hundred and eighty-fourth New York had never before been engaged.

It is painful to mention the bad conduct of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Chandler, Tenth Vermont, Maj. G. W. Voorhes, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, and Gilbert H. Bargar, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers. These officers shamefully deserted their comrades in arms, and went to the rear without authority or good cause. Captain Bargar had just received a leave of absence. He abandoned his company while it was in actual combat with the enemy, and under his leave of absence attempted to shield himself from shame and disgrace.

Staff officers of brigades were very efficient in the performance of their duties. Lieuts. John A. Gump, acting assistant adjutant-general, J. T. Rorer (now Capt.), brigade inspector, R. W. Wiley, acting aide-de-camp, Second Brigade, and Capts. Charles H. Leonard, assistant adjutant-general, H. W. Day, brigade inspector, First Brigade, are among the most conspicuous. Lieutenant Gump was mortally wounded and has since died.

Capts. Edgar M. Ruhl, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, L. D. Thompson, Tenth Vermont, and Orson Howard, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery; also Lieuts. W. B. Ross, Fourteenth New Jersey, Augustus Phillips, One hundred and eighty-fourth New York, Orrin B. Carpenter and John Oldswager, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and Thomas Kilburn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, were killed while valiantly discharging their duties. Capt. Wesley Devenney, One hundred and tenth Ohio, and others of the division, have since died of their wounds.

Lieut. R. W. Wiley, acting aide-de-camp on Second Brigade staff, was the only officer captured in the division; he, mistaking the location of troops, rode into the enemy's lines.

Of the good conduct of the division staff I cannot speak in too high terms. Capt. Andrew J. Smith, acting assistant adjutant-general, throughout the whole action displayed great bravery, skill, and judgment. Capt. Osgood V. Tracy, division inspector, Capt. George B. Damon, judge-advocate of division, and Capt. Anson S. Wood, chief of pioneers, each carried orders faithfully and gallantly in the thickest of the battle. Each member of the division staff was especially efficient and active in preserving lines, keeping up and urging on the troops. Capt. George J. Oakes, acting ordnance officer of the division, deserves much credit for his energy and efficiency in supplying the troops with ammunition.

Robert Barr, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, chief surgeon of division, W. A. Child, Tenth Vermont, and William M. Houston, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, chief surgeons of brigades, with the other medical officers of the division, deserve high commendation for their great skill and energy in taking care of and ministering to the many wounded.

Forty-three officers and 632 enlisted men were killed and wounded in the division.

A summary of casualties by brigades is hereto appended.

Copies of brigade and regimental reports are herewith transmitted.

I am, major, with high esteem, your most obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Brt. Brigadier-General, Comdg.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps.

Summary of casualties by brigades in Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th day of October, 1864.

Brigade.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	4	34	15	190			19	224	243
Second Brigade	4	60	19	311	1	18	24	389	413
Total*	8	94	34	501	1	18	43	613	656

No. 50.

Reports of Col. William Emerson, One hundred and fifty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Harrisonburg, September 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to report the following officers as having distinguished themselves at Winchester and Fisher's Hill: Col. John W. Schall,

* But see revised table, p. 132.

Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania—in being mustered out with his regiment the Government has lost a valuable and efficient officer; First Lieut. John A. Hicks, Tenth Vermont, acting aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Edward E. Russell, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers; First Lieut. William B. Ross, Fourteenth New Jersey. All the officers did so well that it is difficult to pick out officers who distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. EMERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. J. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
September 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward a report of the operations of this command during the recent engagements from September 19 to date, inclusive:

On the 19th instant, at 2.30 a. m., this command broke camp near Clifton, Va., with orders to proceed across the country in the direction of the Opequon River. The river was crossed at about 8.30 a. m., and after marching a mile and a half the enemy's skirmishers were met, when a line of battle was immediately formed. This brigade was formed on the right of the Second Division, and on the left of this division in two lines—the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers and One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers in first line, the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Tenth Vermont Volunteers in second line. The One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers were thrown forward immediately as skirmishers for the purpose of driving the enemy's skirmishers back that a battery might be placed in our immediate front. This being accomplished, the fighting was confined to the skirmish line and the artillery until 11.40 a. m. with inconsiderable loss on our side. At this hour we were ordered by Captain Smith, acting assistant adjutant-general, to make an assault upon the enemy's position in our front, this brigade being the directing brigade, with orders not to halt until we received orders. Precisely at the appointed moment our column gallantly advanced, and was immediately exposed to a terrific fire from the enemy's guns. Major Vredenburgh, commanding Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, who was charged with the direction of the line, and while bravely urging his troops forward, was struck by a shell and instantly killed, his last words being, "Guide on me, boys; I will do the best I can." The brigade moved quickly forward for about a mile, passing a house on the right of the pike and capturing almost all the enemy in our immediate front. Two pieces of artillery, which had worked considerable damage to our troops, were then discovered and a charge was made to secure possession of them. At this moment it was discovered that our right flank was not protected by the Nineteenth Corps, and that a heavy force of the enemy had been placed in position for the purpose of cutting us off. These guns would have been taken by our troops had our flanks been properly protected. The order was given for our men to fall back on the second line, but the enemy advancing at the same time in force, threw us temporarily into confusion. The line was soon reformed, and the enemy again driven from the house above mentioned, and our line formed

about 100 yards in advance, the men protecting themselves with rails, &c. Heavy firing on both sides was kept up until about 4 p. m. Whilst holding this line the enemy charged twice, but was repulsed, with heavy loss, both times. The brigade was again moved forward, in conjunction with the whole line, driving the enemy before them in the greatest confusion. Without any further check we passed through Winchester and had the honor of placing our flags first on the heights beyond Winchester. The brigade captured many prisoners, who were sent under guard to the rear.

In this connection I cannot bestow too much praise upon all the members of my staff, they being untiring in their efforts to rally the men under heavy fire, and by their actions inspiring the men with courage. I mention with pleasure the following-named officers, all of whom distinguished themselves by their gallantry: Capt. Charles H. Leonard, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Hiram W. Day, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. Charles M. Bartruff, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. John A. Hicks, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, acting aide-de-camp. I would also mention Sergt. Maj. Nathan F. Peck, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, who came under my immediate observation and was conspicuous in reforming the men. Among others, the brigade mourns the loss of the gallant Major Dillingham, of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers. The loss in both officers and men was severe. A list of casualties has been forwarded.*

About dark we were ordered to fall back to Winchester and camp for the night on the right of General Getty's division.

September 20 received orders to move forward at 5 a. m. in the direction of Strasburg. When within a mile of Strasburg went into camp and remained all night, the enemy occupying Fisher's Hill. On Wednesday, September 21, at 12.30 p. m., moved by the right flank around Strasburg about two miles; threw up earth-works and remained all night. Thursday, September 22, in the morning about 11 o'clock, received orders to move out with the Second Brigade and take a certain hill in our front. This was successfully done, this brigade forming the second line. About 4 p. m., General Crook having turned the enemy's left, we were ordered by Captain Smith, acting assistant adjutant-general, to move forward, connecting with General Crook's left. The command moved steadily forward under a heavy artillery fire, obliquing to the right until we passed a piece of woods in our front, when the command made a rush into the works on the right of the Second Brigade and captured three brass pieces and one steel piece. The credit of capturing these pieces belongs to the Tenth Vermont Volunteers and One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers. The One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers claims to have captured one Parrott gun. The enemy fell back in great confusion and many prisoners were captured, who were sent to the rear.

All officers and men did their duty. I take pleasure in mentioning two instances of personal bravery brought to my notice, viz: First Lieut. E. E. Russell, of the One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, who drove a rebel lieutenant from a gun with his saber as he was putting in a fuse to fire it. Private David Robinson, Company B, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, fought desperately hand to hand with the enemy over a gun, being knocked down with the butt of a musket. He, however, succeeded in killing his opponent. First Sergt. Julius Ambruster, Company E, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, is also very highly spoken of by the com-

* Embodied in table, p. 113.

mandant of his regiment as having handled his company (of which he was in command) splendidly on the skirmish line on the 19th instant. I presume there were numerous other instances of personal valor, but commandants of regiments have neglected to report them.

WM. EMERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. J. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Middletown, Va., November 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from headquarters Third Division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade on the 19th ultimo:

Before daylight I was awakened by firing on the right of our picket-line, which, being quite sharp, I turned out and was about ordering the brigade under arms, when it ceased entirely, and I again turned in. In about half an hour firing again commenced to our extreme left, and apparently in our rear, which, increasing, I ordered the brigade under arms. A few minutes later Lieutenant Tracy, from division staff, came with orders to get under arms and pack up, which was accordingly done. The brigade was then ordered to move to the pike, and started by the right flank; had proceeded about half way when Lieutenant Tracy brought orders to move back to the old position, facing west. I soon received an order, through Lieutenant Tracy, to form line on the crest of a hill facing south. The brigade moved to the position by the left flank, filing to the left in two lines, and I found McKnight's battery on our left with nothing connecting on our right. The men were ordered to lie down, and troops, artillery, and wagons went pouring through our lines. It being quite foggy, it was difficult to tell when our troops were through and the enemy commencing to come. As soon as satisfied on that point the brigade commenced firing, and the crest in front was soon cleared and kept clear. Just at this time I found the right was giving way under a heavy enfilading fire from the crest where the Second Brigade had been camped. I ordered up support from the second line, but the fire was so heavy that the men could not be held there. Finding the men giving way, the fire having increased in our front, I held them as long as possible to give Captain McKnight time to get away his battery. Seeing Captain McKnight commencing to limber up, and not able to hold the men any longer, I gave the order to fall back to the next crest, which was done in good order, the men lying down until the enemy appeared on the crest we had just left, when the brigade commenced firing and soon drove the enemy off, when the brigade was again moved forward and brought off three guns that had been abandoned. Sergt. William Mahoney, color bearer of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, was the first man to reach the guns, and mounted one of them, waving his colors for his comrades to join him. I regret to announce that this brave soldier was afterward killed. The brigade again fell back, and, the enemy appearing on our left flank, continued to retreat until reaching a piece of woods, when the brigade was again formed on a crest under an order from General Wright, the general complimenting Sergt. Edward

Heller, color bearer of the One hundred and fifty-first, for his bravery, which compliment was most richly deserved. The brigade remained in this position until ordered to move back slowly, which was done, to a road, when, according to order, through Captain Wood, it was formed in second line, together with number of scattered troops. This position was held some time, when I again had orders to fall back, which I did, until arriving on a hill between two pieces of woods, when an order came to halt and form. After being here a short time an order came by Captain Wood, of division staff, to move to the rear by right of regiments and to incline to the right toward the pike. We proceeded in this manner until ordered to halt and form in line, faced to the front, after which Lieutenant Tracy brought orders to move forward and form on the right of the Second Brigade. I found the Second Brigade formed in a piece of woods, and formed in one line on their right, the men throwing rails and logs up in front for protection. The brigade lay here under a fire of shell until about 4 p. m., when Captain Smith came with an order to move forward, connecting on the left with the Second Brigade. The brigade moved through the woods, when it received a very heavy fire on the right flank, under which it was broken, but soon reformed in its old position, and again moved forward to a stone fence, the enemy being behind another stone wall in front with a clear field intervening. There was a stone wall running from the right flank of the brigade to the wall behind which the enemy lay. Some of my men lay scattered along this last-named wall. The First Division lay to the right and in advance, nearly parallel with the enemy. Everything appeared to be at a dead lock, with heavy firing of artillery and musketry. At this stage Colonel Keifer, commanding division, came to me and inquired what men those were lying along the wall running from our line to the enemy's, and ordered me to send them forward to flank the enemy and drive them from their position. The execution of the order was entrusted to Capt. H. W. Day, inspector of the brigade, who proceeded along the wall, and getting on the enemy's flank dislodged them, when the brigade was moved rapidly forward, in connection with Second Brigade, and did not stop until we arrived in the works of the Nineteenth Corps, when, in accordance with orders from Colonel Keifer, the brigade went to its position of the morning, got its breakfast, and encamped, satisfied that it had done a good day's work before breakfast.

I take great pleasure in stating that in the last charge, Corpl. Daniel P. Reigle captured a battle-flag from a color bearer of the enemy.

Among our casualties I have to regret the loss of the brave and gallant Augustus Phillips, adjutant of the One hundred and eighty-fourth New York Volunteers, who, though he had been in the brigade but a short time, had proved himself to be a gallant soldier and a gentleman, and died as a soldier should die, bravely doing his whole duty.

The loss of the brigade was: Officers—killed, 4; wounded, 15. Enlisted men—killed, 34; wounded, 190. Total, 243.*

WM. EMERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. O. V. TRACY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* But see revised table, p. 132.

No. 51.

Reports of Capt. Jacob J. Janeway, Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
September 26, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with order received this day, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers during the late engagements at the Opequon and Fisher's Hill from the time that I took command, which was immediately after Major Vredenburgh was killed: We had then advanced as far as the picket-line, where the regiment had halted to form. Being ordered forward, I advanced the regiment to the deep ravine, halted for a few moments, formed, and then advanced until I received orders to halt. The right was then falling back, and my regiment fell back with the line, having with them fifteen of the enemy prisoners. As soon as the line was reformed the regiment again advanced with the line and remained under a heavy fire, doing what execution it could. The line was again ordered forward. Having thrown out skirmishers to cover the front of my regiment, as ordered, advanced in line to beyond Winchester, when my regiment was thrown out in front of brigade as skirmishers. In this way we advanced to the fortified heights on the right of Winchester; rejoined the brigade; went on picket; deployed a sufficient number of men to cover brigade front. Rejoined the brigade next morning on the march; bivouacked for the night near Strasburg. Moved with brigade next day to a position on the right. At 12 m. next day moved with the brigade and advanced in line of battle to near the top of a high crest near the enemy's intrenchments. Here we remained for some time; being ordered forward, advanced double-quick over the enemy's earth-works and in time to take a rebel lieutenant and fourteen men prisoners. I then formed my regiment, and as I could see nothing of a line I advanced it through the woods, over the railroad, to the top of the hill, moving parallel to the road in a good line, where I halted and waited for a Massachusetts regiment to connect with our right, as there were only a few scattering men in our front. I here met Captain Smith, of division staff, who ordered me to take the crest of the hill. My regiment was the first to reach the top. We here halted, and in a short time after joined the brigade on the turnpike.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. JANEWAY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FOURTEENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., November 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular received this day, I have the honor to make the following report of the part which the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers took in the engagement of the 19th of October, in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.:

At daylight on the 19th instant I was awakened by heavy firing on the left of our lines, and in a short time afterward received orders to

have my regiment pack up and get under arms. Brigade formed line on the crest of the hill in rear of the camp; my regiment was in the second line. We were here but a few moments before we were under fire. A regiment breaking in the front line, I received orders from my brigade commander to place my regiment in their place. In doing this a volley was fired upon us from the rear by our own troops, which caused my men to break. They were soon rallied, and when our whole line gave way my regiment went with them, stopped with the line behind the rail fence, and fell back with the brigade in good order. Formed line in edge of woods, being on the right of brigade. At 1 p. m. sent 100 men and 3 commissioned officers to the front, according to orders received, to be deployed as skirmishers, covering the brigade front, and advanced to the edge of the woods. When the line had advanced at 4 p. m. over the skirmish line, my men were assembled and joined the brigade, on the left behind the stone wall, and participated in the final charge, and reached our old camp after dark.

Casualties: 1 commissioned officer killed, 1 commissioned officer wounded, 3 enlisted men killed, 23 enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. JANEWAY
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 52.

Reports of Capt. Peter Robertson, One hundred and sixth New York Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HDQRS. 106TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
September 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, calling for a synopsis of the operations of this command in the engagements of the 19th and 22d of September, I have the honor to forward the following report:

At 2 a. m. the morning of the 19th of September this regiment, with the brigade, broke camp at Clifton Heights and took up the line of march in a southwesterly direction for the Opequon Creek, keeping to the right of the Berryville and Winchester pike. At 7 a. m. cannonading was heard in the direction of the crossing, and it was soon found that the cavalry had effected a crossing and forced the enemy back a distance of two miles or more, when the infantry immediately crossed, and following the pike a distance of one mile and a half or more we took up a position on its left, with the right of our regiment resting on the left of the front line of the Second Brigade of the Third Division. Here we remained until about 10 a. m., when the charge was sounded and the regiment moved forward in fine style under a heavy fire from two of the enemy's batteries, which made sad havoc in our ranks. Notwithstanding this terrible fire of shot and shell the men kept steadily on, drove the batteries from their positions, and in conjunction with the rest of the brigade would have captured them had we been supported on the right by the Nineteenth Corps. The failure of this obliged us to fall back some distance. Rallying again, we regained our old position under a heavy fire, capturing in this charge about sixty

prisoners, forty of whom we hold receipts for. Holding the position we had thus regained, heavy musketry was kept up till 4 p. m., when, the lines being reformed, we made a second charge, which decided the action of the day. In each charge the One hundred and sixth was in the front line, and too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men for their bravery and steadiness under a murderous fire from both front and flank. In both charges we lost 2 officers wounded and 51 enlisted men killed and wounded, which attests the hard fighting we sustained. We went into the fight with about 200 muskets. At sunset we entered Winchester and rested for the night.

In the fight of Fisher's Hill this regiment was again in the front line and participated in all the fighting of the brigade and division. This command assisted in the capture of the fort near Fisher's Hill and captured one Parrott gun from the enemy and fifty-eight prisoners, for which we hold receipts. Since then, captain, the actions of this command are well known to you, and in connection with its sister regiments have, I venture to say, reflected high credit to the brigade and its commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER ROBERTSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. H. LEONARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

HDQRS. 106TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
November 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, calling for a synopsis of the operations of this regiment during the action of the 19th of October, I have the honor to forward the following report:

At daybreak on the morning of the 19th of October, this regiment, with the brigade, was aroused by heavy musketry firing on our left front, which proved to be an attack in force by the enemy on the left of the Eighth Corps. Reveille was immediately sounded, and shortly afterward musketry firing was heard on our right and center. The order to strike tents was then sounded from brigade headquarters, and shortly after orders were received to stand to arms. The brigade was then formed into line, and stood to arms for a few minutes, when orders came for the brigade to move, which it did by the right flank, filing right, and formed into line, fronting toward the Middletown pike. After remaining in this position a short time the brigade was moved to its first line again. It was then moved again, and formed line of battle with its right near the Middletown pike and fronting toward Strasburg. Here it was broken through and driven back some distance by the retreating columns of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, but rallying again, they succeeded in forming a junction with the Second Brigade of the division, when some sharp fighting ensued, the division falling back in good order, closely contesting every foot of ground. This regiment, with part of the brigade, supported Battery M, [Fifth U. S. Artillery,] and succeeded in recapturing two of their pieces of artillery which had been captured from them by the enemy in the early part of the action. This regiment, with the brigade and corps, continued to fall back slowly until beyond Middletown, when the advance of the enemy was checked.

When the advance upon the enemy's lines by our troops was ordered by Major-General Sheridan, this regiment was in the front line, which position it continued to occupy during all the subsequent charges made upon the lines of the retreating enemy.

This regiment lost during the action its commanding officer and 2 line officers wounded, also 8 enlisted men killed on the field, and 42 enlisted men wounded.

This regiment had about forty-five recruits, most of whom had joined the regiment only two days previous, and who behaved all through the action in the most praiseworthy manner.

Both officers and men of this and other regiments of the brigade deserve great praise for their cool and steady bravery during the action. The great number of casualties in a regiment so small as the One hundred and sixth New York Volunteer Infantry plainly shows how stubborn the contest was on that eventful day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER ROBERTSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES H. LEONARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

No. 53.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Fay, One hundred and fifty-first New York Infantry, of operations September 19–22.

HEADQUARTERS 151ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
September 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders this day received from headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the operations of the One hundred and fifty-first Regiment New York State Volunteers at the battles of the Opequon and Fisher's Hill, as follows:

The regiment left Clifton with the Sixth Army Corps on the 19th instant at 3 a. m. and marched with the corps across the Opequon. The left wing of the regiment was thrown out as flankers shortly after leaving camp, the right wing remaining in the column. Immediately upon arriving upon the battle field the right wing was thrown out as skirmishers. They advanced and relieved the cavalry, who were then skirmishing with the enemy in front of the brigade. Shortly the left wing came in from the flanks and a larger portion of it was placed upon the skirmish line and the rest held in reserve. The skirmishing was very severe, but we succeeded in driving the enemy some distance. During the skirmish Captains Sanders and Williams were wounded. While engaging the enemy with as much effect as possible the line of battle advanced and was not discovered until it was within a short distance. Having received no orders concerning this, before my skirmishers could be advanced the line of battle had charged over them. A part of the skirmish line joined in the charge and a part remained in their places. As much of the regiment was assembled as it was possible to collect and rejoined the brigade at the advanced position it had attained. It was then again thrown out as skirmishers and advanced as such in front of the line of battle in the second advance. They were assembled at dark and rested for the night in camp with the brigade.

At noon of the 22d the regiment moved with the division from the works it had thrown up the previous night, formed line of battle, and advanced to within a short distance of the enemy's works. It participated in the charge of Fisher's Hill and captured two pieces of artillery and several prisoners.

Both officers and men displayed great courage and conducted themselves in a manner worthy of the highest praise. All the officers of the regiment exerted themselves to the utmost to inspire the men with confidence and were ceaseless in their efforts to do their whole duty. I cannot make special mention of one without injustice to all the others. The men, with but few exceptions, did themselves much honor, and their bravery and gallant conduct were surpassed by none. First Sergt. Julius Ambruster was conspicuous for his daring and soldierly conduct during the battle of the Opequon, where he was severely wounded in the head.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. FAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

Reports of Lieut. John A. Wolcott, One hundred and fifty-first New York Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HEADQUARTERS 151ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
November 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the action of this regiment at the engagements of the Opequon, September 19, and at Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864, as follows:

The regiment, with the Sixth Corps, broke camp near Clifton at 3 a. m., and advanced upon the enemy by the Berryville pike. The regiment led the Third Division, the left wing thrown out as flankers. Beyond the Opequon, our cavalry having engaged the enemy's pickets and driven them back upon their main force, an infantry skirmish line relieved the cavalry. This regiment was deployed as skirmishers. The enemy were held in check until 12 m., when our line of battle advanced upon them. After the line of battle had advanced this regiment fell back and assembled, awaiting orders. At 2 p. m. they moved forward and took position in line of battle. At 4 p. m., with the line of battle, advanced in its memorable and victorious charge of that glorious day, which scattered and drove the enemy in confusion from the field. That night camped near Winchester. The loss on this occasion was 2 commissioned officers wounded, 3 enlisted men killed, and 12 enlisted men wounded.

Upon the afternoon of September 21, our forces having advanced upon the enemy intrenched at Fisher's Hill, this regiment, with the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, was moved to take position upon the extreme right of the line of battle being formed. After a severe skirmish, during which this regiment was with the troops held as reserve, the desired point was secured and the line established. Next morning this division threw up breast-works, being in two lines of battle, this regiment in the second line. At 12 m. we moved out to

the right, and was in the second line of battle in the preliminary move of the Third Division of that day, which was successful. In the final charge, at 5 p. m., owing to the nature of the ground, the line became somewhat broken, but though broken the advance was not checked. Part of this regiment was the first to enter the enemy's works that day, when they took two pieces of artillery and many prisoners. In following up from this point the regiment was very much broken. Upon reaching the pike the regiment formed upon its colors and marched to where the division was bivouacked. The loss was one enlisted man wounded

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WOLCOTT,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS 151ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
November 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following action of this regiment in the engagement at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864:

Before daylight on the 19th of October this regiment was aroused from sleep by the discharge of musketry and artillery, and before the tents could be struck and men equip themselves bullets showered in and about camp like rain. The whole camp equipage, however, was packed and the line formed without confusion, the regiment taking its place in the brigade line, which was formed upon the hill back of the camp and facing what had been the left flank. The larger portion of the men and officers were absent upon the picket-line, but the few left rallied round in support of the colors, and did nobly in the movement of the forenoon of that day. At 12 o'clock the balance of the regiment rejoined, and, with the brigade, moved in position in the new line formed. Here they built breast-works, but no attack was made upon this part of the line. At 3 p. m. the line moved forward. This regiment, with one other of the brigade, were the first to uncover, and thus drew the whole fire of the enemy's lines. By this the line became somewhat broken, but the colors and majority of the regiment moved forward in the line and followed up the retreating enemy.

Both men and officers acted with great coolness and bravery this day; but the bravery of the color-sergeant, Edward Heller, and the whole color guard are especially to be commended. When the line broke out upon the pike the colors of the One hundred and fifty-first were ahead of all others.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fay being sick, the regiment was commanded by Capt. B. N. Wiles, who was wounded in the early part of the engagement, when the command devolved upon Capt. H. A. Kimball.

The loss was 1 commissioned officer wounded and 1 enlisted man killed and 11 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WOLCOTT,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 55.

Report of Maj. William D. Ferguson, One hundred and eighty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 184TH REGT. NEW YORK VOLS.,
Camp near Middletown, Va., October 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, calling for a synopsis of the operations of my detachment in the action of October 19, 1864, I would respectfully forward the following report:

The detachment broke camp and formed in line of battle with the brigade shortly after daylight on the morning of the 19th instant. In about half an hour we marched by the left flank and formed line of battle perpendicular to the rear of our camp, and immediately opposite. A general engagement commenced with our line, I should think at about 7 a. m., which was very severe for about one hour, alternately advancing and retreating short distances, at which time the enemy appearing on our flanks in superior numbers, we commenced steadily falling back under a destructive fire. In this first part of the action my detachment lost considerably in killed and wounded. We continued falling back to a road running parallel with our line of battle and at right angles with the turnpike leading from Winchester to Strasburg, where we reformed, facing the enemy. Finding the Sixth Corps without support, we were ordered to march from the right of battalions to the rear, in which order we continued the retreat about two miles farther to the center of a piece of woods southwest of Newtown, where we again formed in battle order, and formed for our protection a temporary breast-work of rails and logs, where we lay some three or four hours waiting for the enemy to attack. The enemy advanced to within musket-range of us and threw up breast-works similar to that of ours and kept this line until we were ordered to advance and charge about 4 p. m. The enemy resisted stubbornly and the fighting was very severe for some time, when they broke in disorder and retreated to a stone fence where they undertook to rally, but the impetuosity of our men was such that their resistance was feeble and a general retreat of the enemy commenced, closely followed by our men. The action from this time was only one of enthusiasm on the part of our men and despair and disorder on the part of the enemy, which we followed to Cedar Creek, and encamped on the same ground from which we had been driven in the morning. General Sheridan's promise to whip hell out of them was verified, and my detachment rested in fine spirits.

We lost in the action 1 officer killed and 44 enlisted men killed and wounded.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and bravery displayed by the officers of my detachment or of the courage and determination of the men.

This being as far as my knowledge extends of the history of this detachment in the action of the 19th of October, I would respectfully submit it to you.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. D. FERGUSON,
Major 184th New York Volunteers, Commanding Detachment.

Captain LEONARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

No. 56.

Report of Capt. Edgar M. Ruhl, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22.

HDQRS. BATTALION EIGHTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA,
September 26, 1864.

In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Left camp at 3.20 a. m. of the 19th; forded the Opequon, and placed in line of battle on left of Winchester and Berryville road, about two miles from Winchester, by 8 a. m. The regiment, being formed on left of second line, moved forward at 11.40 a. m., driving the enemy about one mile. Took an active part in the operations of the day, sustaining a loss of 7 killed and 47 wounded.

Operations of 22d.—Moved on left flank of enemy about noon; division formed in lines of battle, regiment on right of second line. Advanced about two miles; regiment thrown out on right of flank to support skirmish line. Remained in this position until the skirmish line advanced, when we assisted in driving the enemy from their works. Loss, 1 killed and 3 wounded.

EDGAR M. RUHL,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. C. H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 57.

Report of Capt. John A. Salsbury, Tenth Vermont Infantry, commanding Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. BATTLN. EIGHTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
November 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of battalion Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers in the action near Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864:

Took command of the battalion about 11 a. m. October 19, 1864, its commander being killed early in the morning. Formed about a mile in rear of Middletown on the front line of battle of First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, about 12 m. Advanced about 3.30 p. m., driving the enemy, and in the last charge on the enemy Corpl. Daniel P. Reigle, of my command, captured a battle-flag from the enemy's color bearer near Middletown, Va. Continued to advance until reaching the works of General Crook's command, when, about 7 p. m., we were ordered back to our old camp.

Very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SALSBURY,
Capt., Tenth Vermont, Comdg. Battln. 87th Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. CHARLES H. LEONARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

No. 58.

Report of Capt. Lucius T. Hunt, Tenth Vermont Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH VERMONT INFANTRY,
Camp near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward, in obedience to orders, a report of the operations of this command during the recent engagements:

On the 19th instant, at about 9 a. m., this regiment, having 267 muskets, crossed the Opequon Creek with the brigade, and, marching up the pike toward Winchester, was assigned a position in the general line of battle, being the right battalion of the brigade in the second line, lying upon and divided by the pike. The regiment lay here under fire, but without loss, until about 11.30 a. m., when, a general advance being ordered, the regiment moved into and through the woods to the front, the line bearing to the right of the pike, and arrived at the open field beyond, where the first line was found lying down. The fire of the enemy's artillery while in the woods was sufficiently hot and accurate to try the best disciplined troops. The regiment suffered there its heaviest loss, the greatest being that of its gallant commanding officer, Maj. Edwin Dillingham. The general alignment was a good deal disturbed, but the advance was not checked. The line being now reformed the advance was renewed, and the troops, somewhat unmindful of discipline in their eagerness, rushed across the field toward the enemy's line and battery, approaching the latter so nearly that it was hurriedly withdrawn by hand. It is believed that had the troops on the left of our division been at this time equally advanced the battery would have been taken by troops of this brigade. Halting and rectifying my line, I was informed by a staff officer that the troops were retiring, and therefore withdrew my command, at first in good order, but afterward, being involved among other troops, it shared the general confusion which then occurred for a time in consequence of disorder on our right and a flank fire from that direction. Order being restored the regiment was collected, and it was posted in line upon the right of the brigade front, in a direction nearly at a right angle to that of the first advance. After maintaining here a fire more or less active for a time skirmishers were thrown out from my command and a second advance prepared for. The second advance being made at 4 p. m. my command continued to occupy the same position in the front line. During the advance the regiment suffered considerably from the enemy's artillery fire upon the line of battle and from his musketry upon the skirmish line, but operations upon other parts of the field causing the enemy to retreat soon after we had emerged from the woods in his front, my regiment had no further part in the action, except that it shared in the general forward movement upon the heights of Winchester which followed.

I have to report, with pain, that Maj. Edwin Dillingham, commanding the regiment, was struck by the enemy's shell and mortally wounded early in the action. He died within a short time afterward. His loss is seriously and sadly felt in the regiment. First Lieut. L. A. Abbott, commanding Company E, and First Lieut. D. G. Hill, commanding Company G, both gallant officers, were badly, the latter very dangerously, wounded at about the same time.

The total casualties of the command during this action were: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 10; wounded, 50; missing, 1. Total, 65.

In the action which took place on the 22d instant at Fisher's Hill the regiment, upon the formation to attack, was posted upon the left of the brigade in the second line of battle. In the advance to the ridge, next that on which the enemy was intrenched, it met with a trifling loss in wounded, and after lying in line of battle upon the rising slope of the ridge until near 5 p. m., took part in the general movement, and marched in line of battle, under a threatening fire of shot and canister for a time, to attack the enemy's works, with admirable steadiness. On reaching the open, upon the ridge, it moved by the right flank until uncovered by the first line, then forming upon its right, when the brigade broke into that rushing charge down the slope and up the height, which the enemy scarcely waited to receive. The regiment entered the works among the first, and in this charge took two brass field pieces and fifty-eight prisoners, following the routed enemy up the pike until dark. My loss was small, viz, 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men wounded.

I respectfully congratulate the brigade commander upon the results of these engagements, of incalculable value to our cause, and inspiring increased confidence among officers and men of the brigade in themselves, each other, and their brigade commander.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. T. HUNT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 59.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Chandler, Tenth Vermont Infantry, of operations October 19.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Middletown, Va., November 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, in compliance with orders, the part taken by the regiment under my command in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

Soon after daylight, the enemy having flanked the left of the general line and forced the troops occupying it from their positions, the brigade was formed at a right angle with its original line in two lines of battle, facing south, and holding the ridge north of the valley of Meadow Run, a small creek running parallel with the pike from Middletown. This regiment, numbering 16 officers and 253 muskets, was assigned a position, being the second in the front line of battle, lying near the present brigade headquarters. At this time men, wagons, artillery, &c., were passing to the rear through our lines in much confusion. The enemy appeared at about 7.30, opening a very severe fire of artillery and musketry from the commanding crest he had gained in our front, causing us considerable loss while the troops were yet lying down unable to return the fire to advantage. This fire, well directed, swept the ground we occupied, while the enemy threw forward his skirmishers into the valley. The severe fire from the front, now increased by a par-

tially enfilading fire from a hill on the right and a little in our front, caused our line to give way gradually from the right. Falling back to a slight ridge about 200 yards a new alignment was made, while the rebels advanced their line of battle to the crest we had left. At so short range our fire was very effective. The rebel colors in our front were seen to fall and their line soon fell back to gain the protection of the ridge. Three guns of Captain McKnight's battery (M, Fifth United States) had been abandoned on the ground we had left. A charge was now ordered to regain them, and the regiment, aided by a portion of the line on our left, gallantly charged up to the guns; Sergt. William Mahoney, color bearer, being the first to reach them, planting the colors upon one of the recaptured pieces. The portion of the line thus advanced was too small to enable it to follow up its success, and it was immediately exposed to a very severe fire from the front and right flank, while a large column of the enemy advanced up the ravine against our right. A dense fog rendered it difficult to distinguish friends from foes and caused much confusion and uncertainty. The position was held, however, for about fifteen minutes, until the rebels gained our left flank, when I withdrew my regiment to the point from which we had advanced, where the line was again reformed. The guns we had recovered were also withdrawn and placed in the new line, and the enemy, advancing on to the ridge in our front, were again compelled to fall back by our fire, aided by canister from the battery; but, pursuing their advantage on the left, they soon flanked us in such force as to compel a retreat. Although broken and somewhat scattered by the severe flank fire, our line fell back slowly, the men constantly turning and firing. In this way we retired about half a mile, under a cross-fire of musketry, as well as a sharp fire from several pieces of artillery posted on the commanding ridge near the pike. Reaching a cross-road, the line was halted and reformed at about 9 a. m. The enemy did not press us farther, though keeping up an artillery fire, but as they continued to advance on our left we were soon after withdrawn about one mile farther. Our loss in this part of the day was very severe. Capt. L. D. Thompson, commanding Company D, was killed. Adjt. W. Lyman was severely wounded while gallantly aiding in encouraging the men and keeping line in order when falling back under a severe flank fire. At about noon the general line was established across the pike between Newtown and Middletown and slight breast works were thrown up of rails. A general advance was ordered at about 3.30 p. m. My regiment being on the right of the brigade moved with the division. Leaving the woods, as we pushed forward into the open field, the right of the line, uncovered by the troops on that flank not being equally advanced, was exposed to a concentrated fire, which for a few moments checked our forward movement. Some of the troops, gaining the shelter of a slight ridge, maintained their advanced position and kept up a sharp fire on the enemy. The troops were soon reformed, and, advancing with the general line, drove the rebels from a strong position behind a stone wall, pushing them back about half a mile. Here they took up a very strong position, on a high ridge behind a stone wall, and made a stout resistance for about half an hour, but, overpowered by our fire, their line showed signs of wavering, and a general advance being ordered the men sprang forward impetuously and drove them from their last position in confusion. No further resistance was made to our advance, and soon after dark we reached and took possession of our old camps.

I have to mention with regret the loss in the last charge of Sergt. William Mahoney, color bearer of the regiment, who has borne the colors through every action the regiment has been engaged in with remarkable gallantry.

It is impossible to particularize officers or men where all behaved so gallantly. Capt. H. H. Dewey, Company A, commanded the regiment in the latter part of the day, leading it in the last gallant charge and the severe combat preceding.

The loss was very heavy, being equal to one-half of all the officers present and one-third of the whole number present in the regiment. The numbers are as follows: Killed—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 15. Wounded—commissioned officers, 7; enlisted men, 58. Missing—enlisted men, 4. Total, 85.

A nominal list of casualties has been already forwarded.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES G. CHANDLER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Tenth Vermont Volunteers.

Capt. CHARLES H. LEONARD,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

No. 60.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19–22.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Harrisonburg, Va., September 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: As directed in orders, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this brigade in the late engagements at Opequon and Fisher's Hill, Va.

This brigade was composed on the morning of the 19th instant of the Sixth Maryland, One hundred and thirty-eighth and Sixty seventh Pennsylvania, One hundred and tenth, One hundred and twenty-sixth, and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiments, and First and Third Battalions, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, commanded, respectively, by Col. John W. Horn, Col. M. R. McClennan, First Lieut. J. F. Young, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley, Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright, Col. William H. Ball, and Maj. Charles Burgess, numbering in the aggregate about 2,000 muskets.

At 3 a. m. September 19, 1864, the brigade marched from its late camp near Berryville to the Berryville pike and along the pike in the direction of Winchester, Va., crossing Opequon Creek near the pike and about five miles from Winchester; from thence it was moved to within three miles of Winchester and formed behind the crest of a hill to the right of the pike and upon the right of the Third Division, which was the right of the Sixth Corps. Skirmishers were thrown forward from the front line, under command of Maj. Charles M. Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, who immediately became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. This position was attained about 9 a. m. The Nineteenth Army Corps was formed about 11 a. m. upon the right of my brigade. Heavy skirmishing continued until about 12 m., when the whole line advanced. I was ordered by Brigadier-General Ricketts to dress my brigade toward the turnpike and upon the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps. As soon as we commenced to advance we were

exposed to a heavy artillery fire from the enemy. The Nineteenth Corps did not move and keep connection with my right, and the turnpike upon which the division was dressing bore to the left, causing a wide interval between the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. As the lines advanced the interval became greater. The enemy discovering this fact hurled a large body of men toward the interval and threatened to take my right in flank. I at once caused the One hundred and thirty-eighth and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania and One hundred and tenth Ohio Regiments to break their connection with the right of the remainder of my brigade and move toward the advancing column of the enemy. These three regiments most gallantry met the overwhelming masses of the enemy and held them in check. The Nineteenth Corps soon came up and encountered a very heavy force of the enemy in a woods to the right of the three regiments named. As soon as the Nineteenth Corps engaged the enemy the force in my front commenced slowly retiring. I pushed forward the three regiments until we came upon two batteries (eight guns), silencing them, and compelling the enemy to abandon them. The three regiments had arrived within less than 200 yards of the two batteries when the Nineteenth Corps, after a most gallant resistance, gave way. The enemy at once came upon my right flank in large force; successful resistance was no longer possible; the three regiments had already suffered heavily, and were obliged to fall back in some disorder. The enemy regained a portion of the ground from which they had been driven. In falling back we lost no prisoners. The broken troops of my brigade were halted and reformed in a woods behind troops from the reserve, which had come forward to fill up the interval. As soon as reformed they were moved forward again over the same ground they had advanced the first time. While moving this portion of my brigade forward I received an order from Brigadier-General Ricketts, commanding division, to again unite my brigade near the center of the corps and to the right of the turnpike, near a house. This order was obeyed at once, and my whole brigade was placed in one line immediately confronting the enemy. The four regiments of my brigade that were upon the left kept connection with the First Brigade, Third Division, and fought desperately, in the main driving the enemy. They also captured a considerable number of prisoners in their first advance. Heavy firing was kept up along the whole line until about 4 p. m., when a general advance took place. The enemy gave way before the impetuosity of our troops, and were soon completely routed. This brigade pressed forward with the advance line to and into the streets of Winchester. The rout of the enemy was everywhere complete. Night came on, and the pursuit of the enemy was stopped. The troops of my brigade encamped with the corps on the Strasburg and Front Royal roads, south of Winchester.

This brigade lost in the battle of Opequon some valiant and superior officers. Lieut. Col. A. W. Ebright, commanding One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, was killed instantly early in the action. He was uniformly brave and skillful. He had fought in the many battles of the Sixth Corps during the past summer's campaign. Capt. Thomas J. Hyatt and Lieut. Rufus Ricksecker, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, and Lieut. William H. Burns, Sixth Maryland, also fell in this action. Each was conspicuous for gallantry on this and other fields upon which they had fought. Col. John W. Horn, Sixth Maryland, whom none excelled for distinguished bravery, was severely, if not mortally, wounded. Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, received a wound from a shell, but did not quit the field.

He maintained his usual reputation for cool courage and excellent judgment and skill. Capt. John S. Stuckey, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, lost a leg. Maj. Charles M. Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio; Captains Feight and Walter, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania; Captain Williams, Lieutenants Patterson, Wells, and Crooks, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio; Captains Hawkins and Rouzer and Lieutenant Smith, Sixth Maryland; Lieutenants Fish and Colvin, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery; Captains Van Eaton and Trimble and Lieutenants Deeter and Simes, One hundred and tenth Ohio, are among the many officers more or less severely wounded. Lieutenant Deeter has since died. I cannot too highly commend their gallantry. Capt. J. P. Dudrow, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, and Lieut. R. W. Wiley, One hundred and tenth Ohio, were each slightly wounded while acting as aides-de-camp upon my staff.

The enemy was pursued on the 20th to Fisher's Hill, about one mile and a half south of Strasburg, Va., on the Staunton turnpike, where he was strongly fortified in an apparently impregnable position. This brigade bivouacked with the corps near Strasburg. About 12 m. on the 21st the brigade, except the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, which was detailed as wagon guard, moved with the corps to the right of Strasburg, and was formed again upon the extreme right of the corps. In compliance with an order from Brigadier-General Ricketts, I ordered forward the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, commanded by Capt. G. W. Hoge, to aid in driving the enemy from a hill in our front. The regiment soon became engaged with the enemy. The Sixth Maryland, commanded by Capt. C. K. Prentiss, was soon after ordered forward to its support. After a brisk fight the two regiments charged and took the heights, thereby gaining a very important position, upon which the troops bivouacked for the night. In this affair the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio had 4 enlisted men killed and 17 wounded, and the Sixth Maryland had 7 enlisted men wounded. Captains Hoge and Prentiss displayed great gallantry in this action.

The brigade remained in the position occupied on the night of the 21st instant until about 12 m. of the 22d instant. The Sixth Maryland, being on the skirmish line, was constantly engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. At the hour last named, as directed by Brigadier-General Ricketts, the brigade moved off to the right and upon the enemy's left and, with the First Brigade, Third Division, as a support, attacked and drove the enemy from two hills, which he held in considerable force. So rapid was his flight that he abandoned shelter-tents, blankets, and a considerable amount of infantry ammunition. During this advance I ordered the Sixth Maryland to push forward upon the extreme left of my skirmish line to resist an attack from the enemy in that direction, which it was successful in doing. In this attack portions of the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio were thrown forward as a strong line of skirmishers under the command of Lieut. Col. M. M. Granger, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, Major Aaron Spangler, commanding the One hundred and tenth Ohio. Colonel Granger and Major Spangler exhibited their usual skill and good judgment in the successful management of troops. The skirmishers were pushed over the crest of the hill and to within long rifle range of the enemy's main works, in which were mounted heavy guns. The brigade was formed behind the crest of the hill confronting the enemy. Although near the enemy he was not able to do us much injury with his artillery. Sharp skirmishing continued until about 4 p. m., when

the Eighth Corps commenced an advance some distance farther to the right and upon the left flank and rear of the enemy. A heavy fire had been opened upon the enemy's works by artillery to my rear and left. My skirmishers were pressed forward with orders to halt near the enemy's works and open fire upon his gunners. The whole line soon after advanced and charged the works, capturing many prisoners and four guns, and dispersing the rebel infantry in all directions. As we charged a battery opened upon my men still farther to our left. The Eighth Corps came up on our immediate right, and with them we moved forward without delay and charged the second battery, capturing it also. At about this time the whole army commenced advancing, the Eighth Corps and Third Division, Sixth Corps, being fully upon the enemy's left flank and rear, pushed forward with wild and victorious shouts along the entire line of the enemy from his left to extreme right, capturing all his artillery in position, and capturing and dispersing his troops. Not a regiment or company of the enemy left the field in anything like order. Of the number of pieces of artillery captured this brigade is entitled to the credit of capturing eight at least. The number of prisoners captured by the brigade I cannot state. Many of the captured prisoners were left behind to be picked up by others in the rear. It is said that through neglect to place guards over captured artillery others who came up later guarded and claimed it as their capture. The brigade pursued the enemy with the corps all night. The pursuit of the fugitive enemy was continued by the infantry to Harrisonburg, Va., at which place the army arrived on the 25th instant. Thus ended the glorious victory at Fisher's Hill, the enemy's supposed "haven of security."

The loss in my brigade on the 22d was very light, considering the result attained.

Many acts of daring bravery were performed by officers and men of this command. Lieut. R. W. Wiley, with Privates O. A. Ashbrook, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, William Wise and Elias A. Barr, Company I, One hundred and tenth Ohio, rushed in advance of the line and captured Captain Ashby (brother of the late rebel General Ashby) and twenty-one men. Sergt. Albert J. Rouston and Private Elias Wreights, Company B, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, were the first in a fort in which they captured one officer and thirty men. Each party brought their prisoners away securely. Other instances of similar character might be mentioned.

The loss in my command in killed and wounded from the 19th to the 22d of September, 1864, inclusive, was 4 officers and 54 enlisted men killed, and 25 officers and 314 enlisted men wounded, making an aggregate of 397 killed and wounded.

Hereto appended will be found a summary of casualties by regiments.

Throughout the two engagements Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley, Maj. Aaron Spangler, One hundred and tenth Ohio; Col. William H. Ball, Lieut. Col. M. M. Granger, and Maj. Charles M. Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio; Capt. G. W. Hoge, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio; Capts. C. K. Prentiss and J. J. Bradshaw, Sixth Maryland; Maj. Charles Burgess, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and others, displayed great bravery, skill, and energy in the discharge of their important duties. Col. M. R. McClennan, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, remained upon the field at Opequon gallantly doing his duty until from exhaustion he was obliged to go to the rear. He was weak and still suffering from a recent illness. One or two officers only are known to deserve censure and punishment for their inefficiency and

bad conduct. First Lieut. John A. Gump, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. J. T. Rorer, brigade inspector; Capt. J. P. Dudrow, Lieut. Charles H. Kuhn, and Lieut. R. W. Wiley, acting aides-de-camp on my staff, were conspicuous for bravery and good conduct. Their promptness in the delivery of orders, and skill and good judgment in carrying them out, entitle them to the highest praise.

The already great length of this report forbids my making special mention of acts of distinguished bravery by members of my staff. Captain Dudrow and Lieutenants Gump and Rorer each had one horse shot and Lieutenant Wiley had two horses shot under him while in the discharge of their duty. Orderly Lewis B. Paul, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, was wounded and had his horse killed under him while carrying the brigade flag in the battle of Opequon. Orderly Lewis H. Shreeve, Sixth Maryland, also had his horse shot under him. Orderly Richard Netz, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, and those just named were cool and gallant.

My orders were throughout received from Brig. Gen. J. B. Ricketts, commanding division, and through members of his staff. To General Ricketts and each member of his staff I beg to acknowledge my gratitude and obligations for their kind courtesy and uniform generous treatment.

Regimental reports of operations and a nominal list of casualties* are herewith transmitted.

I am, captain, very truly, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Colonel 110th Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ANDREW J. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 61.

Report of Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
October 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864:

The troops were aroused at dawn of day by musketry to our left. Shortly after the lines were formed the command of the brigade devolved upon myself, in consequence of changes resulting from the absence of General Sheridan. The brigade was formed in two lines—the first composed of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, and a portion of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania; the second embraced the Sixth Maryland, One hundred and twenty-sixth, One hundred and twenty-second, and One hundred and tenth Ohio; the regiments occupied positions from right to left as named. Before sunrise I received orders to move by the right flank toward the pike. After moving a short distance in that direction orders were received to return to the position from which we had just moved and await orders. Shortly thereafter I was ordered to move in

* Casualties embodied in tables, pp. 113, 121.

the same manner and direction as before. The brigade moved to an elevation near and in rear of army headquarters, where it came under fire. The lines were faced by the rear rank; the second, now become the first, moved forward to meet the advancing foe and hold a crest in front. The troops moved gallantly and drove back the advance of the enemy and became warmly engaged, capturing several prisoners. About this time a large number of the Nineteenth Army Corps passed through the line and broke its organization. The line could not be reformed at that place in consequence of numbers retreating over the ground. The greater part of the troops of that line collected and formed upon the remaining line. The brigade was then under severe fire, from both infantry and artillery. Troops left the field on both my right and left, until the brigade was without immediate support. At this critical period the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery behaved with coolness and gallantry. Under orders the troops moved back with great regularity a short distance to another elevation, where they were met by another order to retire to a road half a mile farther to the rear. At the road the position was occupied a few minutes, the troops of the Eighth Army Corps on my left. I was then ordered to move to the left. I did so, connecting with the left of the Eighth Army Corps. Having now no connection on my left, and being in a thick wood of oak and cedar, I directed Captain Prentiss, Sixth Maryland, to protect the left flank by skirmishers. The direction was promptly carried out.

After occupying this position some time I received orders to move to the rear. I did so, the troops of the Eighth Army Corps passing to my left, and took position a mile to the rear of that last occupied. Here we were ordered to move obliquely to the left and rear and connect with the right of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. We connected with the right of the Eighth Army Corps at a stone fence in a wood near the pike. Defensive works were hastily constructed of such material as could readily be had, and the troops, it being noon, rested some two hours or more. Lieutenant-Colonel Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio, was ordered to deploy his regiment and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania as skirmishers and advance to the front of the woods in which we were resting and observe the movements of the enemy. An hour after Colonel Binkley notified me that the enemy were moving on the right of our line in force. An attack was made, but repulsed before extending to my brigade. The skirmishers were exposed to a more or less active fire of musketry. Artillery was also brought to bear on our skirmish line, but without effect. While we were in this position Major-General Sheridan rode along the line from left to right encouraging the men. He was greeted with most enthusiastic cheers by the troops. This was the first assurance the army had of his return. About 3 p. m. the whole army advanced in one line upon the enemy. Immediately before advancing the troops were withdrawn to the left, and my left connected with the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, while my right connected with the First Brigade, Third Division. We advanced half a mile to the edge of the woods, when we were met by a well-directed fire from the right flank. This fire was returned with spirit some fifteen minutes, when the troops wavered and fell back a short distance in some disorder. The Second and Third Divisions gave way at the same time. The line was speedily reformed and moved forward and became engaged with the enemy again, each force occupying a stone wall. Advantage was taken of a wall or fence running perpendicular to and connecting with that occupied by the enemy. After the action had continued here about three-quarters of an

hour a heavy volley was fired at the enemy from the transverse wall. A hurried and general retreat of the enemy immediately followed, and our troops eagerly followed, firing upon the retreating army as it ran, and giving no opportunity to the enemy to reform or make a stand.

Several efforts were made by the enemy during the pursuit to rally, but the enthusiastic pursuit foiled all such efforts. Our troops were subject to artillery fire of solid shot, shell, and grape during the pursuit, and we reached the intrenchments of the Nineteenth Army Corps (which were captured in the morning) as the sun set. Here the pursuit by the infantry was discontinued. The first and second, and probably the third, colors planted on the recovered works of the Nineteenth Army Corps were of regiments composing this brigade.

Lieut. John A. Gump, of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general on brigade staff, fell mortally wounded early in the action. Lieutenant Gump was a gallant officer. Lieutenant Kuhn, Sixth Maryland, acting aide-de-camp on brigade staff, fell seriously, if not mortally, wounded in the afternoon. Second Lieutenant Wiley, One hundred and tenth Ohio, acting aide-de-camp on brigade staff, was captured by the enemy while returning from the ammunition train to his brigade. He was a gallant and daring officer. Through the entire day the conduct of Lieut. Jonathan T. Rorer, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, acting assistant inspector-general on brigade staff, was most gallant and efficient. All the staff officers of the brigade are entitled to commendation.

The following is a list of the casualties that occurred in the brigade during the action:*

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
126th Ohio Volunteers	.....	4	1	14	1	5	25
110th Ohio Volunteers	.....	5	2	27	.....	.....	34
122d Ohio Volunteers	1	3	4	31	.....	6	45
6th Maryland Volunteers	.....	8	4	38	.....	1	51
138th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	2	4	36	.....	.....	42
9th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	40	5	160	.....	.....	208
67th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	3	.....	26	.....	1	30

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BALL,

Colonel 122d Ohio Vol. Infty., Temporarily Comdg. Second Brig.

Capt. A. J. SMITH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., Sixth Corps.

No. 62.

Report of Capt. Clifton K. Prentiss, Sixth Maryland Infantry, of operations September 19–25.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS,
September 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 19th of September, at 2 a. m., the regiment of which I have command broke camp near Clifton

* But see revised table, p. 132.

farm, near Berryville, and moved with the division, marching in two columns, in a westerly direction across the country to the Winchester and Berryville pike, which we struck three miles from Berryville. At this point we could hear the cavalry engaging the enemy on the west side of the Opequon River. After a short halt on the east bank, we crossed the Opequon at a ford some 500 yards south of the road and marched with all possible speed to the support of the cavalry. We found the cavalry skirmishing with the enemy three miles from Winchester, and we went into position in two lines in the rear and threw forward skirmishers to relieve the cavalry. Our lines were formed on the edge of a woods and on high ground at the head of a ravine running from the Opequon. The troops went into position in the following order, the line being at right angles with and across the Berryville and Winchester pike: The Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, on the left of the pike; the Third Division on the right of the same; the First Division in reserve; the Nineteenth Army Corps on the right of the Sixth Army Corps. In this position we had some artillery practice, and our skirmishers were successful [in reaching] a crest 300 yards in our front, to which our artillery was advanced. This position we held until twenty minutes of 12 m., when the entire line was ordered to move forward on the enemy. This our division did with a like gallantry and success for a distance of one mile and a quarter, under a heavy fire of infantry and artillery and with both flanks exposed, as the Second Division did not keep pace with our rapid advance, but at one time halted and lay down, and the Nineteenth Army Corps did not succeed in advancing to the line we occupied until about 3 p. m. We were at one time obliged to fall back some 200 yards from the position we had taken, but the men were soon rallied and reoccupied the same ground, and with the assistance of Colonel Edwards' brigade, of the First Division, were so enabled to extend our lines as to protect our flanks. Our position was a strong one, and though the enemy made repeated efforts to dislodge us, using their artillery with great accuracy, we yet held our position until the Nineteenth Army Corps, re-enforced by the Eighth Army Corps, was successful in driving the enemy in its front, and by 4 p. m. they had turned the enemy's flank, so that his lines were at right angles with the lines in our front. At this time we were again ordered forward, when the enemy were routed and driven in great confusion from the field. Our division moved forward until we held possession of the heights beyond Winchester, the enemy having fled in the direction of Strasburg. We went into camp for the night on the left of the Strasburg road, on the outskirts of Winchester.

In this action our regiment had 1 officer and 7 enlisted men killed and 5 officers and 26 enlisted men wounded. Three times on this day were the color bearers shot down, yet the colors never fell. Col. John W. Horn, while encouraging his men to withstand one of the enemy's assaults, was very dangerously wounded. Capt. Henry J. Hawkins and John R. Rouzer are supposed to be mortally wounded. Lieut. Demarest J. Smith, while leading his company gallantly into a charge, was badly wounded, and Lieut. William H. Burns, while bearing our colors forward, was struck with a shell, crimsoning our colors with his blood.

At 5 a. m. September 20 we marched via Strasburg pike, keeping on the right of the road; halted for breakfast beyond Newtown, from which we marched to Strasburg, where we found the enemy had taken up a strong position on Fisher's Hill, south and west of the town. Here our troops were massed in a woods on the right of

the road and remained until about 2 p. m. of the 21st, when our division moved in two columns toward the left of the enemy's line, when my regiment was detached from the brigade for the purpose of supporting a portion of the skirmish line of the Second Division, which had been broken and driven back in great confusion. I was successful in driving the enemy to a line of works he had constructed of rails. At dusk, on receiving orders from the assistant adjutant-general of Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, drove him from his works. In this charge my men acted with great gallantry, and the enemy was so entirely surprised that he offered but feeble resistance, though I have reason to believe he was in considerable numbers. In this action I lost seven enlisted men wounded.

At 12 m. the 22d my regiment was withdrawn from the skirmish line and joined the brigade and division as they moved off to the enemy's extreme left, where the division formed in two lines (Second Brigade in front) and moved on, driving their skirmish line before us for three-quarters of a mile, when my regiment was detailed to go on the skirmish line; formed a connection on my left with the Second Division and on the right with troops of our division, commanded by Major Spangler, of One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers. In this movement I was entirely successful in driving the enemy and securing a good position, where I was ordered to halt. This position I held until about 6 p. m., when the Second Division, on my left, and the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, on my right, charged the enemy and drove them in confusion. At this time I received orders, by Lieut. R. W. Wiley, from Colonel Keifer to form my regiment in the rear of Major Spangler's and await orders. Up to 5 a. m. 23d neither Major Spangler nor myself having received orders, and supposing they had been sent but failed to reach us (as has since proved to be the case), we marched via the Staunton pike and overtook our brigade at Woodstock, and after receiving four days' rations we marched to one mile south of Edenburg, where we arrived and at 4 p. m. went into camp. At 5 a. m. September 24 marched for New Market, three miles beyond which we went into camp for the night. Most of this day our cavalry were skirmishing with the enemy. Marched at 6 a. m. September 25 on the left of the road; arrived at Harrisonburg at 4 p. m. the same day. Our division went into position in two lines on the east side of the town, where we are at present encamped.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CLIFTON K. PRENTISS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 63.

Report of Maj. Joseph C. Hill, Sixth Maryland Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS,
November 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit to you a detailed report of the operations of this command in the recent engagement at Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October, 1864.

Before daybreak the command was aroused by heavy firing on our left, and without awaiting orders the command was soon under arms. It soon became evident that the enemy had surprised and completely routed the troops on our left. Orders came for us to fall in immediately, which order was promptly obeyed. We moved off by the right flank and formed line of battle on the hill in rear of our camp and advanced across the run, accompanied by the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers. We began ascending the hill, but soon found that the troops on our right had been flanked and were falling back, which also compelled us to fall back across the run, which we did in good order, under a heavy fire from the enemy, to the point where our line first advanced from. Here we halted. The enemy still advancing, we were again compelled to fall back some 400 yards. In doing so two guns of Captain McKnight's battery were abandoned and fell into the hands of the enemy. We again advanced and retook the abandoned guns. The whole line then fell back opposite Middletown and there formed line, my command being on the left of the brigade. We then moved to the left, and after being in line a short time we fell still farther back, again moving by the right flank, and formed line one mile east of Middletown, connecting with the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, on our left, where we remained until the order was given to advance, about 3 p. m., when the whole line advanced and drove the enemy from the field, my command following to Cedar Creek. Here we received orders to reoccupy our old camp for the night.

The command went into the engagement in the morning with 9 officers and 150 men, and sustained a loss during the day of 4 officers wounded, 8 enlisted men killed, 37 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man wounded and missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. HILL,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN J. BRADSHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 64.

Report of Maj. Charles Burgess, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations September 19.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
September 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that this regiment took an active part in the engagement on the Opequon Creek on the 19th instant, with the loss of 2 officers wounded, 6 enlisted men killed, 36 wounded, and none missing, the nominal list of the same being inclosed.* I have the honor further to report that the regiment took no part in the engagements on Fisher's Hill, having been detailed as a guard at the hospital.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. BURGESS,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Corps.

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* Omitted.

No. 65.

Report of Maj. James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations October 19.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
October 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following operations of the Ninth New York Artillery in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864:

Our regiment was aroused at daylight by musketry on the extreme left of our line and in front of the Eighth Corps. I immediately ordered the men under arms. Lieutenant Wiley, of Colonel Keifer's staff, commanding Second Brigade, rode up and ordered the regiment into line. We formed line in front of our camp, stacked arms, struck tents, and slung knapsacks. The sick were sent to the rear, and, as the sailor would say, the "decks were cleared for action." We immediately moved off by the right flank by file right, forming a line perpendicular to the first line, and faced to the rear. At this time Colonel Keifer, commanding brigade, succeeded to the command of the Third Division, General Ricketts being wounded, and Colonel Ball took command of the brigade. I was then ordered to move the regiment by the left flank to the ground in front of our camp, and after halting a few minutes I was ordered to countermarch by the left flank, and moved out and formed a line parallel and some 150 yards to the right and rear of our first line. From this position we opened fire and held in check the rebels who were advancing upon the knoll near our camp. At this time we were on the right of the brigade, with no connection on our right, and after a few volleys we were ordered to fall back and take a position on a knoll some 200 yards to the rear of this line. Here we again opened fire upon the enemy, whose colors could be distinctly seen between us and our camp, as they advanced. At this point their fire was very severe, but we returned compliment for compliment in the shape of leaden bullets. The ground was literally covered with our killed and wounded, but we contested the ground inch by inch until an aide from the brigade commander ordered us to fall back below the crest of the hill, which we did in good order. At this moment General Wright, commanding the army in the absence of General Sheridan, rode up and ordered me to advance and hold the crest. The command "forward" was given. The men responded with a cheer, and advanced with enthusiasm, under a galling fire in front and upon our flanks. The balance of the brigade having fallen back, and there being no connection on our right, our flank was left exposed to a severe cross-fire from the rebel columns, which had got almost in our rear.

Captain Dudrow, on the brigade staff, rode up again and ordered me to fall back. I pointed him to General Wright, saying, "The general has ordered me to hold this crest, and I shall obey his orders." Our fire, in the meantime, being delivered with so much spirit, had checked the advance of the rebels, and gave the troops in our rear a chance to form a line. The line being formed we were ordered to fall back, and marching by the rear rank at a left oblique we joined the First Division on our right. We then halted, faced to the front in a road or lane, and immediately moved by the left flank into a piece of woods about half a mile to the left. There we halted, faced to the front, and sent forward about seventy men as skirmishers under command of Lieutenants Flynn and Parrish. Again, under orders, we fell back and marched by

the right oblique nearly a mile, when our brigade joined the Second Division on our left. We then faced to the front and the whole line advanced, taking position about one mile and a quarter north of Middletown. There we threw together a breast-work of rails, which we occupied from 10.30 a. m. till 3.30 p. m., when the whole line was ordered to advance through a piece of woods, which we did in good order, the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio being on our left. When we were nearly through the wood and about to emerge into an open field on our right a heavy fire of musketry and shell was poured into us and caused our whole line to waver. At first a portion of our left fell back, but they were soon rallied, and pushed forward and drove the rebels about three-quarters of a mile, until they, taking position behind a stone wall, disputed our advance for more than an hour. A portion of my command, having gained a stone wall running perpendicular to the wall behind which the enemy was posted, delivered an enfilading fire, which threw them into confusion and finally into a perfect rout. Their officers tried in vain to rally them, while my men, cheered with the prospect of victory, pressed on after the retreating foe, driving them down through the ravine on the north side of the pike, and halted not till our colors were planted first upon the parapet of the rifle-pits in front of the Nineteenth Corps.

Mention of individual bravery would seem superfluous, for both officers and men did their duty, with one exception, Lieut. Weston E. Allen, Company F, who, having claimed to have been wounded in the early part of the engagement, left his company and went to Winchester, where he was found two days after, not having reported to any surgeon nor having any appearance of a wound upon his person.

Some 400 men, recruits, who were never under fire before—in fact, never had arms in their hands only from Harper's Ferry to this place—fought splendidly and behaved like veterans.

It is due to the memory of Lieut. Orrin B. Carpenter, Company D, who was killed in the early part of the engagement, to say that although suffering long from fever, and but just able to walk, and having been repeatedly urged for weeks before to go to hospital, invariably requested to remain with his company, and when the battle commenced was found in line with his men. He was shot through the heart by a rebel sharpshooter while doing his duty, and now fills a patriot's grave. Peace be to his ashes.

Lieutenant Oldswager, Company M, but just promoted from the ranks three days before, was killed by a cannon ball when we advanced upon the crest. He was a noble and brave officer, and never flinched from duty.

Captain Howard was instantly killed by a cannon ball, the last shot that was fired from the rebel guns as we made the last advance near the Middletown and Strasburg pike, and when victory had crowned our efforts. He died as all brave soldiers die, with his face toward the enemy, and will long be remembered as one of America's bravest sons.

The corrected list of killed and wounded is as follows: Killed—officers, 3; enlisted men, 40; total, 43. Wounded—officers, 5; enlisted men, 160; total, 165.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. SNYDER,
Major, Commanding Ninth New York Artillery.

Captain BRADSHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,

No. 66.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp in the Field, Va., September 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and tenth Regiment in the engagements of the Opequon and Fisher's Hill:

On the 19th of September, at 2 a. m., by command of Col. J. Warren Keifer, commanding Second Brigade, the One hundred and tenth Regiment, under my command, broke camp at Clifton, and, with the balance of the brigade, marched toward Winchester. After crossing the Opequon and arriving within two miles and a half of the latter place lines of battle were formed, the One hundred and tenth being the extreme right of the second line of the Second Brigade and connecting on its left with the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Regiment. About two hours after we had formed the Nineteenth Corps came up and formed on prolongation on our right. About 12 m. the order was given to advance. We charged the enemy's lines, driving them back until, by some means, the connection on our right was broken, and we, in turn, were compelled to fall back a short distance. At this juncture the First Division, which had been held in reserve, came up to our support. We then, by direction of Colonel Keifer, took a position under fire a little farther to the left, when I threw out a strong skirmish line, under command of Captain Shellenberger, sufficient to cover the whole front of the brigade. Skirmishing was kept up for about two hours, when we were informed by General Sheridan, who came riding along our lines, that Averell's cavalry had succeeded in turning the enemy's left. We then charged with the balance of the line, completely routing the enemy. My skirmishers passed through Winchester, driving the enemy before them and then rejoined the regiment on Winchester Heights, with the loss of only one man wounded. After dark we marched through Winchester and rested for the night near the city. In this engagement Captains Van Eaton and Trimble and Lieutenants Simes and Deeter were severely wounded; the latter has since died of his wounds; also 7 enlisted men killed and 43 wounded.

On the morning of the 20th we resumed our march and arrived near Strasburg, a distance of eighteen miles, in the afternoon, and found the enemy in strong position on Fisher's Hill. In the afternoon of the 21st the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, took a position about three miles to the right of Strasburg and during the night threw up breast-works. On the 22d, at about 12 m., the left wing of the regiment, under command of Major Spangler, was placed on the skirmish line. Skirmishing was kept up until about 2 o'clock, when the line made a charge and took the hill in front, which they held until evening, when a grand charge was made and the enemy driven at every point. They ran in wild confusion, leaving everything behind them, and were followed all night.

Both officers and men behaved well, some of them performing deeds of valor seldom excelled. Lieut. Robert W. Wiley, of Company B, acting aide-de-camp to the colonel commanding, with William Wise and Elias A. Barr, of Company I, and O. A. Ashbrook, of Company I,

One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, captured one captain and twenty men at one time. The regiment captured four pieces of artillery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BINKLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,

Camp at Cedar Creek, Va., November 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to report the following part taken by the One hundred and tenth Regiment in the battle of Cedar Creek:

Just before daylight on the 19th of October firing was heard along our picket-lines. By order of Colonel Keifer, the One hundred and tenth Regiment, with the balance of the brigade, was immediately put under arms and awaited orders. In about an hour's time it was discovered that the enemy had succeeded in turning the left of the Eighth Corps, having taken it by surprise, and that the whole line, together with that of the Nineteenth Corps, was rapidly giving way. The Sixth Corps was ordered up to check the advancing foe, the Second Brigade forming the right of the line and the One hundred and tenth Regiment forming the extreme right of the brigade. We advanced to a stone wall, near corps headquarters, where we were met by a severe fire from the front and from the left flank. The destructiveness of the fire and the falling back of the broken lines in our front caused us to fall back a short distance and become temporarily detached from the brigade. The enemy continued to advance and the regiment, with others, fell back slowly, making frequent stands in order to check his advance as much as possible, until we reached a point where a decisive stand could be made. We continued to move back in this manner for about a mile, when we rejoined the brigade and with it moved back to where the final stand was made. At about 3 p. m. the One hundred and tenth Regiment and a detachment of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under my command, were deployed as skirmishers and advanced toward the edge of the woods, in which the Third Division was then lying. About 5 o'clock I received orders to advance the skirmish line, which I did, the lines of battle in rear advancing at the same time. After advancing about 400 yards the whole of both lines halted. Rapid firing was kept up for some time, when we again advanced across a corn-field, where the lines again halted and continued firing until the enemy gave way along the whole line. The One hundred and tenth, with the balance of the troops, followed the retreating and demoralized foe until we reached our old camp from which we had been driven in the morning.

In the operations of the day the regiment lost 5 enlisted men killed and 27 wounded.

During the early part of the engagement Capt. W. Devenney, while nobly discharging his duty, fell mortally wounded. Captain Shellenberger was slightly wounded late in the day.

Both officers and men behaved with marked coolness and bravery during the whole engagement. One of the enemy's battle-flags fell into

the hands of a member of Company K, but was afterward given up to an officer of a New York regiment in the Nineteenth Corps who claimed to have the first right to it.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BINKLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. J. J. BRADSHAW,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 67.

Report of Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations September 19–22.

HEADQUARTERS 122D OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Harrisonburg, Va., September 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late engagements at the Opequon and at Fisher's Hill, the 19th and 22d instant:

The One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry marched from Clifton at 2 o'clock the morning of the 19th and formed in the second line, two miles and a half west of the Opequon, near the Berryville road, the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on my right, the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery on my left. At noon the regiment, with the brigade, advanced upon the enemy, with the guide to the left. While advancing through the open woods our lines were shelled with great accuracy by two rebel batteries occupying positions to our left. In passing through the woods the One hundred and tenth Ohio became detached, leaving my regiment the right of the rear line of the brigade. A few moments after we came upon the open field in front, the rebel line broke, and both infantry and artillery were in full and speedy retreat toward Winchester. My regiment, in common with those in front and on my left, pressed after the retreating line. The troops on my right were checked and driven back by the enemy, posted in a wood hill near my right. We moved on, passed that wood, crossed a deep ravine to a corn-field, where, there being no connection on my right, I posted fifty men to guard my flank; then I moved on, until finding a space of 600 yards unoccupied on my right, I halted the two regiments, and the rebels, shortly after, making some demonstrations at a third piece of woods, I changed front, by throwing back my right, so as to correspond with the rebel position. We had occupied this position but a short time, when a column of troops, partly concealed by intervening corn, moved up from the rebel left bearing the U. S. flag, and took position at the skirt of the woods in front of my line. Immediately quick firing opened from that line, the discharges being apparently toward the rebel rear. No bullets came toward us, and no other troops were in front of that line. I immediately ordered the troops with me to advance to support that line, having no doubt it was composed of Federal troops closely engaged with the enemy. On advancing some fifty paces we received an active fire from that direction, but supposing it to be the fire of the enemy from beyond we continued to advance until I discovered the fire was directly from that line. Apprehending that a force was moving down the ravine to our right and rear, and that the

force in front was to detain us until cut off, and every regiment having disappeared from the front and left, I ordered the regiment to retire to an elevation behind the ravine. With other troops, the regiment again advanced to the line from which we had retired, and there remained under fire of sharpshooters an hour or two; then advanced with the line (there being but one line) toward Winchester, and assisted in dispersing the rebel army on the plain north of Winchester; then moved with the division to the heights of Winchester; thence to the town southward to bivouac.

On the 20th marched to position near Strasburg. On the 21st moved with the corps to the right, and occupied a position between Fisher's Hill and the mountain, where we intrenched. On the 22d, at noon, marched by the right flank half a mile, then to the front to a hill near the rebel line. The left wing of the regiment was detached for the skirmish line under Lieutenant-Colonel Granger. Three additional detachments were sent to the skirmish line, embracing all the remaining line officers and enlisted men of my regiment. Skirmishing was sharp during the advance. When the rebel left was turned by General Crook, the regiment charged, with the brigade, upon the breast-works in our front; assisted in routing the enemy and chasing him till dark.

My officers and men conducted themselves splendidly on both the 19th and 22d. I beg leave to name Sergt. Daniel Shook, of Company G, as having exhibited distinguishing energy and courage in both engagements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant GUMP,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 68.

Report of Lieut. Col. Moses M. Granger, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations October 19.

HEADQUARTERS 122D OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
November 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this regiment in the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October, 1864:

I was aroused at daybreak on that morning by the sound of heavy musketry on the extreme left of the army, and at once ordered the regiment under arms; formed line, stacked arms, caused the men to pack their tents and knapsacks, and sent the regimental pack animals to the rear and the headquarters tents, &c., to the brigade wagons. By the time this was done Colonel Ball, who had succeeded to the command of the brigade, moved his command by the right flank several hundred yards in the direction of Middletown, and then, by order, returned to camp. By this time the enemy had succeeded in driving the portion of our forces engaged to the west side of the turnpike, and bullets began to fall on our ground, and but a few moments had passed when we were again marched by the right flank toward Middletown. When just beyond Sixth Corps headquarters the brigade halted and faced to the right, bringing the rear rank in front, the One hundred and twenty-

second being in the front line, with the One hundred and tenth on its right and the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio on its left. Being ordered to take the hill near General Sheridan's headquarters, the line moved forward and my regiment crossed the creek and began to ascend the opposite slope. A part of the Nineteenth Corps passing to the rear in a mass struck the right of my regiment and the left of the One hundred and tenth at the white house near General Wright's headquarters, and the brigade became divided in two parts. The order for the advance was countermanded and I recrossed the creek, and, following the direction taken by the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, formed on the right of that regiment in line with the First Brigade behind the crest of the hill north of headquarters Third Division, Sixth Corps, but immediately advanced to the crest of the hill, driving back the enemy, who had followed us closely. He fell back in haste and disorder across the ravine and beyond the opposite hill, leaving several prisoners in our hands. Retaining for a time the position thus gained, and having no enemy on our front, we directed our fire with some effect upon a column of rebels then marching through our camp-ground in the direction of the extreme right. Meanwhile, another body of the enemy advanced on the left and appeared on a ridge to our left and rear. Observing the remainder of the Second Brigade in good line, several hundred yards to the right and a little to the rear of our then position, we faced about, and marching to the left oblique, passed through a heavy cross-fire, that occasioned many of the casualties hereinafter reported, and rejoined the brigade. The brigade then moved under orders and with steadiness to the rear and found a line formed along a lane and protected by hastily piled rails, and shortly before 9 a. m. took position on the left of this line in a wood.

About 9.30 a. m. the whole line was marched near a mile to the rear, then to the right (that is, toward the turnpike), we being faced to the rear, forming a connection with the Second Division, Sixth Corps, and then to the front again, taking position about 10 a. m. about one mile and a quarter north of Middletown. Here the Sixth Maryland was on my left and the Ninth New York Heavy [Artillery] on my right. No firing occurred on or from my line from about a quarter before 9 a. m. until the general advance in the afternoon. About 3.30 the line advanced, but the guide being to the left, before the extreme right was felt by the enemy he had detected our movement and we received a heavy fire of both musketry and shell from a force posted in a wood on our right. Under this fire a portion of the troops on the right belonging, I suppose, to the First Division were somewhat disordered, being most exposed to the cross-fire, and part of the Second Division, on our left, began to move rapidly to the rear. This caused first, hesitation; next, a retrograde movement of our line; but order was almost immediately restored and the advance resumed. The enemy endeavored to hold fast to a stone fence on our front about three-quarters of a mile north of Middletown, and succeeded in delaying us for from twenty to thirty minutes, but advantage being taken of a transverse fence and a sudden and very heavy fire opened on him from the front and partially from the flank he fled with precipitation, and notwithstanding several efforts to reform his lines under cover of the well-directed fire of a battery placed near Middletown he was carried steadily backward until night-fall found us on the bank of Cedar Creek with our foe fleeing in utter rout before our cavalry. Pursuant to orders, my regiment at once reoccupied its camp.

A leave of absence for Capt. Gilbert H. Bargar had arrived on the evening of the 18th and was given him on the morning of the 19th

without my imagining he would leave the field, but he almost immediately, without my observing it, left his company and proceeded to Winchester. Before his leave expired an order honorably discharging him from the service on tender of his resignation was received, and I am unable to notice his conduct of the 19th ultimo save in this manner. With this exception, my officers and much the greater part of my men, both volunteers and drafted, behaved with gallantry, and well deserve their share of the thanks given by the President and the country for the glorious victory of that day.

I regret that I must report the death on the field of First Lieut. Thomas Kilburn, a most faithful officer, and the dangerous wounding of Second Lieut. Edward R. Hilliard. Major Cornyn and Lieutenants Power and Blondin were struck, but continued on duty.

The casualties of the regiment, as corrected to date, are: Killed and died of wounds—officers, 1; men, 3; total 4. Wounded—officers, 4; men, 31; total, 35. Missing—men, 6. Aggregate, 45.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES M. GRANGER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. J. BRADSHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

Permit me to refer to two incidents, each of interest to my regiment. Private Leander McClurg, Company F, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was one of the first to cross the stone fence, where the enemy had attempted to check our advance, and captured a flag which a wounded rebel told him was the flag of the Forty-fourth (rebel) Virginia Regiment. McClurg continued to advance, bearing the color, but it was forced from him by an officer of our service whose name and regiment I have been unable to learn, the officer using threats and taking advantage of his rank. The colors of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Regiment were the first, except those of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, planted on the works thrown up by the Nineteenth Corps, and which had been captured by the enemy in the morning.

Again, your obedient servant,

MOSES M. GRANGER,
Lieut. Col. 122d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Regiment.

No. 69.

Reports of Capt. George W. Hoge, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, September 26, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with directions of this date from the headquarters of the brigade, I have respectfully to report the operations of my command at the late engagements at the Opequon and Fisher's Hill, as follows, to wit:

The regiment entered into the battle of the 19th instant forming the extreme left of the first line of battle of the brigade. It advanced with the line over the open fields, charging upon that part of the enemy's line in the ravine, a few rods east of ———'s house, driving it in much

confusion and taking many prisoners. The advance was continued to a point a few rods beyond the house (the left of the regiment passing just to the right of it), where the line halted; after which it continued in the line and participated in the final and victorious advance in the evening. Lieut. Col. A. W. Ebright, in the early part of the action soon after the rebel line was broken, fell, killed by a musket-ball piercing his breast while gallantly leading his regiment; also Capt. Thomas J. Hyatt, ever conspicuous for his valor on the field, and Lieut. Rufus Ricksecker, bravely leading his company in his first battle, were killed near where the colonel fell. The strength of the regiment engaged was 11 officers and about 270 enlisted men (30 of whom were skirmishers). The loss, 3 officers and 9 men killed, and 3 officers and 37 men wounded, and 2 men missing.

On the 21st instant, in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill, in the movement of the corps toward the right, under an order from the colonel commanding the brigade, I moved the regiment rapidly forward to aid our skirmishers to drive back those of the enemy who were strongly posted behind rail defenses. On advancing through a wood the right of the line was suddenly met by a galling fire from the front and right, when a portion of the men (many of them inexperienced soldiers) commenced firing, upon which the line halted. The right of the line, resting on open ground, being much exposed and suffering terribly without the ability to inflict much loss on the enemy, temporarily gave way, but was easily rallied a short distance to the rear, and soon after, other troops coming up and extending the line to the right, we again advanced and the enemy was driven from his position. The loss in this affair was 4 enlisted men killed and 17 wounded.

On the 22d instant the regiment formed the extreme left of the line of battle of the brigade in the advance of the division to the position it occupied near the enemy's works at the time his left was turned. Soon after the attack by General Crook's command was begun, that portion of the enemy in our front having commenced moving to the relief of that part of his forces engaged, to prevent the object I took forward a part of the regiment, by order of the colonel commanding the brigade, and made a feint of charging his works. This feint had the desired effect, for the rebels were soon seen hurriedly returning, some into their works, but more rushing panic-stricken to the rear. Soon after the regiment moved forward in the grand charge made by the division and did its part in winning the glorious victory of that day. The loss was 1 officer slightly wounded and 2 enlisted men killed and 8 wounded.

In these actions the officers and men behaved well, and the drafted men (some fifty of whom had joined the regiment as late as the 2d instant) vied with the old soldiers in deeds of valor, and deserve great credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves.

The command of the regiment devolved upon me on the death of Colonel Ebright.

Accompanying this report, as directed, I forward a nominal list* of the casualties occurring in the foregoing engagements. The loss of so many brave men is deeply to be regretted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. HOGE,

Captain, 126th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Corps.

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* Embodied in tables, pp. 113, 121.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
November 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions received from headquarters of the brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement of October 19 at this place:

At about daylight, the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps having been attacked by the enemy, the regiment, less two commissioned officers and 100 men then on picket duty, was ordered under arms at once, and after some maneuvering in changing and rechanging the line was ordered to advance. Under this order we crossed the creek near our present camp, and having advanced but a few yards beyond it, were ordered to fall back to the crest we had previously occupied. In this crossing and recrossing the stream, the regiment was thrown into considerable confusion, and order could not be restored until after passing the crest in our rear. Here the regiment engaged the advancing columns of the enemy, whose progress was sensibly checked at this point until the gradual falling back of our line to the point where a permanent stand was made by the corps. From this place the regiment moved with the brigade and division to the left and into the woods, resting about an hour, then moved in line of battle to the rear a short distance, then to the left, and again to the front. Having advanced in line a short distance, a line was established and strengthened by logs, rails, &c., behind which we lay until about 3.30 o'clock, when the line was ordered to advance upon the enemy. In this advance the regiment formed the extreme right of the brigade and was increased by the officers and about twenty men of the picket guard. After considerable resistance, the enemy suddenly and unaccountably gave way and retreated precipitately and in confusion over the ground they had gained by our temporary reverse, and were followed by our line in as quick time as possible to the works occupied by the Eighth Corps in the morning. It being now dark, we returned to the position we occupied at the commencement of the battle, and having collected the dead and wounded, friend and foe, in our vicinity, went quietly into camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. HOGE,
Captain, 126th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. J. BRADSHAW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th A. C.

Statement of casualties in the regiment in the engagement of October 19, 1864:

Killed—enlisted men, 4. Wounded—officers, 1; enlisted men, 14. Missing—enlisted men, 4. Aggregate, 23.

No. 70.

Reports of Lieut. John F. Young, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SEVENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
September 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders, dated headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, September 26, 1864, call-

ing for a report of the part taken by the Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late engagements at the Opequon and Fisher's Hill, I have the honor to submit the following:

The regiment broke camp about 2 a. m. September 19, 1864, near Berryville, Va., and taking up the line of march, left in front, in the column of the brigade, about an hour later, moved in the direction of Winchester, Va. After a steady march of about three hours it reached the Opequon Creek, which was crossed as rapidly as possible. A short delay ensued at this point, when the regiment again moved forward, and after marching about one mile and a half, formed line of battle on the right of the brigade in the first line, and threw out fifty men, in charge of Acting Lieutenant Clarke, as skirmishers. There were no troops at this time on the right of the regiment. Brisk skirmishing began as soon as the line was formed, and the skirmish line advanced about 500 yards, driving the enemy before it. About 10 a. m. the Nineteenth Army Corps came up and formed line of battle on the right some 300 or 400 yards in the rear. Nearly an hour elapsed before the skirmish line of that corps connected with the skirmishers in front of the regiment. Between 11 and 12 m. the line, guiding left, charged and drove the enemy about a mile, when it was discovered that the Nineteenth Army Corps no longer connected with the regiment on the right, but had separated from it, leaving an interval of about 500 yards, and that the enemy were taking advantage of the break in our line. The troops on the left of the Nineteenth Army Corps had already been flanked and were giving way in confusion. The regiment continued to advance, however, until the whole brigade began to fall back, when the order to march in retreat was given. I may mention that at the time the line began to fall back the regiment was within a few hundred yards of a battery of the enemy, which they were endeavoring to draw away by hand, a part of which, at least, would undoubtedly have been captured had it not been for the break in the line mentioned above. When the regiment attempted to fall back it was found impossible to do so in any other way than to the left, along the line, as the enemy had an enfilading fire on the line and were almost in its rear. The regiment fell back to the Winchester and Berryville turnpike, where it was rallied, and again advanced to within easy range of the enemy's line where it was halted over an hour. About 4 or 5 p. m. skirmishers were again thrown forward and another advance was made. With the exception of a brief halt on the edge of the plain near Winchester, the regiment advanced steadily with the line from the point last mentioned until it reached the heights at Winchester; it then rested for a short time, when it moved by the flank through the town of Winchester and bivouacked for the night about two miles south of that place. During this engagement the regiment lost 9 killed, 28 wounded, and 4 missing.

On the 20th instant the regiment again resumed the march in the column of the brigade and reached Strasburg the same day. About 1 p. m. on the 21st instant, the regiment again took up the line of march and moved toward the left of the enemy's lines at Fisher's Hill. Owing to the resistance made by the enemy it did not reach the point where it halted during the night until between 9 and 10 p. m. A portion of the night and of the morning following were consumed in erecting breast-works. On the morning of the 22d instant, about 11 o'clock, the regiment formed line of battle, with the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers on the right and the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left, and advanced to and occupied a hill within a few hundred yards of the enemy's line of works. It

remained at this point under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters until about 6 p. m. A charge was then made upon the enemy, who fled in great confusion from their works. In a fort on the line of the enemy's works, which the regiment was among the first to reach, was captured a cannon, and a little farther on some twelve or fifteen prisoners, including a colonel. The pursuit was continued with the greatest vigor until night, which closed the contest, found the colors of the regiment planted on the turnpike leading from Winchester to Staunton. The regiment lost but seven men wounded during this day's engagement.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. YOUNG,

First Lieut. and Adjt., Comdg. 67th Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

Lieut. JOHN A. GUMP,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SEVENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,

November 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following, in compliance with circular dated headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, November —, 1864, calling for a report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th day of October, 1864:

The regiment on that day was encamped on a ridge near Cedar Creek, Va., and connected with the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right and a regiment of the Nineteenth Army Corps on the left. About daylight a heavy discharge of musketry was heard in the direction of that part of the line held by the Eighth Army Corps—the left. The regiment was immediately placed under arms. Orders to that effect were received soon after, and were followed by orders to pack up, the firing in the meantime continuing, only much nearer than when first heard and farther to the rear on the left flank of our lines. A dense fog prevailed, which lasted from daylight until about 10 a. m., rendering it impossible to see farther than a couple of hundred yards. About 6 a. m. the regiment, in pursuance of orders, moved by the right flank, following the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers several hundred yards in the direction from which the firing proceeded, when it was ordered to right-about and return double quick to the ground originally occupied. This order had hardly been complied with when orders were again received to move in the same direction, as on the occasion first mentioned. After reaching a point several hundred yards in the rear of the house occupied by General Sheridan as his headquarters line of battle was formed, with the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right. It may be mentioned here that but little over one-half the regiment was present, a picket detail of 100 men, with the proper number of officers, having been taken from it the day before, which had not yet been relieved. At this time the enemy was advancing in our front and on the left flank. The line of battle just alluded to had scarcely been formed when the troops immediately in front fell back through our ranks in considerable confusion, closely followed by the enemy. The regiment, however, maintained its line, though not without losing some men, who were carried back with the crowd which kept pouring to the

rear, and shortly afterward, about 9 a. m., made an advance of about 200 yards beyond a ditch, from which it drove the enemy, capturing fourteen prisoners. It remained at this point about twenty minutes, when, finding itself unsupported either on the right or left, and that the enemy was rapidly turning the left flank of the army, it was obliged to fall back. From this time until the line was reformed on a road about a mile in the rear of where it was originally formed the regiment fell back slowly, rallying and firing as often as an attempt by any part of the line was made to do so. The ground over which it fought was undulating in its character and entirely free from timber. It was about 12 m. when the line was reformed as just mentioned. The regiment joined the ——— Ohio on the right and the Sixth Maryland Volunteers on the left. Following the Sixth Maryland, it moved by the left flank about half a mile in the direction of the Winchester turnpike, when it halted in a piece of woodland and threw up temporary breast-works. It remained at this point about half an hour, when the whole brigade moved about three-quarters of a mile to the rear and took up another position. But a few minutes elapsed until the brigade was again in motion, and, moving by the left flank, it proceeded to a run within 200 or 300 yards of the Winchester turnpike. Line was then formed and an advance made of about one mile. At this point, where the line halted, breast works of logs and rails were hastily constructed, after which the troops enjoyed a rest of about two hours. About 3 p. m. a general advance began. By this time a large portion of the picket detail mentioned above had succeeded, after much difficulty, in joining the regiment. In the advance which then ensued half a mile, perhaps, had been passed over when the line was met by a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy, who was posted behind a breast-work of rails on the edge of the woods through which we were advancing. The fire was returned with great spirit, and the line was still moving forward when some troops on the left of the brigade (belonging, I believe, to the Eighth Army Corps) gave way in confusion, which led to the belief that our line was flanked, and caused it to fall back to the breast-works from which we started. The line was immediately reformed and the advance renewed; the enemy was driven from the position which he held, and the line took up a position behind a stone fence a short distance beyond. Here a halt of about half an hour occurred, during which time a brisk fire was kept up, which, as was subsequently discovered, inflicted upon the enemy a severe loss. At the expiration of the time named the line again moved forward, charging and driving the enemy in confusion from every position he attempted to hold, until it reached the works which the Nineteenth Army Corps had been compelled to abandon in the morning. The regiment in this advance kept to the right of Middletown until it had passed that place about 300 yards, when it crossed over to left side of the turnpike. Before reaching the ground occupied by our troops in the morning it recrossed the pike, and as the cavalry had already taken up the pursuit of the flying enemy and night was at hand, it planted its colors on the breast-works last above named in advance of all others, and awaited orders. The loss of the regiment in this day's battle was 3 killed, 26 wounded, and 1 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. YOUNG,

First Lieut. and Adjt., Comdg. Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. J. T. RORER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 71.

Reports of Maj. Lewis A. May, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HEADQUARTERS 138TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
September 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders received, I have the honor to report the following operations of this command in the engagements at the Opequon and Fisher's Hill:

At 2 a. m. 19th instant we broke camp at Clifton and marched to the Winchester turnpike, thence toward the Opequon, which we crossed shortly after daylight, and formed in line of battle within two miles and a half of Winchester. This regiment constituted a portion of the first line of the brigade, and when the advance was ordered moved promptly forward, in connection with the Sixth Maryland and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania regiments, on our right and left. When the lines of the corps fell back after the first charge the order of battle was preserved as well as could be, although some confusion existed. The troops were rallied, and when the grand advance was made we moved forward under a terrible fire of artillery and musketry, driving the rebels before us, inflicting and suffering severe losses. We shared in the pursuit until darkness ensued, and bivouacked for the night in the outskirts of Winchester. During the engagement Colonel McClennan, commanding the regiment on foot, became exhausted from the effects of overexertion and a late sickness, and was compelled to relinquish the command to me, which I at once assumed. The behavior of both officers and men was highly creditable. Capts. J. S. Stuckey, James H. Walter, J. W. Feight, and Lieut. J. P. Iredell fell severely wounded in the engagement while in the gallant and prompt performance of their duties. Our loss was—killed, 3; wounded, 4 officers and 37* men; missing, 3.

On the 20th the command marched to near Strasburg, and on the 21st this division moved to the extreme right, where, after considerable skirmishing, a position was taken and fortified. On the 22d instant, about noon, we moved from our works to the right and advanced up a gully or ravine toward the rebel left, where we lay in front of a strong earth-work until about 5 p. m., when a charge was ordered and made simultaneously with a movement by the Eighth Corps, which turned the enemy's left flank and resulted in his utter rout, the capture of artillery, prisoners, ammunition, small-arms, &c., and another glorious victory for Sheridan's army, with but trifling loss. Our regiment bore an honorable part in this battle. Its colors reached the rebel works third in order, and about seventy-five prisoners were taken and accredited to it; many others, however, were passed by and fell into the hands of other troops, as the men were more anxious to follow up the pursuit of the flying enemy than to tarry with captures.

I can recommend the officers and men of the entire regiment engaged for general good conduct, but would not attempt to single out individual cases of bravery, for all participated with good will and determination.

Our losses at Fisher's Hill were 1 killed and 3 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS A. MAY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. A. GUMP,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

*But see revised table, p. 113.

HEADQUARTERS 138TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
November 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following operations of my command on the 19th day of October, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.:

While the troops were sleeping that memorable morning, and just before daylight, the enemy attacked the extreme left of our lines and became heavily engaged with Crook's command on the front and flank. The sound of cannon and musketry soon brought all hands to their posts, and in obedience to orders immediately afterward received from brigade headquarters the men were formed into line and arms stacked, in readiness for any emergency; shortly after tents were struck and everything packed up by orders from the same authority. The regiment, after marching and countermarching with the division, finally got a position, with the Ninth New York Artillery on the right and the One hundred and eighty-fourth New York Infantry on the left. The stragglers and scattered remnants of Crook's and some of Emory's commands now came rushing through our lines, and the rebels became numerous in our front. The engagement with our lines opened sharply and an advance was made for a short distance, but the withdrawal of other portions of the line made it necessary for us to do likewise. About 9 o'clock the whole line retired a distance of some three-quarters of a mile, when a respectable line was established behind a stone wall. We remained there about an hour when the entire line fell back about a mile, just beyond Middletown. An advance was made a short distance and a new and tolerably strong line formed in a woods to the northwest of the town. Rail and other temporary works were thrown up by the troops, and this regiment, with the One hundred and tenth Ohio, was placed upon the picket-line, commanded by Lieut. Col. O. H. Binkley. The firing on the skirmish line was kept up briskly, with a few casualties as a consequence in my regiment. About 3 p. m. our lines advanced and after the skirmish line had been passed both regiments were ordered to join the advancing column, which they did as speedily as possible. Our lines suffered a temporary check and we remained in one position about half an hour, when another general advance was made and the rebels were driven in confusion from our front. The pursuit was kept up until our old camping-grounds were reached, and afterward by the cavalry with glorious results.

My regiment sustained the following casualties in the day's engagement: Commissioned officers wounded, 4; enlisted men killed, 2; enlisted men wounded, 36; total, 42.

First Lieut. J. A. Gump, acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of the brigade commander, and Lieut. Samuel W. Cloward, Company C, were seriously wounded and have since died from their injuries. Both these officers are much lamented and their memory will be respected by the entire regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS A. MAY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. T. RORER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 72.

Report of Col. Charles H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations September 19–22.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
September 27, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagements at the Opequon and at Fisher's Hill:

As soon as the lines were established, First New York Independent Battery, First Lieut. W. H. Johnson commanding, was placed in position on the right of the pike, near the right of the corps line, and Fifth Maine, Capt. G. T. Stevens, on the left of First New York Battery; M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Capt. James McKnight, and C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, First Lieut. J. H. Lamb commanding, were sent across the ravine and placed in position—M, Fifth United States, on extreme left of corps line, and C, First Rhode Island, in corn-field, a short distance to the right of M, Fifth United States. In this position, on the first advance of the lines, these four batteries opened fire on the enemy's batteries and infantry. As the lines were advanced these batteries were ordered forward, the two on the left directly to the front, while First New York Independent and Fifth Maine went on the right of the pike some 600 yards to the front and took position, the First New York to fire directly to the front and the Fifth Maine to fire to the right, to silence a battery of the enemy in front of the Nineteenth Army Corps. In this position the batteries on the right met the charge of the enemy. When the Nineteenth Army Corps was repulsed and the enemy had passed the right flank of the First New York I ordered its withdrawal to the ridge, about 100 yards in rear and on the left of the Fifth Maine. To the front and right of this position the enemy was checked, the Fifth Maine enfilading his line with canister, and finally was driven to the cover of the woods. A, Massachusetts Artillery, Capt. W. H. McCartney, and G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Capt. G. W. Adams, were then placed in position on left of pike opposite First New York and Fifth Maine. From this position of the batteries the enemy's infantry received a heavy fire from the 12-pounder batteries, while the rifled guns were turned on his batteries in the direction of Winchester. At the time the line was advanced, at 4 p. m., Fifth Maine, First New York, A, Massachusetts, and G, First Rhode Island, were moved up the pike. A, Massachusetts, was placed in position on left of pike and engaged a battery of the enemy at 800 yards, and with G, First Rhode Island, drove it from the position, which enabled it to enfilade the lines of the Second Division. In this the enemy's battery lost two limbers broken, eight horses killed, and several men. At this time First New York was put in battery on right of G, First Rhode Island, and all opened on the enemy's infantry and then on his battery as soon as it developed its second position. The Fifth Maine was then moved up the pike with the infantry to the left of brick house between First and Third Brigades, Second Division, and opened, firing at the enemy's lines in front of and to the right of Winchester. As the lines advanced A, Massachusetts, took position on left of the brick house, left of the pike, on ground just left by the enemy, and there opened fire to the left of Winchester; G, First Rhode Island, was sent to the line of First Division on right of pike. The enemy still falling rapidly behind Winchester, the remaining batteries were brought up. A, Massachusetts Artillery, G and C, First Rhode Island Artillery, were again advanced

and opening on the enemy's battery on the crest beyond Winchester, on the Strasburg pike, drove it from its position; the rest of the batteries were held in reserve. This was the last position of the batteries, and near it the brigade went into camp for the night.

I cannot speak in two high terms of the conduct of the officers and men of the command. Particular mention should be made of Capt. G. T. Stevens, commanding Fifth Maine Battery, and of First Lieut. W. H. Johnson, commanding First New York Independent Battery, for the gallant manner in which they handled their batteries when charged on by the enemy, at which time Lieutenant Johnson was severely wounded. Capt. W. H. McCartney, commanding A, Massachusetts Artillery, worked his battery, as usual, magnificently.

I have the honor to submit the following as the statement of loss in wounded and killed, expenditure of ammunition, and loss in horses and material: Wounded, First Lieut. W. H. Johnson, commanding First New York Independent, and 16 enlisted men; expenditure, 2,508 rounds of ammunition of all kinds; wheel, broken by shot, 1 (Fifth Maine); sponge staves, 2; axle, 1 (C, First Rhode Island).

In the engagement at Fisher's Hill, on the 21st, A, Massachusetts Artillery, Capt. W. H. McCartney, was placed in position in front of First Division to operate on the enemy's line, and expended fifty-five rounds of ammunition.

On the 22d, early in the morning, G, First Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. G. W. Adams, was placed on the line near the right of Second Division, and opened on the enemy and covered the advance of the Third Division. When the Third Division moved out, the First New York and Fifth Maine occupied their works. At 1 p. m., from the left of First Division line, A, Massachusetts Artillery, engaged a battery of the enemy with good effect. Later in the afternoon A, Massachusetts Artillery, from an advanced position, again engaged the enemy's batteries in front of First Division; and when the lines advanced, G, First Rhode Island, C, First Rhode Island, and First New York were advanced to the front of the works, and shelled the enemy in their works, and engaged the enemy in front and to the left. At 4 p. m. a section of C, First Rhode Island, was sent to the center of the line, and opened fire from that position.

I have the honor to submit the following statement of losses and expenditures 21st and 22d instant: Wounded, 1 enlisted man; expenditure, 761 rounds of ammunition.

Recapitulation: Wounded—First Lieut. W. H. Johnson, First New York Independent Battery (19th); enlisted men, 16 on 19th, 1 on 22d; total, 17. Horses killed, 8; wheel, broken by shot, 1; sponge staves, 2; axle, 1; ammunition of all kinds, 3,269 rounds.

To the following-named officers of my staff I am expressly indebted for valuable assistance, and would respectfully recommend them to the major-general commanding for promotion for gallant and meritorious conduct in both engagements: First Lieut. E. N. Whittier, acting assistant adjutant-general, Fifth Maine Battery; First Lieut. J. K. Bucklyn, acting aide-de-camp, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of the several battery commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 73.

Report of Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens, Fifth Maine Battery, of operations September 19 and 22.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BATTERY MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

Report of the part performed by the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers at the battle of Winchester, September 19, and the battle of Strasburg, September 22, 1864:

On the 19th the battery was first ordered into position near the right of the First Division, Sixth Corps, one section being placed on the right, the other on the left of the Berryville and Winchester pike. When our lines advanced the battery opened with solid shot, expending twelve or fifteen rounds. The battery was then moved to the front some 400 yards, and went into position on the right of the pike. At this point the battery was the most hotly-engaged for the day, playing mostly upon the enemy's infantry in front of the left of the Nineteenth Corps. The next, or third position, was some 300 yards in front of the last mentioned. From this position the battery was moved by direction of Col. C. H. Tompkins up the pike toward Winchester, some 1,000 or 1,200 yards, and went into position on the right of the pike near a brick house. The next position where the battery was engaged was on the plain, within 1,200 or 1,400 yards of Winchester. More ammunition was expended in the second position than all the rest combined. The losses and expenditures were as follows: Wounded, men, 6. Ammunition—shot, 283; shell, 66; case, 220; canister, 39; total, 608. Material—wheel, 1; handspike, 1; worm and staff, 1.

At Strasburg, September 22, the battery was in position, but not engaged, there being no position near where the light 12-pounder gun could be effectually used. On the evening of the 22d the battery took from the battle-field 3 guns of the enemy, 2 limbers, 4 horses, 4 sets of harness, together with 30 rounds of ammunition.

Most respectfully submitted.

G. T. STEVENS,
Captain, Commanding Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 74.

Report of Capt. William H. McCartney, First Massachusetts Battery, of operations September 19–22.

CAMP BATTERY A, MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY,
Near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this battery during the late movement from camp near Berryville to this place:

On the morning of the 19th of September this battery moved to a position about three miles from Winchester, near the Opequon Creek, in support of the First Division of this corps, where it was engaged for a short time. During the day the battery changed position four

times, following up the infantry line as it advanced, being engaged considerably in each position, the last position being on the left and south of Winchester. Nothing of particular note occurred during the day's engagement, except at the time of the advance, at about 4 p. m., of the Second Division of this corps. As that division advanced a smooth-bore battery of the enemy opened an enfilading fire on the left flank of the division, doing considerable damage. This battery then took a position on the left of the turnpike leading into Winchester, at about 800 yards from the enemy's battery. This battery had been engaged in this last-mentioned position but a few minutes, and had expended about seventy-five rounds of solid shot, when the enemy withdrew his battery to a crest farther to his rear. The next morning it was ascertained that the enemy's battery lost, in the position where this battery engaged it, two limbers "smashed up," eight horses, and several men. This battery suffered no loss of men during the engagement of the 19th instant, and but two horses, and expended 262 rounds of ammunition, as follows: solid shot, 102; shell, 10; case-shot, 150.

On the 20th instant the battery marched to Strasburg, and was not engaged during that day. On the 21st instant this battery was put in position on the right of this corps; operated principally on the enemy's skirmish line, expending 57 rounds of ammunition, as follows: solid shot, 25; case-shot, 32; and suffered no loss of men or horses.

On the 22d this battery was in position twice; the first time at about 1 o'clock, when it took a position on the left of the First Division of this corps, and was engaged with a battery of the enemy; it was supposed with success, as the enemy's battery ceased firing while this battery was operating on it. In the afternoon, at the time of the general advance of our lines, this battery took a position in rear of Second Division of this corps, on a crest, from which was obtained an enfilading fire on a rifle-pit and battery of the enemy. I am informed that this battery did good service in this last-mentioned position. The battery lost during the engagement of the 22d instant—one sergeant, T. F. Longley, wounded in the forehead by a fragment of case-shot; no horses; and expended 188 rounds of ammunition, as follows: solid shot, 82; case-shot, 85; shell, 21; and have not been engaged since.

I am, sir, with respect,

W. H. McCARTNEY,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.; Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 75.

Reports of Lieut. Orsamus R. Van Etten, First New York Battery, of operations September 19–October 19.

CAMP FIRST NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY,
October 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the First New York Independent Battery left camp September 19 at 2 a. m., under command of Lieut. W. H. Johnson; marched toward Winchester at 7 a. m.; halted in a ravine for an hour; was then ordered into position about one mile from the enemy. We were shelled pretty sharply for about an hour, and we shelled the enemy in return as well as we could. About 9 a. m. the

infantry advanced, and we advanced with them some 1,200 yards; came into position within close range of the enemy under a sharp fire. While coming into position Lieutenant Johnson was shot through the leg, and I took command of the battery. I held the battery in this position as long as the infantry held their line in my front, and when they fell back I fell back with them, drawing the pieces by hand until the rise of ground was some protection to us, then limbered up. Moved to the rear some 200 yards, and took position on the rise of ground just in rear of the infantry line, my horses being sheltered somewhat by this rise of ground. There I did as much destruction to the advancing enemy as I could with the pieces, one having been disabled by the breaking of an axle from the recoil of the gun, and had been sent to the rear. The successful charge being made, we enjoyed an hour's rest; was then ordered to be ready to follow up another attack that was soon to be made. As the troops advanced we moved forward to the same position we had fallen back from. Did not fire any from this point, as I was afraid of firing on our own men. Was soon ordered to move up the pike toward Winchester about 1,200 yards; came in position under a heavy fire; I replied as well as I could; was ordered to continue firing at this point until the enemy ceased firing; then moved on toward Winchester. We halted one mile from town, and about dark were ordered into park for the night, half a mile from town, having had 6 men wounded, 2 horses killed and 2 wounded, and expended 585 rounds of fixed ammunition—195 percussion, 260 case, 120 time.

September 20, moved at 5 a. m. toward Strasburg, fifteen miles, and camped. September 21, ordered to be harnessed at 5 a. m.; unharnessed at 7 a. m. September 22, ordered to be harnessed at daylight; moved at 6 a. m. two miles; halted two hours; then moved on a little farther and went into position; fired five shots from this point, then moved still nearer the enemy and opened fire. After holding this position a short time I moved out and took position on the right of all the Sixth Corps batteries. From this point I fired by sections; did not receive much shelling in return. Night closed the scene, having expended 105 rounds fixed ammunition—46 percussion, 41 case, 18 time. No men or horses killed or wounded. I waited one hour for orders, then moved all night toward Woodstock. At 4 a. m. halted one hour, then moved through Woodstock and halted for breakfast; fed and drew rations, after which we moved on some four miles and parked for the night. September 24, orders to move at 6. Moved through Mount Jackson and halted until 1 p. m., when I was ordered to follow the skirmish line in advance. I pushed on as fast as possible until near New Market, when I turned to the right to take a position 250 yards from the pike, firing a few rounds at the retreating enemy. I was then ordered to report to Captain Taft, of the Nineteenth Corps, with one section, and we followed on after the enemy from one rise of ground to another, coming in position four times and firing a few shot each time. The other section moved along the pike until the last position, then joined the section engaged and came in position with it. Night brought an end to our advance, having followed the enemy some eight miles. I then rejoined the Sixth Corps and camped for the night, having expended 180 rounds fixed ammunition—60 percussion, 68 case, and 52 time—and losing 2 horses. September 25, got orders at 6 a. m. to move at once; moved to near Harrisonburg and camped. September 26 and 27, no move. September 28, orders to move at 5 a. m.; move to Mount Crawford, some ten miles, and camp. September 30, orders at 12 m. to be ready to move; move back to Harrisonburg and take our old camp.

October 1, no movement. October 2, orders at 3 p. m. to harness; at 8 p. m. to unharness; received 315 rounds fixed ammunition. October 4 and 5, no orders. October 6, ordered to move at 5.30 a. m.; moved beyond New Market and camped for the night. October 7, order to move at 7 a. m.; moved to Woodstock and camped. October 8, orders to move at 7.30 a. m.; move to Strasburg and camp. October 9, ordered to be harnessed at daylight; move through Strasburg at 12 m. and camp. October 10, get orders at 7 a. m. to move at once; report to General Wheaton, First Division; move through Middletown, and bear to the right, and camp near Front Royal for the night. October 11, at 12 m. get orders to report to General Bidwell; cross the river and camp near the town; broke a trail plate while crossing. October 12, do not move; have the trail mended. October 13, got orders during the night to move at 4 a. m.; join the corps at 6 a. m.; then move toward Winchester some five miles; then bear to the right, pass through Millwood about one mile, when we were ordered to turn around and camp near Millwood. October 14, got orders at 2 a. m. to move at once; march to Newtown and breakfast and feed, thence through Middletown and camped. Since then we have been in the same camp, having harnessed two mornings at daylight.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

O. R. VAN ETTEN,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. First New York Independent Battery.

[Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.]

CAMP FIRST NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY,
October 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was awakened the morning of the 19th of October, 1864, by musketry; was soon ordered to harness; waited for orders; soon sent my forge, battery wagons, and baggage wagons to the rear; sent the caissons back as soon as I thought best. About five minutes after was ordered in position about 200 yards from camp; had scarcely got in position before I was ordered back to the next rise of ground, as the infantry were falling back. Just got limbered when the infantry rallied and I unlimbered and commenced firing as rapidly as possible. I held this position until the infantry fell back, then fell back with them, having one piece disabled with a broken axle; another in such a condition as to have to be drawn by hand, pole being broken from fall of horses. My loss at this point was 1 officer and 6 men killed, 16 wounded, and 10 horses killed. I moved to the rear about one mile, and got one section in fighting order as soon as I could and sent it back to the front. Before I reached a position was ordered back to get the battery together. Not knowing where my caissons had gone, I left the pieces in charge of Lieutenant Hiser and went to find them. After riding some time found them nearer the front than I expected. I took horses enough to move the pieces, and about the time I reached the pieces I was ordered to get the battery near the pike all together in park. I soon got the pieces ready for action and moved along the pike to within one mile of Middletown, and waited for orders about two hours. Was then ordered forward and to the right; went in position 1,400 yards from Middletown. I fired from this point until our men advanced, then was ordered forward; moved to the top

of the crest from Cedar Creek; was then ordered back to the camp we had left in the morning, having expended 55 time-shell, 45 case-shot, 39 percussion-shell, 15 combination; 1 officer and 5 men killed and 17 wounded; 12 horses killed and 6 disabled.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

O. R. VAN ETTEN,

First Lieutenant, Comdg. First New York Independent Battery.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 76.

Report of Lieut. Jacob H. Lamb, Battery C, First Rhode Light Artillery, of operations September 19 and 22.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, 1ST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTILLERY,
September 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command in the recent engagements at the Opequon and Fisher's Hill.

September 19, went into position at 10.30 a. m., and commenced firing at the enemy's batteries at 1,200 yards distance, the enemy being driven from position. We followed them up and went into position three separate times, and firing each time. We ceased firing at 4 p. m. The casualties are as follows: Wounded—Sergt. Thomas Buckley, slightly in the breast; Corpl. N. W. Lawton, severely in both legs; Private Adilard Sodoin, severely in arm; Private George Barley, slightly in hand. Three horses killed; 1 axle-tree broken; 1 sponge stave destroyed. Fired 378 rounds.

September 22, at Fisher's Hill, went into position at 2.30 p. m., and commenced firing on the enemy's batteries, which were shelling our advancing infantry. At 4 p. m. the right section, under command of Lieutenant Rich, was withdrawn and sent to the center of the line, under command of General Getty, commanding Second Division, Sixth Corps. Fired during the day 196 rounds of ammunition, and lost one tube pouch. No casualties to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LAMB,

First Lieut., First Rhode Island Light Arty., Comdg. Battery C.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Report of Capt. George W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of operations September 19–24.

CAMP OF BATTERY G, FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTY.,
September 26, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that at the battles of the Opequon and Fisher's Hill my battery was engaged; also during the forward movement of the 24th instant I engaged the enemy. I have the honor to report, ammunition expended, 680 rounds; loss in horses, 1.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. ADAMS,

Capt., First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Comdg. Company G.

First Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,

Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 78.

Reports of Capt. James McKnight, Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations September 19 and October 19.

CAMP OF BATTERY M, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with orders just received I have the honor to state that at 9 a. m. of Monday, September 19, 1864, Battery M, Fifth Artillery, was ordered into position on the left of the line. Opened fire at 10 o'clock, which was continued until 4 p. m. Number of rounds of ammunition expended, 341. In the subsequent engagements of the week the battery took no part.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCKNIGHT,
Captain, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery M.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

CAMP OF BATTERY M, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
October 26, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with orders, dated headquarters Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps, October 22, 1864, I have the honor to report that the battery under my command went into position on the morning of the 19th instant fifty yards to the right and front of the battery camp. The fire of the battery was delayed fully ten minutes by the train of wagons passing to its front. This obstruction removed, it opened with spherical case at a range of 600 yards. Second Lieut. Frederick Robinson, in charge of left section, was wounded after the third discharge of his guns and left for the rear. The guidon bearer was also wounded at this time. The heavy fire to which the battery was subjected made it necessary to retire to another position. All the guns were successfully drawn off with the exception of one, which was abandoned owing to the wounding of the sergeant, gunner, two cannoneers, and killing of lead driver and four horses. This gun was shortly after recaptured and drawn off by the infantry. The right and center sections were again placed in position, a short distance to the rear of the original line, under a heavy fire from the front and left flank. This line was untenable; the rapid wounding of men and horses required its abandonment. Second Lieut. Henry M. Baldwin was ordered to take charge of two guns, and Sergt. D. B. Yoder a third, each having but two horses left to the limbers for removal to the rear. Two of the three guns were successfully withdrawn; the third, owing to both of the horses being wounded, fell into the hands of the enemy. Second Lieut. H. M. Baldwin, the guidon bearer, and guidon were captured at the same time. Lieutenant Baldwin was wounded after his surrender of self and gun. The right gun of right section, under charge of Corpl. W. H. H. Kennedy, at same time acting as gunner, and right gun of center section, under charge of Sergt. Henry Beckhardt, with Corpl. Charles A. Knorr as gunner, were brought into action for the third time, using canister with good effect. These two guns were the last to leave the field.

I would respectfully call the attention of the colonel commanding Artillery Brigade to the brave and gallant conduct of Second Lieut. H.

M. Baldwin throughout the entire engagement; also to the cool bravery of Sergeant Beckhardt, Corpls. William H. H. Kennedy, Charles A. Knorr, in fighting their guns to the last moment up to threaten of capture; and to Sergt. Daniel B. Yoder in successfully saving his gun from capture.

The return of casualties.* material, and ammunition expended, also how lost, accompanies this report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCKNIGHT,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery M.

Lieut. E. N. WHITTIER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 79.

Reports of Brt. Maj. Gen. William H. Emory, U. S. Army, commanding Detachment Nineteenth Army Corps, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Harrisonburg, Va., October 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement of the 19th of September, at Winchester, Va.:

In pursuance of orders the Nineteenth Army Corps marched from its camp, near Berryville, Va., at precisely 2 a. m. of the 19th of September, with orders to report to Major-General Wright at the Opequon. When near the Opequon my corps, then in advance of the Sixth Corps, was halted by the general commanding the column, and I was directed to remain where I was until the Sixth Corps had passed with its trains. I then rode forward with my staff and reported in person to General Wright at Spout Spring, where I found a brisk cannonade going on. I sent back my aide-de-camp, Captain Wilkinson, with orders to General Grover, who was leading the head of my column, to hurry forward regardless of the order of march, and, so far as the trains were concerned, to pass them. Accordingly, the head of my column closed on the rear of the Sixth Corps infantry, and got to the field of battle a little in advance of the rear of the Sixth Corps, which it had been ordered to follow; but the defile was long and narrow and the troops did not join me on the field until nearly 11 a. m. My line having been reported formed I was ordered to advance, and did so at 11.45 a. m. My line was formed in the following manner: The First Brigade, Brigadier-General Birge, and Third Brigade, Colonel Sharpe, of the Second Division, General Grover commanding, formed the first line; the Second and Fourth Brigades of the same division, the second line; the First Division, Brigadier-General Dwight commanding (only two brigades being present), was formed, partly as a reserve and partly to protect my flank on the right, in columns of regiments in echelon. A dense wood was in front of me and on my right. When I received the order to advance we passed through the wood, which was impracticable for artillery, and at the moment of clearing it received a brisk fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry. The pace of Birge's brigade was quickened at once to cross the open space to the woods opposite. This was done in the most gallant manner. He was ordered to halt and

* Embodied in table, p. 132.

form line of battle on the edge of the woods, but he could not restrain his men, and passing through the wood occupied by the enemy drove him from behind a ledge of rocks, which was equal to a natural fortification, killing, I believe, at this time, many of the enemy, and among them one of his most conspicuous generals, while in the act of posting a battery. Sharpe's brigade, on Birge's left, at this moment was equally successful, and the center of the enemy's line was broken. At this moment, the troops on our left having fallen back, and at the same time a battery having opened on our right, taking Birge and Sharpe in reverse, I was compelled to leave, deployed to the right, the First Division, which I had held in reserve, and with which I had intended to follow up this attack to prevent a flank movement and to endeavor to capture the battery that had opened on my right. Sharpe, and every regimental commander but one in his brigade, having been shot down, and Birge's brigade being outnumbered and outflanked, the last-named brigade was necessarily forced to retire, which it did in some confusion to their original position, then occupied on the right by the First Division, and subsequently on the left by Colonel Molineux, Second Brigade, Second Division. Sharpe's brigade, now commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Neafie, after falling back a short distance, handsomely rallied and gallantly recharged the enemy, retaining from that time its position, and joining in the final advance of the whole line. The enemy, quick to perceive their advantage, rallied in considerable force and charged my left flank, where there was an open space of nearly a quarter of a mile between my own and the Sixth Army Corps; at the same time my right was charged by a heavy column. A slim strip of wood projected from the center of my line for 200 or 300 yards into the open field. Here, with the assistance of the brave and gallant Colonel Day, I rallied the One hundred and thirty-first New York. The enemy, intent upon charging a section of Bradbury's (First Maine) battery, were allowed to pass until we could nearly see their backs, when the One hundred and thirty-first New York, assisted by the stragglers that had been collected from other regiments, poured a fire into the enemy which made him oblique to the right and falter. At this moment other regiments rallied and rushed into the open field upon the enemy, who were driven pell-mell back to their own woods. The First Brigade, First Division, repelled handsomely the attack on my right. I now felt sure that they would make no more impression upon my center, opposite which the enemy's troops were massed, for I had ordered the open space there of nearly 500 yards to be filled with a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, and my attention was devoted to the right, where the enemy made two successive charges on the One hundred and fourteenth, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and fifty-third, and One hundred and sixtieth New York Regiments, of the First Division, but were gallantly repulsed. After the Second Division was rallied and brought into line, although the enemy had a battery enfilading us from the right and two or three direct fires, my whole line stood firm, and the enemy were repulsed at every point. I now for the first time felt in position to extend my right flank and charge the battery, which, with ordinary enterprise, should have been silenced by the skirmishers on the right, but I was notified before this that the Army of West Virginia was moving up on my right flank. About 3 p. m. a division of that corps came up on my right. Not being able to see the corps commander, I requested Colonel Thoburn, commanding division, to take the place of the One hundred and fourteenth, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and fifty-third, and One hundred and sixtieth New York

Regiments, of the First Division, then under command of Colonel Davis, One hundred and fifty-third New York, which request he complied with. The regiments named I then moved by the left flank to re-enforce the open space in my center, preparatory to a second advance. The moment that the battery on my right ceased to enfilade my line, I was aware that General Crook was attacking, and I ordered the Second Brigade of the First Division, with the regiments of the First Brigade, First Division, above mentioned, to move forward and attack, and it proved, as I supposed, coincident with our attack on the right. Nothing could have been more opportune than the attack of General Crook's force, as it was just at the moment that the enemy had been repulsed from his assaults on my line. Subsequently the general commanding directed me to move forward my whole line. The enemy broke and fled and this may be considered, as far as the Nineteenth Army Corps is concerned, the end of the battle, except the service of the artillery mentioned hereafter. I was ordered to transfer the whole of my force to the left of the Sixth Corps and report to General Wright to move forward in pursuit. This was late in the evening, and at dark we went, by order, into bivouac, on the left of the Sixth Corps, for the night.

I think it due to Birge's and Sharpe's brigades, which made such a spirited attack in the early part of the day, to say that my orders were to keep closed on the right of the Sixth Corps, but it was evident on nearing the enemy that their line of battle was oblique to ours and completely enveloped my right wing, also causing an interval between my left and the troops on my left. Hence I was obliged, at the moment of apparent success, to use the whole of my First Division, which was intended as a reserve to follow up any advantage I might gain, to confront and hold in check the enemy's left wing and to cover the interval in my center.

I send you herewith the reports of Brigadier-General Grover and those of the brigade commanders under him; also those of Brigadier-General Dwight, commanding First Division, and the brigade commanders under him. From these you will see more in detail the operations of the day and the gallant manner in which the enemy was attacked and repulsed by the officers and men of the Nineteenth Army Corps, which, from its position, was brought in contact with the enemy's line in advance of the co-operating troops. These subordinate reports may also supply you with a more just list of those who have distinguished themselves than that which I sent under orders of September 26, 1864.

I have already forwarded my list of casualties for that day—1,940 killed and wounded.* I also lost in the first charge one officer and some men taken prisoners. I have no means of knowing the number of the enemy we disabled or the number of prisoners taken, as our march was continuous until we got beyond the battle-field, but the general commanding the army, who was himself in the advance, noticed the number of the enemy's slain that were in front of my line.

During the engagement we turned over many prisoners, amongst others three colonels—Col. R. T. Bennett, Fourteenth North Carolina; Col. I. T. [Thomas W.] Hooper, Twenty-first Georgia, and Lieut. Col. G. M. Edgar, Twenty-sixth Virginia [Battalion]—who were taken in the first charge by Sharpe's brigade.

The nature of the ground prevented as free use of artillery as I could have wished. A section of Bradbury's (First Maine) battery and a section of Lieutenant Chase's battery (D, First Rhode Island Artillery)

* But see revised table, p. 114.

did most excellent service. Later in the day, about the time I received the order to move to the left, we were exposed to a severe fire of artillery from a battery of the enemy near Winchester, and I placed Captain Bradbury's whole battery in position, and soon silenced it. Chase's section bravely fought its guns after the horses were killed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

When this report was written General Dwight's report had not been received. When received it was found to contain errors and aspersions against other troops and officers, which require explanation.*

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Harrisonburg, Va., October —, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Strasburg, on the 22d instant [ultimo]:

On the 21st my corps occupied the left of the road, and I was directed to hold the road leading to Front Royal, and ascertain the force of the enemy that was across the Shenandoah River. A battery of artillery was placed in position and shelled the enemy's position across the river, and the Ninth Connecticut, Colonel Cahill commanding, was pushed across a ford below and directed to feel the enemy's position. It resulted in ascertaining that a brigade of the enemy's cavalry occupied the opposite bank of the river. One regiment and a battery were also detached to the eminence overlooking Strasburg and the road to Front Royal, to prevent any re-enforcements to the enemy from that quarter. The night of the 21st I received orders to move my corps at the break of day to occupy the position occupied the night before by the Sixth Corps, and to keep closed on the Sixth Corps, which was to move to the right. I ordered the First Division to move to the right and front of its then position, covering the ground and occupying the position occupied by Major-General Wright's front line on the evening of the 21st; but on reaching the position early in the morning I found my First Division commander absent, and had not obeyed my orders, and that the enemy's sharpshooters fired upon me as I rode upon the ground. A portion of my Second Division being then near at hand and ready to march I brought it rapidly up and occupied the vacant space. It was then too late to charge, and I placed the First Division, which had followed the Sixth Corps by a circuitous route to the rear, on the left of the Sixth Corps, two brigades of the Second Division on the left of that, and the remaining two brigades in reserve. My pickets and the Ninth Connecticut were kept in a very extended line to watch the Front Royal pike, and to prevent the brigade of the enemy's cavalry from crossing the river on our left where it was fordable nearly everywhere. My line was much attenuated, in order to enable me to comply with the two conditions—to connect with the Sixth Corps on the right and guard against the enemy's turning our left—and I strengthened it by temporary barricades.

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* See Dwight's report, p. 287, *et seq.*

About 11.30 I received an intimation from the general commanding to press the enemy, to mask an attack on their left. The enemy had a line of rifle-pits, extending from the river to our right and about 400 yards in front of us, strongly barricaded and strongly manned. Under the fire of a battery of artillery I moved two pieces of artillery forward and to the left unseen by the enemy, and ordered them to enfilade the rifle-pits and shell them vigorously for twenty minutes, at the end of which time, which was 12.15 p. m., the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York, supported by the One hundred and seventy-sixth New York, of the Second Division, and the One hundred and sixteenth New York and a part of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, of the First Division, deployed out of sight of the enemy as skirmishers, and were ordered to rush upon the rifle-pits and seize them. The shelling of the artillery was perfect and the charge of the infantry made in fine style, and the pits were carried, with but little loss. Immediately two other regiments were thrown forward, with spade and pick, to reverse the enemy's lines. One or two attempts were made by the enemy to drive them away, but they were repulsed by the brave regiments just noted, and in a short time we had a continuous line of rifle-pits within 500 yards of the enemy's lines (on the left), which defied his artillery. Between this line and the enemy's line on my front it was impassable, except by the narrow pike, which was commanded by the enemy's artillery and rifle-pits. I heard nothing from the right until near 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the cannonade there announced to me that the attack was commenced, and at the same time I received an order from the general commanding to press the enemy all I could. I was at that time myself near the first line. I ordered them forward and immediately ordered up in person my second line, which I had ordered to remain where it was until they received orders from me. The Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Macauley, Eleventh Indiana, followed by Molineux's brigade, pressed forward as well as the nature of the ground would permit. The skirmishers of the Third Brigade managed to get into the work, however, nearly at the same time with the troops moving on the level ground on our right, and the company of the One hundred and seventy-sixth New York, under Captain Entwistle, captured four pieces of artillery. The mass of my column were compelled to move to the left and take to the pike, owing to the impassable nature of the ground. Without halting a moment, the whole force was immediately ordered in pursuit, the Nineteenth Corps leading, and Brigadier-General Grover, commanding Second Division, leading the head of the column of the Nineteenth Corps. Night had now come on and it was intensely dark. After marching about five miles we reached a creek, commanded on the opposite side by a high bank and a dense woods, where the enemy opened on us with artillery and infantry. This necessarily produced some confusion, and some of the troops in the rear fired upon our skirmishers; but two lines were immediately formed across the road, one by General Grover, who I had intrusted with the advance, and one by myself, and skirmishers were formed on the right and left of the column as well as the rugged nature of the ground would permit. The advance was then resumed with a loss of but twenty men, and we reached Woodstock about 3 a. m., where the column was halted, and the cavalry took up the pursuit.

A considerable number of prisoners were picked up from time to time and sent to the rear. It is proper to say, both in regard to this battle and Winchester, that the artillery and small-arms captured by us were left upon the ground where they were taken, and I have no

doubt passed into the hands of those who remained behind. My corps was moved forward immediately after each battle. Our loss in the battle was only 99 killed and wounded.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the part taken by my command in the battle fought near Middletown, Va., on the 19th of October, 1864:

On the evening of the 18th I received orders to send a division to the front on the following morning as soon as it should be light enough to distinguish objects, and make a reconnaissance of the enemy's position. I selected the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, for this duty, and gave General Grover directions to move at early dawn. At that hour, on the morning of the 19th, not only the Second Division but my whole command was under arms, in accordance with a standing order from these headquarters. My staff was up and saddled, and I was in the act of saddling, when I heard firing to the left in the direction of General Crook's camp, followed by prolonged cheers, as if the enemy were making an assault. By the time I reached my advanced line the musketry had become very heavy, and seemed to be coming down the pike against my front as well as approaching rapidly from the extreme left of the army. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see the position of the enemy or the direction of his advance; but, guided by the firing, I ordered the Second Brigade, First Division, to cross the pike and occupy a wooded ridge in order to support General Crook. This was done in the most gallant style under my own eye. Immediately afterward both General Wright and General Crook joined me, and the former directed me to send two more brigades across the pike. By this time we could see the troops on the left of my corps in full retreat; indeed, I had observed stragglers from them going to the rear while I rode to the front. I believed that it was too late to execute General Wright's order, for the ground occupied by the Sixth Corps on my left both commanded my position and took it in reverse; but I nevertheless hurried forward the two required brigades. The Second Brigade, First Division, soon became fiercely engaged and checked the progress of the enemy until the troops on its left were pushed back by overwhelming masses, when it was flanked and forced from its position. Believing still that we should be supported by our reserves in time to hold the camps I gave Colonel Macauley orders to stand fast, and directed Colonel Molineux, Second Brigade, Second Division, to put his men on the reverse side of his rifle-pits. General McMillan, commanding the First Division, promptly placed his First Brigade in the same position, and with excellent judgment, as it was now evident that the enemy's force was coming in upon our left and rear in overwhelming numbers.

Even here it was impossible to make a permanent stand in consequence of the steady flanking movement effected by the enemy's powerful right.

I therefore ordered my command to fall back and establish a new line of resistance. Near the house of Doctor Shipley I directed Taft's Fifth New York Battery and Chase's First Rhode Island Battery* into position, and formed a line of battle, with the left extending toward Middletown, but the continued lack of support on the left soon forced me to retire from this point to another, about 1,000 yards in rear of it. My command was now pretty well in line, the First Division on the right and the Second Division on the left, and able to hold the enemy's left in check. I was myself on my own left attempting to establish a connection with the Sixth Corps, when I saw my whole line moving to the rear, orders to that effect having been communicated directly to my two division commanders. About 1,500 yards behind the position thus quitted was a commanding crest which overlooked the whole open country in its front. Here I found General Sheridan's staff collecting stragglers, and here I ordered the Nineteenth Corps to halt and form in two lines of battle. My first line was already in position, when I was directed to retire, inclining to the left and connecting with the Sixth Corps. I, however, ordered my skirmishers to hold the crest until they should receive instructions from me to abandon it. Losing sight of the Sixth Corps shortly afterward, in consequence of a sudden change of direction in the line of march, I ordered the Nineteenth back to the vicinity of the crest, and sent aides-de-camp to find the right of the Sixth. I also extended my line over a portion of the unoccupied interval on my left in order to check a turning movement of the enemy, who were deploying in that direction. While thus engaged I received a message from General Sheridan directing me to close up to the Sixth Corps, and adding that my right would be covered by General Custer's cavalry. Immediately afterward General Custer came up with the head of his column, enabling me to make the flank movement without anxiety. Pushing to the left about three-quarters of a mile I joined the Sixth Corps, and formed my line within the cover of a dense wood. About 1 o'clock I received information from the general commanding that the enemy were advancing on me in force. Within an hour they charged my line, striking it near the center of the Second Division, but were promptly driven back, this being, as I believe, the first permanent repulse which they received during the day. About 3.30 in the afternoon our whole force was ordered to advance. My right, consisting of the First Division, was instructed to flank the enemy by inclining to the left, thus doubling up his line and driving him upon the pike. Both divisions, regardless of the fatigue and losses of this already prolonged struggle, charged with conspicuous gallantry, forcing their antagonists from two naturally strong positions supported by dense thickets and hastily constructed rifle-pits, following them with such rapidity that they had no time to form another line of resistance, and chasing them in confusion through our recovered camps up to Cedar Creek. After about two hours' rest the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, was ordered to Strasburg to relieve the cavalry and cover the removal of the immense amount of public property which the enemy had abandoned in his flight.

I have to lament the number of brave officers and men killed or wounded in this day's battle. Their names will be forwarded in the subordinate reports, excepting those of my staff, whom it is my especial duty to mention. Major Sizer, my acting inspector-general, and

* Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery.

Captain Wilkinson, judge-advocate, both of whom I have so often had occasion to commend for distinguished courage, were wounded, the former slightly, the latter seriously.

Inclosed is a topographical sketch which will illustrate what I have written above.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division.

No. 80.

Report of Capt. Elijah D. Taft, Fifth New York Battery, Chief of Artillery, of operations September 19–22.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the two batteries in reserve, viz, Seventeenth Indiana and D, First Rhode Island Artillery:

About 10 a. m. on the 19th instant, in compliance with orders from Major-General Emory, I directed Captain Miner, Seventeenth Indiana Battery, to place one section of his battery in position on the left of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and open fire on the enemy in front, which was done with apparent good effect. Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, by my direction, took position in a skirt of woods on the right of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and immediately opened fire on one of the enemy's batteries, then enfilading our lines on the right, when the enemy opened fire from two guns in the wood with canister, about 200 yards distant and in rear of our line of infantry. The battery soon silenced these two guns, and then renewed the fire on the battery enfilading our line, silencing it for a short period, but the infantry falling back for want of ammunition rendered the position unsafe for artillery. The battery had whilst in this position, although under a severe fire front and left oblique, been gallantly fought. The support having retired, and the battery having lost four men and six horses and one wheel broken, I ordered it to withdraw, which was done in good order. This closed the operations of these batteries for the day.

On the 20th marched to near Strasburg. On the 21st Battery D, First Rhode Island, took position to the left and rear of the town of Strasburg, and opened fire on the enemy on the left of the pike, with good effect, firing a barn near which the enemy had troops and a battle-flag. One section of the Seventeenth Indiana Battery, in compliance with my instructions, took position south of the town near the brick church and opened fire on the enemy, causing them to change the position of some of their troops and trains. On the morning of the 22d Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, took position on the line of the Second Division in front of a skirt of woods and opened fire on the enemy, and after the hill in front of their position had been occupied by the troops of the Second Division, Lieutenant Grant moved forward with one

* Not found.

section (two guns) of the Fifth New York Battery to the skirmish line, and firing a few well-directed rounds of canister and case shot soon drove the enemy's sharpshooters from the wood in a ravine near the railroad, and then shelled the enemy's works, driving them from their works in front of the First Division. About 4.30 p. m. one section of D, First Rhode Island, took position on the left of Lieutenant Grant's section and shelled the enemy's guns on our immediate front. About 11 a. m. Captain Miner, Seventeenth Indiana Battery, in compliance with instructions, took position with his battery in the earth-works in the rear of the town, and at intervals during the afternoon shelled the enemy with good effect. This closed the operations incident to the battles of Winchester and Strasburg. For reports of casualties* and ammunition expended by the batteries mentioned above, please see inclosures.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TAFT,
Captain and Chief of Artillery.

Maj. D. S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nineteenth Army Corps.

No. 81.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding First Division, of operations September 19–23.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH CORPS,
Harrisonburg, Va., September —, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from the headquarters Detachment Nineteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this division in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, near Winchester and at Fisher's Hill, Va.:

In compliance with orders the division moved from its camp near Berryville, Va., at 2 a. m. of the 19th. It was directed to follow the Second Division of this corps, but one brigade of that division not having moved at the hour directed, this division was ordered by the brevet major-general commanding the corps to move without reference to that division on the Berryville and Winchester pike to its crossing of Opequon Creek. The division marched in the direction ordered for some distance, when the road was found to be filled with other troops, both infantry and cavalry, and by direction of the brevet major-general commanding the corps the division was halted to take its place in the line of march. It again moved forward a short distance, when it was again halted by command of the brevet major-general commanding the corps, and remained halted until something after 7 a. m. At about this hour, or soon after it, an order came from the brevet major-general commanding the corps for the division to move forward rapidly on the right of the pike, while the Second Division moved on the left. A moment later an aide-de-camp of the major-general commanding the army delivered a direct order for the division to move forward and cross Opequon Creek as rapidly as possible, without reference to other troops. The division moved directly to the Opequon, across it, through the wooded defile beyond the stream, without any delay beyond that occasioned by a crowded road. It debouched beyond the defile upon

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* Embodied it tables, pp. 115, 123.

the right of the Berryville and Winchester pike, on open ground in rear of an apparently deep wood. Partly on this open ground, partly in the wood beyond it, the Second Division of the corps was at this time deploying into line of battle. I immediately visited the brevet major-general commanding the corps, and received from him the order which had previously been given me by a member of his staff, viz, to go into position in rear of the right of the second line of the Second Division, as a reserve; to place my command in column of regiments, and to guard the right flank of the army, holding myself in readiness to move promptly in any direction, and particularly to be ready to wheel into line to the right in case the right flank of the army should be assaulted. The division was immediately disposed in strict conformity to this order. The First was made the leading brigade, and the leading regiment of the Second Brigade was placed in echelon to the left of the last regiment of the First Brigade, that the Second Brigade might readily become a second line to the First Brigade should the division be obliged to wheel into line to the right to resist an attack in force on the right flank of the army. A skirmish line of infantry from the Sixth Corps retired from the ground the division occupied as it went into position. The commanding officer of this line explained to me the nature of the ground on the right of the division, and added that he had seen cavalry vedettes of our army in advance of any portion of his skirmish line while it was out in that direction. I ordered a strong line of skirmishers out in the direction indicated by this officer, with orders to push far out. This skirmish line was in addition to the flankers put out on the right flank of the division. These skirmishers and flankers were ordered to move forward parallel with the column when it should advance.

All dispositions being completed I rode over to the right to examine the ground in that direction, and was returning when the order to move forward was received. The division moved at the same moment that the second line of the Second Division was put in motion, and within close supporting distance of it. Almost immediately both divisions were in a dense wood. I rode forward very near the second line of the Second Division, that I might be sure to follow that line accurately with the First Division. There was little firing at first, but as I approached the open ground beyond the wood, through which we were passing, the fire became very heavy, and the flight of the enemy's bullets showed that our first line was stoutly opposed. As I passed the outer skirt of the wood the second line of the Second Division began to yell and advance at a double-quick in great disorder toward the wood beyond. In this condition portions of that line entered the second belt of woods. Only a portion had entered, and they had hardly disappeared in the wood before the whole of that portion of the two lines of the Second Division which preceded my division came back out of that woods, flying over the open ground between the two woods in the greatest disorder, having been repulsed, apparently, with more than ordinary effect. My division was at this time moving steadily to the front, but the disorderly double-quick in which the line which immediately preceded it had indulged when charging into the second wood had somewhat increased the original distance between the two lines. Some casualties had already occurred in the column of the First Brigade.

I immediately sent orders for the First Brigade to deploy into line to the right, its leading regiment to rest in the edge of the wood out of which I had just passed, and its regiments to extend themselves

along a line of fence, which was nearly on a line with the edge of this wood, and at the same time parallel with what appeared to be the enemy's line. A moment later I gave this order personally to Brevet Brigadier-General Beal, who had ridden up. The line of the First Brigade, thus indicated and immediately formed in compliance with these orders, maintained its line during the battle. If once or twice some part of it, under the severe fire of the enemy, dropped back from the fence, it immediately resumed its position there under the direction of its officers. It was after I had sent back to hasten the First Brigade to the formation of this line that an aide-de-camp of the brevet major-general commanding the corps rode up to me and exclaimed that "the running away of the Second Division must be stopped." A moment or two later the brevet major-general commanding the corps rode up and said to me, "You must form your line in the edge of this woods," and both of them went off to the left where their presence was greatly required, for the whole line of the Second Division was shaken, that portion in front of me flying in panic. As it would take some moments for the First Brigade to get into line, and as every moment at this time was important, I rode forward, accompanied by a portion of my staff, into the open ground and endeavored to rally the troops of the Second Division, who were flying in so much disorder. It was a hopeless task. Although I had about me at one time as many as three stand of colors belonging to regiments of the Second Division, and though there were near me many officers of high rank (two or three of them colonels), they could not be brought to rally their men, and soon went to the rear with them. Among the troops and officers thus going to the rear I recognized many belonging to the First and Fourth Brigades of the Second Division, and, therefore, from both of the lines of that division.

It was amid such confusion as this, with these runaways breaking through the ranks of its regiments, that the line of the First Brigade of this division was formed. But it was well and completely formed, and in time to meet the enemy, whose line could now be plainly seen issuing from the wood and moving out onto the open ground. The extent of this line of the enemy was plainly visible and was distinctly marked by their battle-flags. While the line of the First Brigade was forming I had sent my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Payne, to find General McMillan, commanding the Second Brigade, to urge him forward, for the single line of the First Brigade was the only infantry force now on the right of the whole army to resist the advance of that force of the enemy that had just driven from the field the two lines of the Second Division. When the fire of the First Brigade stopped the advance of the enemy, I was still more anxious for the arrival of the Second Brigade, that it might be thrown upon the left flank of the enemy's line, which was plainly to be seen. As time slipped away, it became evident that the First Brigade would not be driven from its line, the volume and steadiness of its first fire having convinced the enemy that a strong force was still in their front. The Second Brigade of this division still failed to appear from the direction in which I looked for it, and as I was unable to account for its detention, I left my acting assistant adjutant-general on the line of the First Brigade and went to look for the Second Brigade myself. I found three regiments of this brigade as soon as I entered the main wood, moving through the woods far to the left and somewhat to the rear of the First Brigade. These regiments were surrounded by fugitives from the Second Division and by broken portions of regiments from that division. I ordered the regi-

ments halted and marched in the opposite direction, at the same time urging the fugitives about them to join these perfect organizations, in whose ranks they would find an opportunity to fight with effect. I am happy to say that this was done in many instances and good muskets were thus made instantly available against the enemy. One case worthy of mention is that of the colors of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, which joined the Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and continuing with that gallant regiment, attracted many men to it, whose services were valuable. While thus moving these regiments to the right, with the intention of renewing the attack there, and in the hope of being able to outflank the enemy, I was informed that the regiments had been moved to the left by General McMillan on an order from the brevet major-general commanding the corps, which order had not been sent through me. I knew that the necessity must be urgent which could remove one of my brigades to a different portion of the field without my knowledge. I therefore ordered these regiments to be halted while I went to the brevet major-general commanding the corps. I immediately represented to him that all the force possible should go to the right, as that was the point to continue the attack, and as there was there but the single line of the First Brigade of this division. But the necessity which had caused the Second Brigade to be moved to the left still weighed with the brevet major-general commanding, and their movement to the left was renewed under the eye and direction of their brigade commander. Two of these regiments, viz, the Eighth Vermont and the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, were soon sent forward to the front, nearly on the left of the line of the corps. The condition of the Second Division having rendered this distribution of force necessary, all thought of continuing the attack with the First Division was out of the question; the security of the line of the First Brigade alone required attention. Brevet Brigadier-General Beal was directed to protect the right of that line with what remained of the Second Brigade, and at the same time to act as a support to that line. It was supposed that this support would consist of that portion of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers not engaged in skirmishing and of the One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers; but before the One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers could report to General Beal it became necessary to replace or re-enforce the One hundred and fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, which was on the left of the line of the First Brigade. This regiment (One hundred and sixtieth New York), under its intrepid lieutenant-colonel (Van Petten), was ordered to this duty; no more difficult or honorable duty could be assigned to it. The heroic One hundred and fourteenth New York Volunteers, in its exposed position, had lost over 60 per cent. of its numbers; it required an intrepid regiment to fill such a position.

Under all these circumstances, and through the directions of the brevet major-general commanding the corps, the position of the First Division now became a purely defensive one; it was posted as follows: Three regiments of the First Brigade and one regiment of the Second Brigade in the front line, on the right, in the edge of wood and along the fence above mentioned; two regiments of the First Brigade (one, the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, a very small one) and a portion of a regiment of the Second Brigade as a reserve to the above line and observing the right flank; two regiments of the Second Brigade on the left of the line of the corps; five companies of a regiment of the Second Brigade were deployed as skirmishers on the left of the command. This disposition of force remained unchanged until the arrival

of General Crook's command in line. I regret to state that the force of skirmishers on the right of the command failed to advance as far from the right of our line as was expected and as would have made them most efficient, and also failed so to follow the movement of the division as to become thoroughly engaged with the enemy. The orders given to this line were obeyed, but not with the enterprise and spirit which should have characterized the obedience. The most important consequence of this failure was that it enabled the enemy to post two guns on our right flank, which enfiladed much of the ground occupied by the division. Activity, dash, and vigor in the management of this large force of skirmishers would probably of itself have driven these guns away or led to their capture. But one attempt was made to use the battery of artillery attached to this division on this ground, and that without effect. The battery—the Fifth New York Independent Battery, commanded by Lieut. John V. Grant—did good service during a portion of the day under the direction of Captain Taft, chief of artillery on the staff of the brevet major-general commanding the corps. On the command of General Crook arriving in line, and when that command should relieve the First Brigade of this division, I was directed by the brevet major-general commanding the corps to remove the troops on the right of the line and to unite my division on what had been the left of the corps line, preparatory to an advance. As General Crook immediately advanced and outflanked the enemy my division could not be united in its new position in time to take part in that advance. I am glad to say, however, that the two regiments of the Second Brigade on the left of the line did participate in that advance and rendered valuable service. Under the brave colonel of the Eighth Vermont Volunteers, that regiment and the Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers advanced against the enemy at the sight of the general advance of our lines. Colonel Peck, of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, a most gallant gentleman, had been previously borne from the field mortally wounded.

The division was soon united and moved rapidly forward, and while it was in motion I was personally ordered by the brevet major-general commanding the corps, who at this time was near a battery which he had just posted, to take up a position on the extreme left of the army. The brevet major-general commanding the corps at the same time stated to me that he had directed the Second Brigade to move forward to this line, and ordered me to give like directions to the First Brigade. On the way to the left of the lines I was met by the major-general commanding the army, who directed me to report with the division to Major-General Wright, at the same time saying, "or General Getty; he will put you in," and sending with me an aide-de-camp, who conducted me to General Getty. That officer immediately indicated to me the position of his left, General Bidwell's brigade, and directed that my right should connect therewith. General Getty had scarcely given this order when I met Major-General Wright, who directed me to form the division in two lines, and to put it in in prolongation to the left of the lines of the Sixth Corps. These dispositions had just been completed when the brevet major-general commanding the corps came up and directed me to move the division to a stone wall, a few hundred yards in advance of and parallel with the lines then occupied. Here the division remained until dusk, when it was again moved forward to the brink of a small stream, where it went into bivouac for the night on the left of the Second Division.

Such were the operations of the division during the great battle of the 19th of September; they were all that could be wished in its conduct in fulfilling the duties demanded of it; they were unsatisfactory from the circumstances attending its being put into action. No division ever came into action under more unfavorable and disheartening surroundings—it was preceded by two strong lines of the Second Division, being two full brigades, nearly, if not quite, equal in numbers to itself, viz, the First and Fourth Brigades of the Second Division; it came into action with both of these brigades, or a great portion of both, flying in panic from before the enemy, who were advancing in pursuit of them. So great was the confusion, so numerous those who burst through its ranks, that it was difficult to form the line of the First Brigade. The same disorder prevailed in a sufficient degree elsewhere to make it necessary that orders should be sent to different portions of the division without coming through its immediate commander. The significance of this is obvious; the fruits of it were the usual ones—contradictory orders, *i. e.*, those issued by the corps commander without being transmitted to the division commander, differing from those issued by the commanding officer of the division, and the separation of the brigades of the division. These circumstances could only have occurred, and such orders could only have been rendered necessary by the almost total defeat of the division which preceded it into action. Under all these difficulties not an organization of this division was broken by the enemy (it repulsed the enemy and lost severely in so doing), but it held every position in the line to which it was assigned. I had wished to write this report of the operations of the First Division without referring to other troops or other organizations, but I have not been able to write the truth, which alone is valuable in papers of this character, without speaking freely of the conduct of other troops not under my command, and of the circumstances which affected the division and gave a character to its share in the great battle; it is a duty I owe to the division itself, and to its great number of heroic dead and wounded, including so many regimental commanders; it is only thus that I can show that they fell in important and honorable duty, essential in the conduct of the battle; that it was through no fault of theirs that they were deprived of the glorious and more congenial duty of continuing the attack, a duty which their conduct under the most trying circumstances has shown they would have performed with a vigor which must have earned laurels and distinction. This report must show why it was that in an offensive, attacking battle, to which it advanced in column of regiments as a reserve ready to make that attack decisive, the division was at once reduced to staying a panic, holding a line, to occupying defensive positions widely separated from each other. In performing this duty the losses of the division were severe, but not one regiment of the division faltered. In the case of one regiment, the One hundred and fourteenth New York Volunteers, the percentage of killed and wounded is almost without a parallel in the history of the war. The night following the battle but sixty men were missing from the ranks of the division not accounted for in killed and wounded.

I desire to call attention to the distinguished conduct of Colonel Per Lee, of the One hundred and fourteenth New York Volunteers. He was twice wounded. After the colonel was borne from the field the regiment was commanded by Major Curtis, whose good conduct was conspicuous. Indeed, all the officers of this glorious regiment conducted themselves in a manner which is above praise. Colonel Thomas, of the

Eighth Vermont, was distinguished by his bravery and activity in services mentioned in this report; Lieutenant-Colonel Van Petten, of the One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers, for his gallant conduct in relieving the One hundred and fourteenth New York Volunteers, and in remaining in the saddle throughout the day, though severely wounded; Col. Edwin P. Davis, for his able and gallant conduct in charge of the regiments of the First Brigade on the line of the fence above referred to. In the death of Colonel Peck, of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, and of Major Knowlton, of the Twenty-ninth Maine Volunteers, the division lost two of its most gallant and efficient regimental commanders.

I wish to express my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of my staff for their activity, gallantry, and zeal throughout the day. Capt. John G. Leefe, of the One hundred and sixty second New York Volunteers, my acting assistant adjutant-general, was particularly efficient on the exposed line of the First Brigade. Capt. Charles W. Underhill, One hundred and fourteenth New York Volunteers, acting judge-advocate on my staff, rendered essential service in the posting of the distinguished regiment to which he belongs.

On the 20th the division moved in pursuit of the enemy in its designated position in the march, halting near Strasburg. On the 21st the division was moved onto a line of hills opposite to Fisher's Hill, which later was the position of the enemy. During the evening of the 21st and the early morning of the 22d the lines of the army were moved to the right, and this division, in obedience to orders, kept its position in the movement, and on the forenoon of the 22d intrenched itself, as directed. In obedience to an order from the brevet major-general commanding the corps, a regiment of this division, the One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers, together with four companies of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and joined by the skirmish line of the division, charged and gallantly carried a line of the enemy's rifle-pits in front of Fisher's Hill. This was done in the afternoon. Shortly after the captured line was strengthened and the First Brigade of this division was ordered to occupy that line. This was hardly accomplished, when, on an order from the brevet major-general commanding the corps, the First Brigade was ordered to charge forward and the Second Brigade to advance to the captured rifle-pits. The First Brigade charged under a considerable fire of the enemy's artillery, when a general advance of the division was ordered in conjunction with the advance of other troops, and Fisher's Hill was occupied by this army, the enemy flying in the wildest confusion. The division was immediately ordered on in pursuit, without reference to the position of other troops. In thus pressing beyond Fisher's Hill it passed over the artillery of the enemy, which had been firing on the charge of the First Brigade, but without taking note of it. Night did not put an end to the pursuit, which was continued to Woodstock, a position reached long before day. During this pursuit, and while portions of this division were advancing in company with portions of the Second Division, the enemy, posted beyond a small stream, opened upon our column, which was not very well organized. In the darkness this produced some confusion and wild firing from troops in rear of the advance. As I was with our skirmishers at the time, in company with several members of my staff, the necessity of some order in dislodging the enemy was apparent to me, and I reported to General Grover, my senior, and by his direction put my command in order. General Grover dislodged

the enemy and the night march to Woodstock met with no further opposition. The division went into bivouac beyond that town at daylight next morning on ground assigned it by the corps commander.

I inclose two lists of casualties, showing the loss of the division on each day. It may be well to add that, notwithstanding the severe lists of casualties on the 19th, there are now but three men missing from the division. I also inclose copies of the reports of my brigade commanders, to which I would respectfully call attention.

The Third Brigade of this division took no part in either action, being on detached duty at Harper's Ferry.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. D. S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Special field return of the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, after the action of September 19, 1864.

Troops.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total casualties.			Effective strength next day.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
29th Maine	1	....	1	....	25	25	....	....	....	1	25	26	17	317	334
30th Massachusetts	1	1	2	....	9	9	....	3	3	1	13	14	15	263	278
153d New York	....	10	10	4	53	57	....	15	15	4	78	82	21	327	348
114th New York	....	20	20	8	160	168	....	38	38	8	218	226	12	110	122
116th New York	....	9	9	....	38	38	....	2	2	....	49	49	19	328	347
47th Pennsylvania	....	1	1	....	8	8	....	14	14	....	23	23	20	513	533
8th Vermont	....	9	9	3	28	31	....	....	....	3	40	43	21	331	352
160th New York	2	12	14	3	42	45	....	5	5	5	62	67	9	232	241
12th Connecticut	2	5	7	4	59	63	....	1	1	6	65	71	17	362	379
5th New York Battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	106	109
Total*	6	67	73	22	422	444	....	78	78	28	573	601	154	2,889	3,043

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Special field return of the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, after the action of September 22, 1864.

Troops.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total casualties.			Effective strength next day.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
29th Maine	....	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	3	4	16	313	329
30th Massachusetts	....	3	3	1	6	7	....	....	....	1	9	10	15	251	266
116th New York	....	1	1	....	9	9	....	....	....	....	10	10	28	265	283
153d New York	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	21	310	331
114th New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	160	173
8th Vermont	....	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	3	4	21	331	352
47th Pennsylvania	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	20	513	533
160th New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	232	241
12th Connecticut	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	362	379
5th New York Battery	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	106	109
Total	....	4	4	3	26	29	....	....	....	3	30	33	163	2,843	2,996

*But see revised table, p. 114.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 11, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Grover, commanding Second Division, for remark, with explanatory letter of Brigadier-General Dwight.

By order of Brevet Major-General Emory:

DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure to indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Fisher's Hill, Va., October 9, 1864.

Maj. D. S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have had two interviews with the brevet major-general commanding the corps upon the subject of my official report of the part taken by this division in the actions and operations of this army on the 19th and 22d of September, near Winchester, Va., and at this place. In consequence of those interviews, I have the honor to submit the following supplement to that report:

The result of the first interview was that I substituted for a paragraph in my report another paragraph containing a fuller and more detailed statement of the subject-matter of that paragraph. I was glad of the opportunity of so doing, because the brevet major-general commanding considered the matter as personal to himself, and because I am glad to make everything concerning which I consider it my duty to report as plain and distinct and as little liable to misapprehension or misconstruction as possible. I hope, in the more detailed statements which I am about to make on the subjects to which the brevet major-general commanding the corps has seen fit to call my attention, I shall be as satisfactory as he assured me I was in the substitution referred to. In both interviews the brevet major-general commanding insisted on stating that my report criticised the Second Division of this corps, and although he agreed that the conduct of that division was bad enough, yet he thought that my criticism, as he was pleased to call it, was, to use his own words, "too highly colored and unwise," and that I had "gone out of my way" to make it. I had hoped that the very distinct disclaimer that I made in our first interview would have convinced the brevet major-general commanding the corps that I had no intention to criticize any one, still less "to go out of my way" to make any statement which I did not consider it my duty to make, in justice to my division and as necessary to a proper understanding of its share in the action and of the character of its operations. But in the second interview the brevet major-general commanding not only reiterated his statement, that I had criticized the Second Division, but thought that I ought to rewrite my report and avoid mentioning the Second Division at all. In advising me very considerately to do this, the brevet major-general commanding told me to consider this advice official if I pleased. My report was written with mature deliberation, with the single purpose of telling the truth and of doing justice to my command. If I had criticized any one I was not aware of it. I meant simply to state facts, and only facts which bore upon the operations of my division. No personal feeling had entered my mind. In the mag-

nificent successes of this army I should have been willing to make no report at all and to let the division take only that share of the common glory which could not fail to be reflected upon it. Certainly I had no intention to detract from others in the hope of adding to the credit of the division I have the honor to command, least of all could I utter a word of criticism on the Second Division for such an unworthy purpose. But if I wrote at all I must write the truth. As this was the spirit in which the report was written, I told the brevet major-general commanding I would read the report over again and see if it could be altered and retain those essential elements. I have read and reread the report, and the result is that I cannot change it, but I am quite ready to make more detailed statements on all the points to which the brevet major-general referred. I understand those points to be: First, that the report criticises the Second Division; second, that the brevet major-general commanding the corps calls for the names of the officers belonging to the Second Division whom I saw running away, who failed to stop and rally their commands; third, that the brevet major-general commanding the corps considers me mistaken as to the matter of fact, as to whether the right of the second line of the Second Division did, immediately after entering the wood where they met the enemy, fly from that wood in panic and confusion; fourth, that my own report is incorrect in the statement that no portion of my command broke during the engagement, that, in fact, a portion of my troops did break and were rallied by General Grover, commanding the Second Division; fifth, that my own manner of executing an order on the morning of the 22d of September is not fully stated in my report, and is open to criticism.

In reply to the first point I have the honor again respectfully to refer the brevet major-general commanding to the report itself—it is a statement of facts, not a criticism; it states what did happen with regard to the Second Division, not what ought to have been done; that there was a disaster, not that there should have been none, or that the cause of it was inadequate; it makes these statements not in the detail which a desire to criticise would evoke, but only in those places and of those portions of that command where the action of the First Division, and what happened, affected its conduct, its duty, and its share in the battle. To say what I have of the conduct of the Second Division is as essential to an understanding of the part taken by the First Division in the early part of the battle as is the statement of the rapid and successful advance of General Crook's command later in the day to the part the division then took in the action. The first is most dwelt on because its influence held longer and more important sway. No personal considerations influenced me for an instant. I have the highest respect and regard for the commanding general of that division. Had my own brother commanded it my report would have been the same.

Second. I do not know the names of the officers of that division, and the confusion among the many officers and men who passed me in that open field in passing to the rear was too great for me, at the time, to recognize them or ask their names. I inclose statements of officers of my staff, which will detect some of those who went farthest to the rear, if the brevet major-general commanding deems it advisable. All of these officers went far to the rear of my front line, many of them passed me in front of that line. I made the statement concerning them, contained in my report, from no wish to make myself their accuser. I mentioned them only as is my duty to mention all that is essential, and

because it shows distinctly what part was taken at that time in the battle by the First Brigade of my division, and that can be shown in no other way.

Third. I saw with my own eyes from the midst of the open ground over which the second line of the Second Division had just charged that line enter the wood beyond and immediately come out in a panic. It is a fact of which my senses could not be unaware. I am not likely to be deceived as to time or to imagine what does not take place. Officers near me saw the same thing. The events which followed are in consonance with what I saw.

Fourth. I have been unable to find any one among the officers of the regiments of my division who at any time saw any one of them broken. Certainly, in passing from the extreme right to the extreme left of my lines, receiving constant reports from staff officers, or, when stationary, awaiting them, it never was intimated to me that a regiment faltered. I have heard that, when a portion of the First Brigade was retiring, for certain reasons supposed to be good at the time, under the direction and by the order of the officer in command, it was supposed they were falling back before the enemy; among others, that General Grover supposed so, and, with the gallantry for which he is distinguished, at once went to rally them, but he made the same mistake that all did who supposed they needed rallying. They were, in fact, at the time moving back under orders to receive ammunition. After patient investigation I have not been able to find that any regiment of my command moved on that day, except through an order from competent authority. But had it been a fact that a portion of my command had broken, it would have been gratifying to me to have heard that it had been promptly rallied and turned against the enemy: and that gratification would have been heightened, I trust, had I known that the work was done by one who had voluntarily taken upon himself the duty. The glory and honor given to others is not taken from ourselves.

Fifth. The order referred to in the fifth point required that my command should move at daylight of the 22d of September to occupy certain ground held the night before by a division of the Sixth Corps; it was, at the same time, required that my right should connect with the left of the Sixth Corps. At the same time that I received this order, I received information from the commanding officer of the left division of the Sixth Corps that his command would move more than the length of a division from his right, and that I must follow his division to connect. He added that he should make the move before daylight. The earliest dawn at the time was between 5 and 5.30 a. m. I ordered that my division should follow the Sixth Corps and move at 4.30 a. m., and connect with its left. Allowing for the usual and unavoidable delays in very early moves, I considered this a proper execution of the order, particularly after the information I had received from the division commander of the Sixth Corps, who would be on my right and with whom I was to connect. He would move before day; it was a move several hundred yards nearer the enemy; it was important that his left should be covered, and that seemed to me the most important point. I directed a staff officer of my own to conduct each brigade. These staff officers did so, and were with the brigades at 3.45 a. m. The brigades were well commanded and the commanding officers well informed of what was required of them. The duty was neither a difficult nor a hazardous one. My headquarters were in so close proximity that I could be present at a moment's warning, so I did not go to the junction of the right of my command with the left of the Sixth Corps

until I saw the Second Division in motion, changing its position. This division had been the second line to my old position; it was now moving to become the second line of my new position. I thought I had exercised every care and taken every precaution—if I had the order to execute over again I do not think it could be done with more attention or better success.

I have thus minutely stated the facts with regard to all the points to which my attention has been called by the brevet major-general commanding. I have tried to make the statement as simple as possible. I meant in my original report to devote myself to a plain and not too minute statement of what I believed to be the facts. Nothing was further from my intention or desire than to throw a stone, or to draw a discreditable inference, or to utter a word of censure, or suggest an improvement on what was done; the total success was enough to rejoice over. I reported everything essential to an understanding of the part taken by my division in the actions—military ethics, truth, and justice required that of me; I believe I have done no more.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Strasburg, Va., October 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Commanding First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to report that on Monday, 19th of September, 1864, during the engagement near Winchester, I observed the right of the second line of the Second Division, formed by the Fourth Brigade of that division, to break suddenly toward the rear. This part of the line (being all of it that I could see) had previously advanced in good order through a wood, in rear of which the line of battle of First Division had been formed, across an open plain, at a double-quick, and into the skirt of a wood on the other side of this plain. The troops of the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, had scarcely entered the wood last mentioned when they broke to the rear (followed by troops of the First Brigade, Second Division) with every sign of confusion and terror, huddling together, and running in great disorder through the line of the First Brigade, First Division, which was being formed with a view to arrest their flight and to stay the advance of the enemy, at this time plainly visible. As the officers of the troops in flight, however, as far as I could discover, did not make any attempt whatever to rally their men, it was, of course, next to useless to suppose that they would form about their colors of their own accord. I made three endeavors to rally men about as many stand of regimental colors, calling on fugitive officers who were near by for assistance, but unsuccessfully. At this moment I was ordered to the right of our line, and when I returned the troops forming the right of the second line of the Second Division had disappeared from that vicinity, and with them all signs of disorder. I noticed many officers running to the rear, many of them field officers, as was apparent from their respective badges of rank worn by them. They did not make any effort to arrest their men. The names of these officers and the numbers of the regiments to which they belong are unknown to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. G. LEEFE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 9, 1864.

Capt. J. G. LEEFE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

In compliance with your request of this a. m., I have the honor to make the following report:

During the engagement of the 19th of September, near Winchester, I was present in the point of woods when the First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, deployed column to cover the retreat of that portion of the lines of the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, which was in our immediate front. As soon as the line of the First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, was firmly established I gave my attention to the rallying of the troops who were falling back, hoping to form a line of battle in rear of the First Brigade, First Division. In this I was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that so many officers of that command failed to make a decided attempt to reform their men. I saw several field officers pass out of sight to the rear, whose rank should have compelled them to reform their men immediately on passing the line of the First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. As it was, the small squads of men who reformed their lines kept falling back until the whole command that had broken back through our line passed out of sight to the rear. I cannot say how far to the rear their lines were finally established. I saw a stand of colors that had been abandoned by some regiment on the right of the Second Division brought off the field by an officer of the corps staff.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. UNDERHILL,
Captain, 114th New York Volunteers and Judge-Advocate.

[Sub-inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 9, 1864.

Capt. J. G. LEEFE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

In compliance with the request of the brigadier-general commanding, I have the honor to report that on the 19th of September, at the battle of Winchester, I saw collected about the colors of a regiment, just in the rear outskirts of the belt of woods where the command first formed, sixty or seventy men, with several line and two field officers; that on inquiry of one of the field officers, the major, I ascertained they were of the Twelfth Maine. I expostulated with him for being so far from the front, and with his command in such disorder. He pointed to the lieutenant-colonel, saying, "I am not the commanding officer; there he is," or words to that effect. I then urged the lieutenant-colonel to form his men and take them to the front. He said he was only waiting for more men to come in, but did not do anything. In about half an hour after I again saw the same collection; the lieutenant-colonel was then trying to form his men; this was about 2 p. m. My attention was first called to this regiment by Lieutenant Phinney, acting aide-de-camp, he knowing me to be provost-marshal. Previous to that time I had seen and endeavored to rally a great many men and officers, whom I did not recognize, far in rear of the belt of woods above referred to.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. POLLARD,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

[Sub-inclosure No. 4.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Strasburg, Va., October 9, 1864.

Capt. J. G. LEEFE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with the request of the brigadier-general commanding, I have the honor to report that on the 19th of September, at the battle of Winchester, I was sent to the rear between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m. by the brigadier-general commanding, and that in passing out of the woods in the vicinity of where corps headquarters flag had been left I came upon a collection of nearly 100 men, with regimental colors, among whom I recognized Major Hastings, of the Twelfth Maine. Upon directing him to march with his men to the front, he appeared to be much embarrassed, but directed me to the lieutenant-colonel, who, he informed me, was in command of the regiment. I found this officer still farther in the rear. When I inquired why he was not at the front, and directed him to form his men and march there, he made a few weak endeavors to do it, but without effect. He seemed to me to be entirely indifferent about going to the front. I very soon after this called the attention of Doctor Brownell, medical director of the Nineteenth Army Corps; Captain Sibley, commissary of subsistence, Nineteenth Army Corps; Captain Inwood, provost-marshal, Nineteenth Army Corps, and Captain Pollard, provost-marshal, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, to this regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. W. PHINNEY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The attention of the general commanding has been called to the following statement in your report of the engagements of the 19th and 22d of September:

> It was a hopeless task. Although I had about me at one time as many as three stand of colors belonging to regiments of the Second Division, and though there were near me many officers of high rank (two or three of them colonels), they could not be brought to rally their men, and soon went to the rear with them.

The general commanding directs me to say that it is unjust to our comrades to be commanded by such miscreants, and directs that you forward their names as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

Charges and specifications against Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers.

CHARGE 1ST.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1st.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, did, in an official

report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows:

The line of the First Brigade, thus indicated and immediately formed in compliance with these orders, maintained its line during the battle. If once or twice some part of it, under the severe fire of the enemy, dropped back from the fence, it immediately resumed its position there under the direction of its officers.

Which statement is false and incorrect. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 2d.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., in referring to the Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, use the following language, viz: "That portion in front of me flying in panic." Which statement was false, slanderous, and injurious to the troops referred to. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 3d.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows, viz:

Although I had about me at one time as many as three stand of colors belonging to regiments of the Second Division, and though there were near me many officers of high rank (two or three of them colonels), they could not be brought to rally their men, and soon went to the rear with them.

Which statement is substantially and willfully false and slanderous and incorrect. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 4th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows, viz:

And though there were near me many officers of high rank (two or three of them colonels), they could not be brought to rally their men, and soon went to the rear with them.

Which statement is willfully false and slanderous, and made without any accurate knowledge of the rank, names, or identity of the officers referred to, or of their organizations to which they belonged, thus casting a slanderous and injurious imputation in general terms upon the division. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 5th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows, viz:

For the single line of the First Brigade was the only infantry force now on the right of the whole army to resist the advance of that force of the enemy that had just driven from the field the two lines of the Second Division.

Which statement is knowingly and willfully false and slanderous and incorrect. This at or near the headquarters of the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 6th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows, viz:

As time slipped away, it became evident that the First Brigade would not be driven from the line, &c.

Which statement is false and incorrect with regard to the said First Brigade and the particular time referred to. This at the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 7th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows, viz:

Two of the regiments, viz, the Eighth Vermont and the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, were soon sent forward to the front, nearly on the left of the line of the corps, the condition of the Second Division having rendered this distribution of force necessary, &c.

Which statement is false and incorrect. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 8th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state, when referring, at a certain time, to the position of the troops of the First Division, in words as follows, viz:

Two regiments of the Second Brigade on the left of the line of the corps.

Which statement of position at that time is false and incorrect. This at or near headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 9th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows, viz:

I was directed by the brevet major-general commanding the corps to remove the troops on the right of the line and to unite my division on what had been the left of the corps line, preparatory to an advance.

Which statement is false and incorrect. This at or near headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 10th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows, viz:

It came into action with both of these brigades, or a great portion of both, flying in panic from before the enemy, &c.

And also:

So numerous those who burst through its ranks, that it was difficult to form the line of the First Brigade.

The first and second of which statements are false and incorrect and slanderous. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 11th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by the said First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows, viz:

Under all these difficulties not an organization of this division was broken by the enemy, &c., but it held every position in the line to which it was assigned.

Which statement is false and incorrect, and which he, the said Brigadier-General Dwight knew, or ought to have known, at the time to be false and incorrect. This at or near headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 12th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in an official report made upon the part taken by said First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows, viz:

This report must show why, &c., the division was at once reduced to staying a panic, &c.

Thus making a false and slanderous aspersion against the Second Division, Nineteenth Corps. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September, 1864.

Specification 13th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in a supplementary report to the official report of the part taken by the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows:

Although he agreed (referring to the brevet major-general commanding the corps) that the conduct of that division (referring to the Second) was bad enough, &c.

Which statement was knowingly and willfully false in spirit and letter, and slanderous. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, on or about the 9th of October, 1864.

Specification 14th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in a supplementary report to the official report of the part taken by the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state in words as follows, viz:

I saw with my own eyes from the midst of the open ground over which the second line of the Second Division had just charged that line enter the woods beyond and immediately come out in a panic.

Which statement, so far as it accuses that line of coming out in a "panic," is false and slanderous. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, on or about the 9th of October, 1864.

Specification 15th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, in a supplementary report to the official report of the part taken by the

First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, 1864, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., state as follows, viz:

It was never intimated to me that a regiment faltered (meaning a regiment of the First Division).

Which statement is knowingly and willfully false and incorrect. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, on or about the 9th of October, 1864.

Specification 16th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did make an official report and a supplementary report of the operations of troops at the battles of the 19th and 22d of September, near Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va., the whole tenor of which, in so far as it referred to the Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, was slanderous, a studied vilification of its conduct, and willfully intended to injure the reputation of the same, and, in so far as it referred to the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, was what the said Brigadier-General Dwight knew, or ought to have known, to be a reiterated and willful misrepresentation of facts. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in the latter part of September and the early part of October, 1864.

Specification 17th.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, without having availed himself of the proper means of accurate information by personal presence with his troops on the field of battle for any considerable length of time during the battle of the 19th of September, near Winchester, Va., did nevertheless, in his official report and supplementary report concerning the same, make statements which were unnecessarily untrue, and did also make sweeping and unnecessarily untrue and slanderous aspersions against troops not under his command. This at or near the headquarters First Division, Nineteenth Corps, about the latter part of September and the early part of October, 1864.

CHARGE 2D.—Neglect of duty on the field of battle.

Specification 1st.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did neglect and fail to give his proper personal attention to the troops under his command and to be personally present with them during any considerable length of time on the battle-field near Winchester, Va., on the 19th of September, 1864, when and while his command was engaged with the enemy.

Specification 2d.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, at the battle of the 19th of September, 1864, near Winchester, Va., neglect and fail to cause his command, then engaged with the enemy, to be properly supplied with ammunition, and to such an extent as to render it necessary for the commanding officer of the Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, to cause to be issued to the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, commanded by the said Brigadier-General Dwight, 35,000 rounds of ammunition, more or less.

Witnesses: Brevet Major-General Emory, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. C. Grover, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge, U. S. Volunteers; Col. David Shunk, Eighth Indiana Volunteers; Col. E. L. Molineux, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Volunteers; Col. Daniel Macauley, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers; Colonel Porter, Fourteenth Maine Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Ilsley, Twelfth Maine Volunteers; Major Thurber, Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers; Colonel Farr, Twenty-

sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; Captain Fiske, aide-de-camp, First Brigade, Second Division; Captain Ripley, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; Lieutenant Wright, acting assistant adjutant-general, First Brigade, Second Division; Captain Goddard, acting assistant quartermaster, First Brigade, Second Division; Captain Hall, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilds, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers; Major Wright, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteers; Major Meyer, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Kenny, Eighth Indiana Volunteers; Major Polk, Eighth Indiana Volunteers; Colonel Love, One hundred and sixteenth New York Volunteers; Captain Clark, One hundred and sixteenth New York Volunteers; Major Curtis, One hundred and fourteenth New York Volunteers; Major Hart, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general, Second Division; Captain Hibbert, assistant adjutant-general, Second Division; Lieutenant Benedict, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, acting ordnance officer, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Brigadier-General McMillan, U. S. Volunteers.

NOTE.—And many others whose names will be appended in due time.

Supplementary specifications to charge 2d against Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers.

Specification 1st.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, while the troops of his command were engaged in battle with the enemy and hard pressed and in a critical part of the day, go to the rear beyond the presence of his troops and beyond the falling of the shot of the enemy, and in a place of comparative safety, and did remain there, together with his staff, or a part of it, and eat his dinner or lunch. This at the battle of the 19th of September, 1864, near Winchester, Va.

Specification 2d.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, having, during the battle of the 19th of September, 1864, near Winchester, Va., absented himself for a considerable length of time from the presence of his troops and from the presence of the commanding general of the corps, did fail to inform the commanding general of the corps or the commanding officers of his troops in the presence of the enemy as to where he might be found, thus making it necessary for the commanding officer of the corps to habitually give and send orders direct to the commanding officers of his, Brigadier-General Dwight's, troops, in the presence of the enemy, and making it necessary for the senior colonel of his First Brigade to assume command of the same and give such orders as, in his opinion, the exigencies of the battle required.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARGE.—Misbehavior before the enemy.

Specification 1st.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, while the troops of his command were engaged in battle with the enemy and hard pressed and in a critical part of the day, go to the rear beyond the presence of his troops and beyond the falling of the shot of the enemy, in a place of comparative safety, and did remain there the greater part of the time, or a great length of time, between the hours of 12 m. and 3.30 p. m. This at the battle of the 19th of September, 1864, near Winchester, Va.

Specification 2d.—In this: That Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Nineteenth Corps, did, while the troops of his command were engaged with the enemy and hard pressed and in a critical part of the day, go to the rear beyond the presence of his troops and beyond the falling of the shot of the enemy, and in a place of comparative safety, and did remain there, together with his staff, or a part of it, and eat his dinner or lunch. This at the battle of the 19th of September, 1864, near Winchester, Va.

Additional witnesses to charges and supplementary charges: Colonel Davis, One hundred and fifty-third New York Volunteers; Captain Turner, Twenty-ninth Maine Volunteers; Capt. J. G. Leefe, acting assistant adjutant-general, First Division; Lieut. T. C. Otis, aide-de-camp, Second Division; Captain Finley, mustering officer, Second Division.

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I was yesterday, at a late hour in the afternoon, arrested, by command of Major-General Emory, on certain charges and specifications preferred against me by Brigadier-General Grover, U. S. Volunteers. A copy of the charges and specifications was served on me this afternoon. The first of these charges relates entirely to certain statements in an official report made by me of the part taken by the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in the actions of September 19 and 22, at the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill. I trust that the attention of the major-general commanding the army has been called to this report. In regard to this charge and the specifications attached thereto, I have only to say that I can produce full and satisfactory evidence that every statement made in my report is true, although these statements have been cited against me in the specifications to this charge. I shall produce witnesses to the facts from among officers of my own division. General Grover has appended in his list of witnesses officers of his own division who left the field of battle, and who are known to have left it by every officer of my division who was ordered to the rear on any duty. With regard to the second charge, the conduct of my division in the battle of Winchester is a sufficient reply to any charge of neglect of duty on my part. The additional charge is too absurd to merit a reply from me. It is the result of passion and malice—too evidently so, in the fact that it is the result of my report and not of my conduct, for me to treat it with anything but contempt. I have been officially informed that I was placed in arrest on account of the additional charges and the additional specifications. That they were made two days after the original charges and specifications were handed in is sufficient evidence that they were prepared rather through the blindness of passion than with any regard to the good of the service. My whole military career is my sufficient vindication against these charges. I desire that I may not be deprived of the privilege of commanding this division throughout the period of active operations in Virginia through such means as have been used to deprive me of that command. I therefore respectfully request of the major-general commanding this army that I may be relieved from my present arrest and be again placed in command of my division, a command to which I was

assigned, after mature deliberation, by Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, and that these charges against me may be tried at as early a date as possible after active operations shall have ceased. I have the honor, further, to request of the major-general commanding this army a personal interview, that I may make to him such statements as are essential to a full understanding of this case on his part.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 21, 1864.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Detachment Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: To promote harmony in the corps I am willing to withdraw my report of the engagements of the 19th and 22d of September, at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and respectfully request that all the papers may be returned to me.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

WM. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Commanding First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that in pursuance of the request of the brevet major-general commanding, the charges and specifications preferred against you by Brig. Gen. C. Grover have been returned to the brevet major-general commanding.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Strasburg, Va., September 21, 1864.

The brigadier-general commanding congratulates the division on their share in the battle of the 19th, near Winchester. The style in which you repulsed the attacks of the enemy when the troops in front of you gave way is worthy of all praise. It was the same enemy you had beaten back at Sabine Cross-Roads and Pleasant Hill, and you treated him in the same manner. You have again shown that order, firmness, and courage will always prevent the enemy's breaking your lines. You also found that the same order and firmness enabled you to break the lines of the enemy. Confusion and unsteadiness alone lead to a repulse. You have lost some of your best officers and most beloved comrades. The untarnished honor of the First Division is their reward. They are happy in the arms of victory.

By command of Brigadier-General Dwight:

J. G. LEEFE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

Maj. O. H. CURTIS:

SIR: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding the division to express to the officers and men of the One hundred and fourteenth New York Volunteers his high appreciation of the noble conduct displayed and signal services rendered by the regiment on the 19th instant, during the engagement at Winchester. The loss sustained but too clearly attests the position held and the devotion shown by the regiment that day, exposed as it was for three hours to a heavy cross-fire of musketry and artillery. The general, while regretting the severity of the loss, rejoices that so gallant a body of men is attached to the division under his command. You are requested to publish this to your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. LEEFE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 82.

Report of Brig. Gen. James W. McMillan, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken in the battle of this date near Cedar Creek, Va., by the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, temporarily under my command:

At about 5 a. m. I was awakened by the sentinel before my tent, who reported an attack on our pickets. On getting up I heard rapid firing on the extreme left of the position of the Eighth Corps and constantly increasing in rapidity. I at once ordered my command under arms, and proceeded to report to the brevet major-general commanding, whom I found on General Grover's front, at a point nearest the enemy's attack. Our extreme left was rapidly giving way before irresistible force, and I was at once ordered by General Emory to put my Second Brigade, which was entire, in reserve, in position on General Grover's left and nearly perpendicular to his line of intrenchments, for the purpose of checking the enemy, who were evidently rapidly advancing to the rear of and perpendicular to our position. I put the Second Brigade, Colonel Thomas, into the position indicated, occupying a deep ravine and thick copse of wood, from whence it was soon driven by overwhelming force, but not until completely flanked and nearly one-third of its members were killed, wounded, or captured; but in the meantime the troops on the extreme left, that were rapidly being surrounded, were enabled to make their escape through the line thus formed, from what seemed inevitable destruction or capture, and pass to the rear and reform their confused ranks. As soon as aware of the magnitude of the attack I rode rapidly to the First Brigade, Colonel Davis commanding, and after ordering the One hundred and sixteenth New York and the One hundred and fifty-third New York to hold their position on the hill as long as tenable, I put the Thirtieth Massachusetts, Captain Shipley, and the One hundred and fourteenth New York, Major Curtis, in line of battle about 400 yards in the rear of the Second

Brigade, for the purpose of holding the position in which they were placed and form a junction with the Sixth Corps. They held the position stubbornly and quite as long as it was necessary for the purpose for which they were put in position, when they fell back in good order and rejoined their brigades. The advance of the enemy along our intrenchments was so rapid as to prevent Captain Taft, commanding Fifth New York Battery, from bringing off three pieces of artillery, which, I regret to report, fell temporarily into the hands of the enemy, but without the caissons, which were safely brought off, as was one of the guns. The two regiments left on the fortified hill held their position until all other troops had passed to the rear, and the enemy were passing to their rear and left, when they fell back to the brigade line, when the whole brigade fell back, fighting all the way to a line in continuation of the line of the Sixth Corps, where a stand of nearly one hour was made; then the whole line to my left began to fall back slowly, but in tolerable order. I fell back also, but constantly occupied a position in line in advance of all troops in sight on my left. We continued to fall back for a distance of 1,200 yards and about 2,000 yards to the rear of my camp, when the whole line halted and we continued in line for probably forty-five minutes, during which time Colonel Thomas, with the remnant of the Second Brigade, joined me, and I put him in rear of the First Brigade in a second line. At the time above referred to General Grover, accompanied by a staff officer, rode up to me and notified me that Major-General Wright ordered the whole line to fall back to a position to be indicated or selected afterward. We at once commenced a movement as directed, which was continued for a distance of 1,000 yards, when we halted and formed a line of battle in a good position apparently, and by order of Brevet Major-General Emory fortified it partially with rails and logs.

In moving from the last position I was directed to conform to General Grover's movements, inclining to the right in retreat. After occupying the last-mentioned line from thirty-five to sixty minutes General Emory directed me to be ready to continue the move to the rear in accordance with instructions from Major-General Wright, constantly inclining to the right, gaining ground toward the Winchester pike, and completing connection with the Sixth Corps. This move was continued for about 2,500 yards, when the whole line in my view again halted for about twenty minutes, when I received an order from General Emory to face about and reoccupy as rapidly as possible the position last abandoned. After moving about 900 yards in the direction from whence we came, the command was halted a few minutes, when it again moved to the front and left nearly one mile, when we again were halted, and after forming line of battle in a heavy wood began to fortify as best we could. While on the march last referred to Major-General Sheridan made his appearance, and was most heartily cheered along the whole line, as far as I could observe. The officers and men seemed at once to recover from a kind of lethargy—for it was no panic—into which the reverses of the early part of the day had thrown them, and by the time the commanding general had perfected his arrangements for attacking the enemy the men were in as good mental condition to fight as at any period when victory encouraged and stimulated, though much fatigued by the incessant labors performed from the hour of attack until between 3 and 4 p. m. While laying in the position last referred to, at about 1 p. m. the enemy made a light attack on the First Division and a portion of the line to my left, but were easily repulsed. During the whole day I occupied the extreme

right of the line when advancing, consequently the extreme left when retreating. The fighting of the division was as good as I could wish it at all times, and at all times while retreating was in rear of the line of the whole of our force in my view. So much was the Nineteenth Corps to the rear in the retreat that when about 1,800 yards from our camp I expressed to General Grover fears that the enemy would get between us and the Sixth Corps. He expressed a similar apprehension, and said, "We must keep a sharp lookout for that." Had there been concert of action through our whole force, I believe there was no time after we formed on the line of the position of the Sixth Corps that I could not have driven the enemy in my front without difficulty. While I was constantly driven back, I do not believe my command was at any time whipped, in its own opinion, or unwilling to turn and attack the enemy, assuming the offensive instead of the defensive. About 2 p. m. General Dwight resumed command of the First Division; I, consequently, of the Second Brigade, though after resuming the offensive, and the command advanced on the enemy after driving them from a naturally strong position, covered by dense woods and temporarily fortified with rails, having to charge across an open field about 400 yards, the Second Brigade encountered a most murderous fire from hidden enemy on the right and rear. At this critical moment I wheeled the Second Brigade, and by Colonel Davis' assistance, two of his regiments to the right, forming a line perpendicular to the one of direct attack, and in a few moments drove the enemy flying from his cover. After moving to the right a short distance, I again began to get my command in its former position, to the left and front, when Major-General Sheridan rode up and told me to move to the left, so as to complete the line as when it first advanced.

So rapidly had we driven the enemy that a horseman could with difficulty get through the woods as rapidly. After changing the direction of the troops, by direction of Major Forsyth, of Major-General Sheridan's staff, I halted my command to wait for General Custer to get into position to protect my right, when I again ordered an advance through a thick wood, well filled with rebels, but so impetuous was the advance that I was left nearly out of sight in the thick woods. When I got through the woods I found I was a long distance ahead of our forces, and under fire at short range of a section of the enemy's guns. Having advanced so rapidly to the front and left, the First Division appeared to move into the fire of a battery I afterward learned belonged to the Sixth Corps. I at once sent my aide, Lieutenant McMillan, who met Major French, of General Emory's staff, who accompanied him to request the battery to stop. On reaching the Sixth Corps they were informed that word had already been sent the battery commander, but the officer commanding the infantry requested my aide to go to Major-General Wright with the request, but on approaching the battery learned it had already ceased firing. At this point the whole rebel force was apparently flying in utter confusion from the field, and I could have captured many prisoners, but the men were too much fatigued to advance rapidly. So rapid had been our advance, that when we came on the open fields near the pike the left of our line appeared to be nearly 1,500 yards to the rear, though driving the enemy apparently as rapidly as we.

In conclusion, I must claim that the fighting of the First Division was unsurpassed, if equaled, by any.

To the officers of my command, during the whole day, I desire to offer most grateful thanks for their cheerful obedience of orders and exhibi-

tion of gallantry in leading their commands. To Captain Leefe, especially, of General Dwight's staff, I am under great obligations for the prompt and gallant manner in which he discharged his responsible duties during the time I was in command of the division. I cheerfully commend the entire division staff for the efficient manner in which all duties required of it were performed while under my command. Of my own staff I cannot speak too highly. Of Captain Lynch, especially, I cannot speak too highly in commendation of his gallantry and activity. Though his term of service had expired, and he entitled to be mustered out of the service several days previous, he was ever at his post and in the hottest fire, cheering the men forward while advancing or cautioning them to move slowly while retreating. I must also call the attention of my commanding officers to the gallantry displayed by Colonel Davis, commanding First Brigade, and Colonel Thomas, commanding the Second Brigade. Both of these officers, at all times while under my command, displayed gallantry of the highest order, and I cannot too earnestly recommend them for promotion.

The losses of my brigade are as follows: Four officers and 77 men killed; 19 officers and 233 men wounded; 2 officers in the hands of the enemy; 182 men missing, most of whom are in the hands of the enemy; making a total loss of 517 officers and men.*

While approaching my camp of the morning, driving the enemy in confusion, I received orders from Brevet Major-General Emory and from Brigadier-General Dwight to follow the enemy to Cedar Creek and reoccupy my old camp. When in camp about one hour I received orders to move at once to Strasburg and occupy a position, holding the town and vast quantities of property abandoned by the enemy, including many guns, caissons, wagons, ambulances, besides large quantities of other ordnance and quartermaster's stores.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. W. McMILLAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 83.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. George L. Beal, Twenty-ninth Maine Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19–22.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, which occurred respectively on the 19th and 22d of the present month:

On the morning of the 19th the brigade marched from the vicinity of Berryville in the direction of Winchester. The position assigned to the brigade in the order of march was immediately in rear of the Second Division, of the Nineteenth Corps. On arriving in the vicinity of the battle-field the brigade was formed in column of regiments at full distance in rear of the Fourth Brigade, of the Second Division, and a

* But see revised table, p. 133.

body of skirmishers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Strain, One hundred and fifty-third New York, were thrown out to cover our right flank. The line of battle formed by the Second Division, of the Nineteenth Corps, was in prolongation of the line of the Sixth Corps, and the Fourth Brigade of that division held the extreme right of the front line of battle. At about 11.30 a. m. the whole line advanced toward the battle lines of the enemy. The First Brigade advanced in column of regiments through a piece of woods in rear of and within supporting distance of the Fourth Brigade, Second Division. On arriving at a point within 300 yards of the front of this piece of woods, the lines of the Fourth Brigade were discovered to be broken and falling back in disorder. At this juncture I gave the command to my brigade to deploy into line, which was quickly executed, notwithstanding the difficulty occasioned by small bodies of the Fourth Brigade hurrying to the rear. The brigade having formed line, I advanced it in front of the woods to a position selected by Brigadier-General Dwight, commanding the division. We there opened fire on the enemy, who were steadily pressing forward after the retreating force which had been in our front. The fire from my brigade checked the advance of the enemy. Soon after information was brought to me from the skirmish line on the right flank that the enemy had placed a battery in position there, and that a body of his troops were making a demonstration on that flank. I immediately reported this fact to Brigadier-General Dwight, who ordered me to make such a disposition of my brigade as would protect the right flank. To do this I moved the Twenty-ninth Maine and Thirtieth Massachusetts, of my brigade, and the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania which had just then reported to me, into line of battle established perpendicularly to the front line. My brigade held the positions described until about 3 p. m., when it was relieved by regiments of General Crook's command. The One hundred and fourteenth, One hundred and sixteenth, and One hundred and fifty-third New York, which held the front line, were commanded by Colonel Davis, of the One hundred and fifty-third New York Volunteers, after I had moved the balance of the brigade to the right. Immediately after being relieved, Colonel Davis moved these three regiments to the left on the front line, where I immediately after joined him with the remainder of the brigade and the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania. At this time the enemy were falling back at all points, and my brigade, with the balance of the corps, were moved forward in pursuit. The pursuit was continued by the infantry until night-fall, when it was ordered into bivouac near the Front Royal pike.

The following morning we moved with the balance of the command to Strasburg, where we arrived that evening. The operations of my brigade on the 21st were in conjunction with the remainder of the army in feeling of the position of the enemy at Fisher's Hill. The brigade moved from its bivouac ground near Strasburg on the morning of the 22d at 4 a. m. toward Fisher's Hill, and at daybreak had established its line on the left of the First Division, of the Sixth Corps, and commenced the work of constructing log breast-works. At 12 m. I received an order from General Dwight to send a force to capture a range of lightly fortified positions, held by a strong skirmish line of the enemy. Four companies of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, under command of Captain Tremain, together with a body of skirmishers from my brigade, which had been fighting the enemy's skirmishers during the morning, were ordered to report to Captain Kinney, of my staff, who was charged with the execution of the order. Captain Kinney assem-

bled the skirmishers at the point from which the charge was to be made, and was then notified by the adjutant general of the division that the One hundred and sixteenth New York, under command of Colonel Love, was coming forward to assist in the work. At this juncture the One hundred and sixteenth came rapidly forward in line and, together with the command of Captain Tremain, dashed forward after the skirmishers led by Captain Kinney, and drove the enemy from their positions. Immediately after these positions were taken the remainder of the brigade was moved out, and the line of breast-works extended. This line was held until a few minutes before 6 p. m., when a general charge toward Fisher's Hill was made by the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, in which my brigade led the advance of the Nineteenth Corps. The enemy having been completely routed, we moved forward in pursuit. The pursuit continued until daylight the following morning.

I feel it my duty to state that the severest fighting done by my brigade in the battle near Winchester was by the One hundred and fourteenth, One hundred and sixteenth, and One hundred and fifty-third New York, which held the front line. The subjoined list of casualties describes more clearly than words can the heroism displayed by the officers and men of these gallant regiments. The other regiments of the brigade behaved equally as well, but being in a less exposed position did not suffer so severely. The gallant behavior of Colonel Davis, of the One hundred and fifty-third New York, on whom the command of the three regiments in the front line temporarily devolved, is deserving of special mention. On this occasion, as on all others, he has displayed the qualities of a brave and efficient officer.

The following is a statement of the casualties in the regiments composing the brigade.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE L. BEAL,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. G. LEEFE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Nineteenth Army Corps.

No. 84.

Report of Brig. Gen. James W. McMillan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle of Winchester, September 19:

When about one mile and a half west of Opequon Creek, in accordance with orders, I put the brigade in position in echelon to the left and rear of the First Brigade, with five companies of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment deployed on the right flank of the position as skirmishers, with orders to advance by the left flank with the division. In this position, to the right and rear of the Second Division, we advanced about one mile, when I moved rapidly to the extreme right, and not finding any skirmish line on my right, I immediately deployed

* Embodied in tables, pp. 114, 121.

the remaining four companies of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania. About this time I received an order from General Emory to move rapidly to the left, to support the left of the Second Division, which was said to be giving way before the enemy. I formed line in rear of the left of Second Division, and in a few minutes, at about noon, by order of General Emory, I relieved Colonel Molineux's brigade of the Second Division, with the Eighth Vermont and Twelfth Connecticut, Lieutenant-Colonel Peck, commanding Twelfth Connecticut, having been fatally wounded by a piece of shell while forming his line preparatory to advancing and relieving Colonel Molineux.

The Eighth and Twelfth advanced at double-quick in good style, and immediately became hotly engaged with the enemy. While making disposition of the Eighth and Twelfth, the One hundred and sixtieth New York, which I had ordered to advance on the right of the Twelfth, in the woods on its right, was moved to the right and put into action with the First Brigade, as I afterward learned, by order of General Dwight. Between 2 and 3 p. m. the One hundred and sixtieth returned to its position where I had left it, and after being supplied with ammunition I advanced it to relieve the Twelfth, which was getting short of ammunition. When it was almost to the Twelfth the Eighth Corps charged the rebel left and broke it, and as soon as it was discovered by Colonel Thomas, Eighth Vermont, he ordered a charge by the Eighth and Twelfth into the woods in front, which was made in splendid style, driving the rebels completely out of the woods several hundred yards to a stone wall, where they formed a temporary lodgment. General Emory ordered me not to let the Eighth and Twelfth charge into the timber, but they went so rapidly I could not stop them until they were in the edge of the woods, when I ordered the One hundred and sixtieth forward to their support, and advanced through the woods to the opposite edge, when I was met by a most murderous volley from the enemy behind the stone wall. I ordered the Eighth and Twelfth to halt at the edge of the woods, and there relieved the Twelfth with the One hundred and sixtieth, and ordered the Twelfth to fall back and get ammunition and join the command as soon as possible. As soon as I determined to continue the advance commenced by my regiments without orders, I notified General Emory also that I could hold the woods. While reporting to General Emory, General Dwight was on the right, where I could not report to him. By request of General Crook I moved my regiments to the left, so as to enfilade the enemy behind the stone fence, and in conjunction with General Upton, of the Sixth Corps, soon drove them with heavy loss. After this my command was not again engaged, the enemy not making a stand north of Winchester afterward.

My loss was heavy in officers, and among them Lieutenant-Colonel Peck, a gallant officer and a polished gentleman, fatally wounded by a fragment of a shell while preparing to go into action. I deeply sympathize with his many friends in their distress for his loss. Lieutenant-Colonel Van Petten was wounded early in the action quite painfully, but like the gallant soldier he is did not leave the field until after the enemy had.

While all did well, officers and men, I should not do justice to my conviction of duty did I fail to mention Colonel Thomas, Eighth Vermont, for his gallantry and coolness at all times.

My staff did their duty in a most efficient and gallant style. Lieutenant Witherell, acting aide-de-camp and provost-marshal, was the only one struck, and he but slightly.

The losses of my brigade are as follows:

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
47th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1	8	
8th Vermont	9	28	
160th New York	14	51	1
12th Connecticut	7	63	1
Total*	31	150	2

Grand total, 183.

Before closing this report I must mention the gallant conduct of Capt. A. G. Goodwin, of the Thirteenth Maine, who, having joined the brigade from hospital after his regiment had gone home on veteran furlough, was assigned to duty, at his request, in the One hundred and sixtieth New York, and is mentioned by the commanding officer of that regiment for most gallant conduct.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. W. McMILLAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. G. LEEFE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 85.

Reports of Capt. Sidney E. Clark, Twelfth Connecticut Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Strasburg, Va., September 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following account of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement near Winchester, Va., on the 19th, and list of casualties:

The regiment was moved to the front and formed in the second line of battle, under command of Lieut. Col. Frank H. Peck, at about 12 m., under a brisk fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry; were then moved to the left and right on this line several times, owing to conflicting orders. Our position being established, we awaited further orders. About this time (1 p. m.) Lieutenant-Colonel Peck was mortally wounded by a fragment of shell. I then assumed command and the regiment was immediately ordered to move to the first line and relieve a part of Colonel Molineux's brigade, of the Second Division, which order we executed at the double-quick, passing through the line of the Fourteenth New Hampshire and opening fire on the enemy. This position we held for three or four hours, exposed to a galling fire of the enemy's infantry, who were advantageously posted in a belt of woods in our immediate front. Nearly our whole loss occurred in this position. Upon hearing sharp firing on our right flank (enemy apparently falling back), Colonel Thomas, commanding Eighth Vermont, suggested to me that we charge them. My command being then out of ammunition, and having no orders from you, I hesitated, but Colonel Th[illegible] as being anxious, and in the enthusiasm of the moment we fixed bayonets, and, in company with the Eighth Vermont, moved at a double-quick, driving the enemy clear of the woods and holding them. Then received orders to halt and supply ourselves with ammunition.

* But see revised table, p. 114.

Found it difficult to restrain the men from continuing the chase. The remainder of the day was spent in following up the routed enemy, with the brigade much of the time under a shell fire.

Casualties: Killed—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 5; total, 7. Wounded—commissioned officers, 3; enlisted men, 60; total, 63. Missing—enlisted men, 1.*

In regard to the conduct of officers and men I have to report that all did so well that it would be hardly consistent to particularize—always obeying orders. But I must mention Lieutenant-Colonel Peck, who labored hard to keep the line steady, and received his death wound in the saddle. His death is a severe and irreparable loss to the regiment. Lieutenants Bulkley and Steadman were brave and efficient officers, and men of unimpeachable moral character. Capt. J. D. Roche, Company K, under arrest, volunteered for the day. He behaved nobly. He is generally a valuable officer.

The dry grass in our front caught fire during the engagement, thereby endangering our position; a volunteer was called for to put it out; Corpl. Augustine Gray, Company C, did the hazardous duty.

S. E. CLARK,
Captain, Comdg. Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Vol. Infantry.

Capt. L. A. DICKINSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 19th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this regiment in the engagement at Fisher's Hill on the 22d instant:

About 4 a. m. the regiment, with the brigade, was moved from its position near Strasburg to the right, taking up a new position on an elevation masked by thick woods; fortified and rested for orders. One hundred men, detailed the night before, were on the left of the picket-line near Strasburg, under command of Captain De Forest. They were constantly skirmishing with the enemy. At 10 a. m. I was detailed as field officer of the day and assigned to that part of the line where our detachment was posted. I left the regiment in command of Capt. S. H. Granniss, Company B. All was quiet in the regiment the remainder of the day until the advance was ordered, when the regiment moved with the brigade, but orders being given by General McMillan for Captain Granniss to report to me at Strasburg, they proceeded no farther in that direction. The regiment arrived at junction of Manassas Gap Railroad and Strasburg pike about 7 p. m., went into bivouac after relieving the detachment, who had then been on the skirmish line over twenty-four hours. About 9 p. m. I received orders to withdraw our pickets and rejoin the brigade then in close pursuit of the enemy; moved from our place of bivouac at 10 p. m.; marched all night. The line of march being difficult and toilsome, the road blockaded by artillery, wagon-trains, and stragglers, we made but slow progress. We joined the brigade about 4.30 a. m. the next day.

No casualties occurred during the day in the regiment.

S. E. CLARK,
Captain, Comdg. Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Vol. Infantry.

Capt. L. A. DICKINSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 19th Army Corps.

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* But see revised table, p. 114.

No. 86.

Report of Lieut. Col. George N. Lewis, Twelfth Connecticut Infantry, of operations October 19.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *October 20, 1864.*

SIR: At dawn yesterday I heard heavy artillery and musketry firing on the left of my position and in the direction of the position of the Eighth Corps. I immediately called my command to attention and marched with the brigade to the left to support the Eighth Corps, who were being vigorously attacked by the enemy. When we arrived in rear of the position occupied by the division on the right of the Eighth Corps we found them badly broken and in full retreat. We immediately formed line of battle and checked the enemy until both flanks were lapped by the enemy, when we were forced to fall back two miles, which was done in the best order possible under the circumstances. At about 3 p. m. we were ordered to advance, attack the enemy, and reoccupy our former position, which was done in beautiful style, my right with its brigade having the extreme right of the line. At sundown we had occupied our former position and completely routed the enemy.

The losses of my regiment were as follows: Killed—officers, 2; enlisted men, 20. Wounded—officers, 5; enlisted men, 52. Missing, 93.

The officers and men of my command deserve the greatest credit for their bravery and coolness in that trying conflict.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEO. N. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Vols.

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.

No. 87.

Report of Lieut. John V. Grant, Fifth New York Battery, of operations September 19.

IN POSITION AT STRASBURG, VA.,
September 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the battle of the 19th instant by the Fifth New York Independent Battery:

At 3 a. m., on the 19th instant, I withdrew my guns from position near Berryville, and took up the line of march with the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, for the Opequon. Crossing the Opequon about 8 a. m. was ordered to follow the Second Brigade through the woods, but found it impossible to do so on account of the dense undergrowth and a deep ravine, so had to turn around and cut my way out of the woods again to the rear. About 2 p. m. was ordered by the chief of artillery to bring a section to the front; then went into position on the right of the Nineteenth Corps, then forming for a charge. Fired a few shells, and again moved forward with the Nineteenth Corps then charging; came into position four times, when the line halted. Again moved forward with the charging line to near Winchester, where I

halted until about 6 p. m., when I was again ordered to join the First Division, and went into camp in rear of the Second Brigade, First Division, for the night.

Expended twenty-eight rounds of ammunition and had two horses wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. V. GRANT,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Capt. JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 88.

Report of Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations September 19–23.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 1, 1864.

SIR: For the Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, at the recent battles of the 19th last near Winchester and 22d last near Fisher's Hill, Va., and the operations immediately connected therewith, I have the honor to make the following report:

At 2 a. m. on the 19th the division, being the advance of the Nineteenth Corps, left its camp near Berryville and marched in the direction of Winchester. When within about two miles of the Opequon ford, pursuant to orders, we halted to allow the Sixth Corps, moving on our right with its ordnance and ambulance train, to take the advance. Soon after daylight the firing of artillery and small-arms became quite rapid in the direction of Winchester, and I received orders to push forward, in advance of the before-mentioned train, with all practicable rapidity. Having arrived at the front, the division was rapidly formed in two lines of battle on the right of the Sixth Corps. General Birge's (First) brigade formed the right and Colonel Sharpe's (Third) brigade the left of the first line, with Colonel Shunk's (Fourth) and Colonel Molineux's (Second) brigade on the right and left, respectively, of the second line. In this order, at 11.45 a. m., in conjunction with the Sixth Corps on the left and the First Division in echelon on the right, the lines advanced over a country much broken, and quite densely wooded on our left, and soon encountered the enemy in strong position and force, with artillery well posted and served. The enemy's first line was broken and driven in by our steady advance with considerable loss on our side, but without check. During this advance, owing to the nature of the ground and the greater obliquity of the movement on the left than could have been anticipated, an interval of some 400 yards occurred between the left of General Birge's brigade and the right of Colonel Sharpe's. I do not think, however, that in the general result this interval operated to our disadvantage, as it enabled us to cover greater distance to the right where the enemy nearly outflanked us in strong force. To prevent, however, the enemy from taking any advantage of this interval Colonel Molineux's brigade was ordered to advance from the second line and cover the opening. Upon the arrival of General Birge's brigade to an advantageous position, and in prolongation of the line held by the troops on the left, it was ordered to halt and lie down and await orders, but having driven the enemy from his first line, in the noise and excitement of the battle, though from my personal observation the officers without exception did

their duty, they were for a time unable to restrain the impetuosity of the ranks, and the whole brigade charged as a man and drove the enemy some 300 yards beyond where its flanks were supported or could at that time receive the proper support. Receiving a fire of artillery and small-arms upon front and flanks, of course it was obliged to retire. It did not do so, however, until the lines on the left had retired, including Colonel Sharpe's brigade, which held its position until its left was exposed to the enemy's advance by the falling back of the troops on his left. As the advance line retired the reserve line moved forward in front of the woods from which we had at first debouched, and with the assistance of two sections of Captain Bradbury's (First Maine) battery, held the enemy completely in check. Colonel Sharpe, commanding the Third Brigade, was severely wounded in the first advance, and the command of his brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Neafie, of the One hundred and fifty-sixth New York, who still held his command on the immediate right of the Sixth Corps. General Birge's brigade reformed on our second line in the edge of the woods on our right, the Fourth Brigade holding the front on that flank, while Colonel Molineux's held the advanced position on the left. This ground was hotly contested for some hours, and the enemy pressed heavily upon our right flank and annoyed our lines considerably by a battery which nearly enfiladed them. When the ammunition of these brigades was expended they were relieved by the First Division and resupplied themselves from the rear.

I must make special mention here of the excellent service done by the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Macauley commanding, and the One hundred and thirty-first New York, Colonel Day commanding; the One hundred and fifty-sixth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Neafie commanding, and the First Maine Battery, Captain Bradbury commanding. None of the troops, however, who were here engaged failed to do their whole duty and to reflect credit upon the soldiership of the rank and file and upon the gallantry of their commanders.

At a little after 3 p. m. General Crook's command took position on our right and moved upon the enemy's flank, and an advance of the whole line was immediately ordered and executed with alacrity. The enemy, though disputing the ground stubbornly with artillery, continued to retire, inflicting at the same time but small loss upon our advancing lines. We bivouacked at dark for the night just beyond the town of Winchester. On the 20th the division marched to Strasburg, and on the next day nothing worth mention occurred, excepting a reconnaissance by the Ninth Connecticut, who found the enemy in some force on the other side of the Shenandoah and returned to camp about 9 p. m. The enemy was here in our front in strong position, with two lines of works. Early on the 22d the army moved to the immediate front of the works, the Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, on the extreme left. Hastily-made works were thrown up along the whole line, under the immediate direction of General Birge on the right and Colonel Molineux on the left. Constant though not heavy skirmishing, with some artillery practice, continued all the morning on both sides. To strengthen and shorten our lines it became necessary to drive in the enemy's skirmishers and occupy their lines. This was handsomely done by the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Foster commanding, supported by the One hundred and seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, Major Lewis commanding, after a most efficient and beneficial shelling from a battery under the immediate supervision of Captain Taft,

chief of artillery of the corps, and one section of Captain Bradbury's battery. A strong working party immediately commenced strengthening the position thus seized, and though under a hot fire, especially of artillery, the line was nearly finished in its entire length when the order to advance was received along the whole line. Though the ground was very unfavorable for an advance, the troops pushed on with the greatest zeal and with all the rapidity possible, cheering, and with colors flying. The enemy, after firing a few rounds of artillery and doing some not very effective musketry firing, fled from behind their works, so closely followed up, however, as to be unable to take away their artillery or its ammunition. One company of the One hundred and seventy-sixth [New York], commanded by Captain Entwistle, was, I think, undoubtedly the first upon the works, and the captain took possession, with his company, of four pieces of artillery. He was so closely followed by the Twenty-eighth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson commanding, that there could have been but a short interval of time between the arrival of both, but to Captain Entwistle, with his company, I think, is due the honor of first taking possession of the pieces. A large quantity of small-arms, too numerous to count or collect in the hurried pursuit of the enemy, were found scattered over the ground in rear of the works. We found our advance well into the works about dark, and I was ordered to push the advance of my division, without waiting to organize or collect those who had become separated in the hurry of the advance, upon the road taken by the enemy. A portion of Colonel Molineux's brigade, being the nearest at hand, was hurried to the front, and a line of skirmishers, consisting of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers and One hundred and thirty-first New York Volunteers, were hastily thrown out on the left and right of the road, and the advance commenced. About 8.30 p. m. we came upon the rear guard of the enemy, consisting, as we were informed by a prisoner, of the Sixth Georgia Volunteers. The firing between our skirmishers and the enemy was rapid, but of short duration, the enemy retiring. The advance was continued without interruption for about an hour, when again our skirmishers were checked by the enemy's fire of musketry, supported by two pieces of artillery, well trained upon the road. Lines of battle were immediately hurried forward, but the enemy retreated and we saw no more of him during the night. I regret to say, that from some unaccountable misconception of our position in front by the troops in the rear, on both occasions when the skirmish line was fired upon by the enemy it was also fired upon by troops in the rear, notwithstanding every precaution was taken to prevent such an occurrence. Our losses were not heavy during the night advance, but owing to the intense darkness and the broken character of the country, the advance was very slow and extremely tedious. The immediate command of the skirmish line was conducted at first by Colonel Molineux, and, subsequently, by Colonel Macauley, to both of whom great credit is due for their zeal, activity, and success under very adverse circumstances. At about 4.30 a. m. on the 23d our advance reached Woodstock, about twelve miles from Strasburg, where the army bivouacked until 12 m. During the advance from Strasburg about 200 prisoners fell into our hands, and six wagons were abandoned and burnt on the road by the enemy.

For list of casualties in both battles and in the advance to Woodstock see appendix.

For further details, I have the honor to inclose the reports of brigade commanders and the commander of the battery.

In closing this report I would respectfully ask the attention of the major-general commanding the corps to the gallantry in battle as shown by the success wherever placed and the heavy list of casualties consequent thereon of this command; also, in addition to the regiments and officers specially mentioned in reports of brigade commanders and the commander of the battery, I would make mention for their gallantry and untiring zeal during the operations covered by this report of Brigadier-General Birge, commanding First Brigade; Col. E. L. Molineux, commanding Second Brigade; Col. Jacob Sharpe, commanding Third Brigade, at Winchester, where he was severely wounded; Col. Dan. Macauley, commanding Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and Third Brigade, after the absence of Colonel Sharpe; Colonel Day, commanding One hundred and thirty-first New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Neafie, commanding One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers; Captain Bradbury, commanding First Maine Battery, and the following-named officers of my staff, viz, Capt. Joseph Hibbert, jr., assistant adjutant-general; Maj. R. McD. Hart, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. H. A. Darling, commissary of subsistence; Capt. D. H. Finley, Thirteenth Connecticut, mustering officer; Captain Rhoades, Third Massachusetts Cavalry; Captain Curtis, provost-marshal; First Lieutenant Parsons, judge-advocate; First Lieut. T. C. Otis, aide-de-camp.

APPENDIX.

Numerical list of casualties in Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in the engagements at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, and Strasburg, Va., September 22, 1864.

Troops.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total casualties.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
WINCHESTER, VA.												
First Brigade	9	101	110	35	324	359	3	171	174	47	596	643
Second Brigade	6	57	63	16	332	348	7	212	219	29	601	630
Third Brigade	.....	40	40	14	201	215	.....	29	29	14	270	284
Fourth Brigade	4	25	29	12	138	150	.....	29	29	16	192	208
First Maine Battery.	.....	2	2	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8
Total*	19	225	244	78	1,000	1,078	10	441	451	107	1,666	1,773
STRASBURG, VA.												
First Brigade	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	6	6
Second Brigade	.....	4	4	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21
Third Brigade	.....	4	4	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18
Fourth Brigade	.....	.....	.....	3	12	15	.....	.....	.....	3	12	15
First Maine Battery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	.....	11	11	3	44	47	.....	2	2	3	57	60
Grand total	19	236	255	81	1,044	1,125	10	443	453	110	1,723	1,833

* A large number of those above reported as missing are known to have been captured by the enemy on the field.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GROVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Detachment Nineteenth Army Corps.

* But see revised tables, pp. 115, 123.

No. 89.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Birge, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations October 19–21.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 28, 1864.

SIR: Brevet Major-General Grover, commanding division, being temporarily absent on account of wounds received during the action of the 19th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command on that day and the 20th and 21st instant:

Tuesday evening, October 18, orders were issued by General Grover to the First Brigade under my command, Second Brigade, Colonel Molineux, and Third Brigade, Colonel Macauley, to be in readiness to move at 5.30 the next morning, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance toward Strasburg, the Fourth Brigade, Colonel Shunk, being directed to move forward and occupy as soon as vacated the line then held by the First and Third. In compliance with these orders the whole command was under arms in light marching order, and the First Maine Battery hitched up at 5 a. m. 19th instant, the relative position of the brigades being as follows: Four regiments of the Second Brigade, the First Brigade, and four regiments of the Third Brigade formed the first line from right to left as named, the right connecting with the First Division of this corps, the left reaching nearly to the pike. The remaining regiments of the Second Brigade and the Fourth Brigade formed the second line, the One hundred and seventy-fifth New York being detached from Third Brigade as guard to ammunition train, a picket-line of 350 men from Second and Third Brigades covered the front, connecting with the picket-line of the First Division on the right and that of the Eighth Corps on the left. The First Maine Battery occupied commanding ground on the right of Third Brigade and in front of the Fourth. The whole position was very strong against attack from the front, and had been strengthened by earth-works thrown up along the front of the first line, the general direction of which was parallel to Cedar Creek, but was entirely commanded by the high ground on the left of the pike, occupied by the Eighth Corps, and was indefensible against an attack from that direction. About 5.15 a. m. and before any of the troops had moved out on the projected reconnaissance, musketry firing was heard, apparently on the left of the picket-line of the Eighth Corps, and soon after on our own picket-line in front. By direction of General Grover, the following disposition of the forces under his command was promptly made: The first line occupied the works in their immediate front, sending out sharpshooters and skirmishers to the banks of the creek; the One hundred and seventy-sixth New York and part of the One hundred and fifty-sixth New York, on the left of the Third Brigade, were thrown back nearly at a right angle with the brigade line, and the Fourth Brigade moved to the left, connecting with and forming on the prolongation of this line; the Twenty-second Iowa and Third Massachusetts [Cavalry (dismounted)], from the Second Brigade, were moved to the left as support to the battery. While these movements were being made, the firing in the direction of the Eighth Corps became very heavy and incessant, and our pickets in front were gradually driven back to the creek. As day dawned the enemy appeared in strong force on the high ground on the left of our position, from which he had forced back the Eighth Corps and rapidly advanced, his lines extending from the creek to our left and rear as far

as could be seen through the smoke and prevailing fog. The troops on the left, thus attacked in front and flank, made a stubborn resistance, and on the line of the Third Brigade a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, during which the colors of the One hundred and seventy-sixth and One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Regiments were seized by the enemy, but in both instances were torn from the flag-staffs and saved. At the same time a battery opened on our lines from the left and another from the high ground in front and on the opposite side of the creek. Pressed by an overwhelming force, and having already lost very heavily, our line was forced back, retiring in good order, but leaving some prisoners in the hands of the enemy. Colonel Macauley, commanding the brigade, was severely wounded early in the engagement, and Major Hart, of General Grover's staff, soon after received a wound from which he died the next morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Neafie, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York, took command of the Third Brigade. The enemy now made a desperate effort to secure the guns of the First Maine Battery, four of which were in their original position, and well and rapidly served, Lieutenant Haley commanding, the other section, under Lieutenant Morton, having been sent to the left. Lieutenant Haley was wounded, and Lieutenant Snow succeeded in getting all but two caissons off the grounds, but was finally obliged to abandon one gun and three caissons, the horses being shot. Lieutenant Morton was killed and one gun of his section captured, but all were subsequently retaken. In the meantime the First Brigade and that part of the Second Brigade not engaged were holding their respective positions, but losing from infantry and artillery fire from front, flank, and rear. By order of General Grover they now fell back, the First Brigade along the line of works, forming a new line on the crest of the hill to the right and perpendicular to the original line, and holding it till turned by the enemy, when it fell back to the hill previously occupied by a brigade of First Division. Making a short stand here, it was again pressed back, and again made a stand in an open field, with the Fourth Brigade on its left; having, in the efforts made to check the advance of the enemy, lost severely in killed and wounded and some prisoners. The Second Brigade moved out by the right flank and formed on the right of the Sixth Corps, taking advantage of every favorable position to halt and check the advancing enemy, which it did several times very gallantly. The Third Brigade withdrew more to the left, and being ordered to form on the right of division of the Sixth Corps operated with it till about 10 o'clock, and about 11 joined this command. From the position taken by the brigades, as above described, they gradually retired, conforming to the movements of the army, and making stands at three different points until, between 10 and 11 o'clock, an advance was ordered, and the division moved some distance to the front, forming on the right of the Sixth Corps in two lines, the First and Second Brigades in the first, and the Fourth and Third (which came up about this time) [in] the second line; the First Division of this corps on the right. A strong skirmish line was deployed to the front, which was driven in about noon, and the enemy in strong force attacked our lines, but was effectually repulsed. He continued, however, to annoy us with his artillery, but inflicting slight loss. Soon after the repulse another advance was ordered, General Grover directing that the connection with the Sixth Corps should be maintained on the left, but the right pressed forward more rapidly, thus gradually swinging to the left. The troops advanced with the greatest impetuosity, under a

severe fire from the enemy's infantry on the crest of a hill in front and an accurate and rapid fire from a battery on the hill beyond, drove him out and occupied the hill, where a halt was ordered. While holding this position, and shortly after gaining it, General Grover, who had been wounded early in the day, was again wounded in the arm, compelling him to leave the field, and I then took command of the division. About 4.30 p. m. I received orders from Brevet Major-General Emory to advance, and the troops again moved forward with the same gallantry and impetuosity as in the previous charge, the enemy retreating in great confusion and our forces pursuing without a halt till the camp which had been left in the morning was reached. By direction of the brevet major-general commanding the pursuit terminated here, and the division went into camp, each brigade occupying its original ground. At 8 p. m., in compliance with orders from the brevet major-general commanding, the Fourth Brigade moved toward Strasburg and bivouacked for the night in rear of the First Division, occupying the town.

At 7 a. m. on the 20th the division marched to the heights overlooking Strasburg, and, by direction of General Emory, was placed in position, where it remained until 7 the next morning, 21st, when the whole division returned to its former camp on Cedar Creek.

I inclose reports of brigade commanders, to which reference is invited, for more minute details of the part taken by each in the battle of the 19th than the limits of this report permit.

A numerical list of the casualties in the division is appended. A nominal list has been forwarded.

Of the gallantry, steadiness, and good conduct of the troops of this division during the various and trying phases of the action of the 19th I cannot speak in too high terms. Every brigade kept its organization during the day, and with few exceptions the behavior of officers and men was all that could be asked for. Of the Second Brigade, operating in connection with mine and moving on the same line, I am able, from personal observation, to speak with the highest commendation. In the Fourth Brigade every regimental commander was wounded. Of the desperate resistance to the advance of the enemy early in the day made by the Third Brigade I have already spoken. Its conduct during the advance in the afternoon was no less praiseworthy. I respectfully ask the attention of the brevet major-general commanding to the instances of individual heroism and meritorious conduct mentioned in the reports of brigade commanders.

To the members of General Grover's staff, who reported to me for duty after he was wounded, my thanks are due for their efficient aid and support. Their gallantry on the field was conspicuous. To Capt. E. A. Fiske, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Captain Goddard, Twelfth Maine Volunteers, of my own staff, I am very greatly indebted for untiring attention to their duties, performed with ability and good judgment, and their bravery in action deserves special mention.

Respectfully,

HENRY W. BIRGE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Second Division.

Maj. DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Detachment Nineteenth Army Corps.

Numerical list of casualties in Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in the engagement of October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.

Troops.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total casualties.			Effective strength next day.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Field and staff.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
First Brigade.	2	26	28	9	139	148	5	176	181	16	341	357	57	1,447	1,504
Second Brigade.	2	18	20	13	161	174	2	90	92	17	269	286	74	1,366	1,440
Third Brigade.	1	19	20	9	82	91	3	206	209	13	307	320	31	763	794
Fourth Brigade.	3	23	26	19	184	203	6	97	103	28	304	332	41	1,058	1,099
First Maine Battery.	1	2	3	1	16	17	.....	8	8	2	26	28	1	110	111
Total*...	10	88	98	52	582	634	16	577	593	78	1,247	1,325	204	4,744	4,948

No. 90.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Birge, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19–23.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Harrisonburg, September 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this brigade moved from camp near Berryville at 2 a. m. September 19; marched through Berryville to within two miles of Winchester, and at 11 a. m. was assigned position by Brigadier-General Grover, commanding division. The line was formed from right to left as follows: Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Colonel Gardiner; Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Colonel Farr; Twelfth Maine, Lieutenant-Colonel Ilsley; Fourteeenth Maine, Colonel Porter, and Seventy-fifth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock. A strong skirmish line was advanced through and to the edge of a piece of woods in front of the position, and the Ninth Connecticut, Colonel Cahill, deployed 400 yards on the right on a line perpendicular to the line of battle, with skirmishers in advance. Colonel Cahill was instructed to connect the left of his skirmish line with the right of the advanced skirmishers, and to conform to the movements of the brigade and maintain his relative position by moving by a flank as the line advanced. The Third Brigade was in position on my left, and two regiments of Fourth Brigade on the right. At 11.45 a. m. received orders to move on the enemy, and immediately advanced through the woods before mentioned and into an open field about 500 yards in width; crossed this field under an artillery and infantry fire from the enemy in position in a belt of woods in front and extending to the right, and when within 200 yards charged with fixed bayonets at double-quick. Broke his line on the entire front of the brigade and drove him through and out of the woods. As the troops entered the woods I was ordered by General Grover to halt and hold that position and not to go farther into the woods, but the charge was so rapid and impetuous and the men so much excited by the sight of the enemy in full retreat before them that it was impossible to execute the order, and the whole line pressed forward to the extreme edge of the timber, some 300 yards

* But see revised table, p. 134.

beyond the enemy's original position and to his rear on both flanks. The brigade was now far in advance of our own line and subjected to a severe and concentrated enfilading fire of artillery and infantry from the right and infantry from the left. In front the enemy were retreating in great confusion, but immediately and simultaneously threw a heavy force on each flank. Meantime our forces on my left had been forced back, the movement commencing to the left and extending till it had reached the right of the Third Brigade. Under these circumstances, to hold the position was impossible, and the brigade fell back on the original skirmish line. Immediately after, the One hundred and thirty-first New York, Colonel Day, reported to me, and until the second advance held an advanced position in the field between the two lines. At 4 p. m. a second general advance was made, the One hundred and thirty-first New York and Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, Major Allen, forming the left of my line, which connected with the right of the Sixth Corps. My right, connecting with the Fourth Brigade of this division, advanced under a severe fire, particularly of artillery, the whole line pressing the enemy steadily back at all points. At 5 o'clock the enemy was in full retreat; at 7, went into camp one mile and a half beyond Winchester. The Ninth Connecticut still remained in its original position and took no part in the engagement. It joined the brigade the next morning.

September 20, at 6 a. m. moved out on the Strasburg pike, and at 5 p. m. went into camp on the left of the town; distance marched about eighteen miles. September 21, moved to a position on the right and in advance of the town. The Ninth Connecticut was sent to the left to reconnoiter the fords and drive the enemy's pickets from the bluffs on the opposite side of the river. September 22, moved at daylight to the front and right of the town and intrenched. At 4 p. m. moved to the left and occupied the works on the hill in front of the town before held by Second Brigade, then advancing. At 5 received orders from General Emory to move to the front till the head of the column struck the pike and wait for further orders. At 7.30 received orders to move down the pike, and soon after came up with and joined the division. The Twelfth Maine was then sent forward on the skirmish line and the Fourteenth Maine, Fourteenth New Hampshire, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, and Seventy-fifth New York, deployed on the right and left of the road in two lines. Marched in this position till near Woodstock. The four last-named regiments marched by a flank, passed through Woodstock, and went into camp a short distance beyond the town at daylight on the morning of the 23d. The Ninth Connecticut, which had been left at Strasburg, came up and joined the brigade at 8 a. m.

The casualties in the five regiments named as engaged in the battle on the 19th were: Killed—8 commissioned officers, 96 enlisted men; total, 104; wounded—35 commissioned officers, 325 enlisted men; total, 360; missing—4 commissioned officers, 71 enlisted men; total, 75; making an aggregate of 539,* a numerical and nominal list of which has already been forwarded to you. Three of the officers reported as missing are known to have been taken prisoners, and most of the men. In Seventy-fifth New York every man is accounted for. Those in other regiments not accounted for are doubtless prisoners or killed and buried unrecognized. Among the officers wounded are Colonel Gardiner, Fourteenth New Hampshire, and Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, Seventy-fifth New York, both of whom lost a leg; Major Clark, Twenty-sixth Massa-

* But see revised table, p. 114.

chusetts, wounded slightly. Major Thurber succeeded to the command of the Seventy-fifth New York and Captain Tolman to the Fourteenth New Hampshire.

Owing to the rapid and continuous advance of the army since the 19th, I have not been able to obtain official reports of the commanders of regiments. These will be forwarded when received, with supplementary report giving more detailed account of the part taken by each regiment and individuals who distinguished themselves by gallantry and meritorious services.

In concluding this report, I beg leave to say that, in my opinion, the charge made by this brigade has rarely if ever been excelled for the gallantry and steadiness with which it was made, and that the officers and men of the five regiments who participated in it are entitled to special praise and commendation. They only relinquished the position which they had gained when more than one-quarter of their number were either killed or wounded, and to have remained longer would have been, without support, inevitable destruction. I also express my thanks to Captain Fiske, Thirtieth Massachusetts; Captain Ripley and Lieutenant Wright, Fourteenth New Hampshire; Captain Goddard, Twelfth Maine, and Lieutenant Bischoff, aide-de-camp, members of my staff, for faithful and zealous attention to their duties and conspicuous gallantry on the field.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BIRGE,

Brig. Gen. of Vols., Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 19th Army Corps.

Capt. J. HIBBERT, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 91.

Report of Capt. John G. Healy, Ninth Connecticut Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. NINTH BATTALION CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Ninth Connecticut Battalion in the fight of the 19th instant:

We were under arms and at the breast-works at 5 a. m. At that time a heavy volley of musketry was heard on our left, which was followed soon after by artillery firing and a continuous one of musketry. There was now every indication that we were flanked, as we were receiving a fire from our rear. At about 6 o'clock we received orders to strike tents, which was immediately done, when we again formed at the breast-works. In a few moments we discovered that the regiments on our left had fallen back. I immediately ordered my men to move by the right flank, and to keep along our line of works. This order was obeyed, the men keeping together well. After we had reached the top of the hill to our left we formed in line of battle and delivered a well-directed fire at the enemy with marked effect. We were then ordered to fall back down the hill. As we reached the foot of the hill an aide to General Birge ordered us to advance up the hill again. This we did in good order, and delivered another volley at the advancing enemy. They being close upon us, we again fell back, crossed the creek, and remained there until ordered to fall back to the top of the next hill. Here we found part of our brigade had formed in line of battle behind

a breast-work. I ordered my men to form on the right of the brigade, which they did, and for a while we succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy. We were now ordered to fall back slowly; this we did. Men of other regiments were running by us, going in all directions to the rear. Very few musketry shots were now fired at us, the enemy's and our own artillery doing the firing. My battalion fell back to where the Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, had formed. I reported to Capt. E. A. Fiske, aide-de-camp, who directed me to my position in line. About 9.30 o'clock the line was ordered to fall back to a wood near us, where we again formed in line of battle. We remained here but a short time when we were ordered to move by right of regiments to the rear. We had moved but a short distance when we were ordered to about face, and, occupying a new position, formed in line of battle. We remained but a few moments when we were ordered forward and to the left in the woods. The line was formed, and a protection from bullets was hastily thrown up by our men. Now we were ordered to be ready for a forward movement. It was directed, when we advanced through the woods, the enemy pouring shot and shell into us, but with very little effect. We now received orders to charge. My men went at it with a will, the colors of my battalion being always in the advance. The officers of the Ninth rallied their men, and they pressed forward after the retreating enemy. The chase was kept up until dark. The enemy being driven from the field we were now ordered to occupy our old camp.

During the battle of the 19th the officers of my battalion were particularly noticed as being always at their post near and around the flag. The men obeyed the orders of their officers with promptness and a hearty good will. We were highly complimented by our brigade commander, Brigadier-General Birge, who told us we had done nobly and held well our own. I desire to make particular mention of Sergt. W. L. Perry and Private John T. Morrow, who, after the color-sergeant had been wounded, seized the colors and pushed forward. These men were always in the advance, few, if any, color bearers being able to keep up with them. The colors of my battalion were the first on the recaptured works from where the Eighth Corps were driven in the morning; in less than five minutes no less than a dozen stand of colors were around us.

The following are the casualties: Commissioned officers—missing, 1; wounded, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 2; wounded, 16; missing, 10.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. HEALY,
Captain, Commanding Ninth Connecticut Battalion.

Capt. E. A. FISKE,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Nineteenth Army Corps.

No. 92.

Report of Maj. Benjamin F. Thurber, Seventy-fifth New York Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that about 9 p. m. October 18, 1864, I received orders from Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, that a reconnaissance

* But see revised table, p. 133.

would be made and to have my command in readiness to march at 5 a. m. October 19. I accordingly notified my officers to that effect, and gave orders for my command to be in readiness to march in compliance with orders received. The regiment was aroused and breakfast prepared at 4 a. m. The regimental line was formed at 4.30 a. m. and everything in readiness to move as soon as orders to that effect were received. At about 4.45 a. m. some twenty-five or thirty shots were heard from the vicinity of the advance, Eighth Corps, on our left and front. Nothing further was heard until about 5 a. m., when suddenly heavy and continuous firing was heard, and a general attack seemed to have been made upon that portion of the Eighth Corps lying in the fortifications in advance of our left. My regiment was immediately under arms and the different officers at their posts ready to do their duty. They remained in line of battle until the pickets in our front were sharply engaged, when I received orders from General Birge to send the sharpshooters of my regiment to the front and at the same time to send about twenty-five men forward and have them stationed in the rifle-pits in front of the works. I accordingly detailed Capt. Frank Silsby to advance with his company and station it in accordance with orders I had received from General Birge. Shortly after the enemy charged through the woods upon the left of the Second Division, which became hotly engaged, and the shot and shell began to fall thick and fast in my camp, killing two men and wounding several, when I ordered the men forward to the works in front of the line. The regiment remained behind the works until all the troops on our left had fallen back, and as the enemy were charging over the works on our left and had already passed far in our rear, I deemed it expedient to fall back and accordingly gave orders to that effect, falling back along the line of intrenchments to our right, as our retreat by the rear was already cut off, leaving 2 men killed, a number wounded, and 31 prisoners in the hands of the enemy. I fell back with my command and formed a junction with the balance of the brigade and remained with it during the entire day, taking part in the grand final charge upon the enemy's line in the afternoon, and returned to my old camp with my command about dark.

My entire loss during this day was 3 men killed, 1 officer seriously wounded, 18 men wounded, 2 men missing, and 31 prisoners.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

BENJ. F. THURBER,
Major, &c.

[Lieut. LA GRANGE SEVERANCE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 93.

Reports of Col. Edward L. Molineux, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 19–26 and October 19.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this brigade since September 19:

At 2 a. m. on the 19th of September the brigade promptly moved on the Berryville pike toward Winchester, and was halted, in common

with the other brigades of the division, until the Sixth Corps and its train had passed. The Opequon Creek was passed in good order and the column well closed up, and, after advancing about two miles, was, in obedience to orders, formed in line of battle some 200 paces in rear of the Third Brigade. The Twenty-second Iowa, being on the left, was exposed to the view of the enemy, and being shelled by them, was formed a little to the rear in echelon. At 11.30 a. m. the brigade advanced, following the movements of the preceding brigade, the right passing through a heavy belt of timber, the left through an exposed ravine. While advancing I received an order to advance my brigade to cover an opening which had occurred between the First and Third Brigades in the front line. The line advanced at quick step in admirable order, under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and was only checked in its advance by the flanks being exposed by the retiring of the troops on the right and left. The line was halted, and immediately opened a destructive fire on the enemy, the Eleventh Indiana, on the right, obliquing its fire to check the enemy advancing on its flank. At the same time the One hundred and fifty-ninth New York and Twenty-second Iowa, on the left, stubbornly contested their ground with the advancing enemy, exposed to a deadly flank fire. At this time I received the order to fall back and form in the edge of the belt of timber immediately in the rear. This was accomplished by the right of the brigade promptly and in good order. The center and left being on more open and exposed ground and not being sheltered by timber, were obliged to fall back some 300 paces in the rear, losing very heavily in killed and wounded. The advancing columns of the enemy, which outflanked us from the left, captured a number of prisoners from the One hundred and fifty-ninth New York and Thirteenth Connecticut; but our left, in falling back, brought in an equal number of the enemy. While this was occurring on that flank the Eleventh Indiana, One hundred and thirty-first New York, and a portion of the Third Massachusetts [Cavalry (dismounted)], and a regiment from the Third Brigade (One hundred and seventy-sixth New York) promptly opened a heavy and well-sustained fire upon the advancing lines of the enemy, which soon caused them to fall back. These gallant regiments followed them for some distance, took up a position on an advantageous ground, and caused the enemy's retreat to become a hasty flight. This advanced position was held by us until every cartridge was exhausted, Finding this to be the case, and that the regiments on the left of my brigade were not effecting anything, from the nature of the ground they occupied, I formed my left wing in rear of my right for the purpose of sustaining and relieving it. About the same time certain regiments of the First Division relieved the Eleventh Indiana, One hundred and thirty-first and One hundred and seventy-sixth New York, and Third Massachusetts, who were then formed in the edge of the timber, and the whole brigade resupplied with ammunition. The command while remaining in the woods suffered somewhat from the artillery fire of the enemy, which enfiladed the position from the right, but were in good order and spirits when again ordered to advance in line of battle in support of the First Brigade, whose line I re-enforced on the left by one of my regiments (the One hundred and thirty-first New York). The brigade remained in support of the First Brigade during the advance upon the remaining positions of the enemy, and, although several times exposed to a well-directed and destructive fire of solid shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, steadily advanced in perfect line until the retreat of the enemy from the field ended the battle.

I cannot too warmly express my admiration of the coolness and steadiness of the officers and men of the brigade during this engagement; but in simple justice I would call to your notice the conspicuous gallantry of the following officers and enlisted men: Col. D. Macauley, Eleventh Indiana; Col. N. W. Day, One hundred and thirty-first New York; Lieut. Col. L. D. Sargent, Third Massachusetts; Lieut. Col. W. M. Rexford, One hundred and thirty-first New York; Maj. G. Butler, Eleventh Indiana; Maj. C. Lewis, One hundred and seventy-sixth New York; Actg. Adjt. Samuel D. Pryce, Twenty-second Iowa; Lieutenants Ripley, Beaton, and Maddux, Thirteenth Connecticut; Captains Noyes, Dean, and Twitchell, Third Massachusetts; Lieutenants Stevens, Grover (wounded), Cunningham, and Brownell, Third Massachusetts; Captain Richmond, Lieutenants Smith and Howard, both wounded, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York; Captains Hunt, Corsa, and Raymond, Lieutenants Pinckney, Henry, and Abbott, One hundred and thirty-first New York; Capts. Jesse Custer and Ross, Lieutenants Mullen (killed), Woods (wounded), and Adjutant Macauley, Eleventh Indiana; Sergt. Maj. George A. Remley (killed), Twenty-second Iowa; Sergeant-Major Bonneif, One hundred and thirty-first New York; Sergeant Simonds, Third Massachusetts; Color-Sergeant Seston,* Eleventh Indiana, (killed); Corporal Bierbower, Privates Regan and Sterling,* Eleventh Indiana; First Sergeant and Acting Lieutenant Leich, Corporals Scott and Miller, Private Roach, One hundred and thirty-first New York; Sergeants Brown and Coons, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York.

To the following officers of my staff I am indebted for prompt and gallant services under fire: Capt. G. W. Hussey, Lieuts. B. F. Copeland, G. W. Handy, and H. D. Pope.

I regret that my loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is very heavy, especially amongst the sharpshooters, who rendered efficient service and lost more than half their number. I have the honor to inclose herewith a list of the killed, wounded, and missing in the engagement (marked A).†

On the morning of the 20th I broke camp at 5 o'clock and marched to Strasburg, where we went into position, and camped on the extreme left near the ford. On the 21st changed camp to the right of the Strasburg and Woodstock pike. On the morning of the 22d moved to the right and formed in line of battle in rear of First Brigade. About 8 a. m. I was ordered to march back and take up a position on the left, protecting our line of communication with Strasburg, with orders to assume command of all the infantry and artillery in that position. Finding the Third Brigade, Colonel Macauley commanding, throwing up works to protect the hill and the ravine to the right, I formed my brigade in rear and threw up a second line. I then placed two companies of the Twenty-second Iowa in the stone mill on the Shenandoah to guard against any advance in that direction, and sent the One hundred and fifty-ninth New York to throw up and hold a rifle-pit in the orchard and on the road, to more completely guard against any attempt to outflank us on our left. The works held by the two brigades were strengthened, so as to enable the First Maine Battery to open on the enemy a very effective fire. Our working parties and the battery were much annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters in a line of rifle-pits directly in our front, and at 1 o'clock I was ordered to make a simultaneous attack in connection with a regiment of the First Division and one from my own line upon their rifle-pits. The following disposition

*Awarded a Medal of Honor. †Embodied in table, p. 114.

was made: Colonel Macauley ordered the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York to deploy as skirmishers. A strong working party was assembled in the rear ready to rush forward to strengthen the advanced position when taken; the One hundred and seventy-sixth New York (Third Brigade) in support of the working party, and the Twenty-second Iowa, of my own brigade, deployed and held in reserve in case the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York failed to carry the position. The attack was entirely successful. The rifle-pits taken were immediately strengthened to one continuous line, and the enemy showing some disposition to retake the position, the Twenty-second Iowa was thrown out to support our advance parties, while a new line was reformed in our old position ready to repel any attack. The new line of battle consisted of regiments and parts of regiments of the Second and Third Brigades, the remainder being engaged as working parties and supports in the front. At 4.30 p. m. I received orders to open a fire of artillery and infantry to divert the enemy's attention; this was accordingly done. At 5 p. m. received orders to advance. I requested Colonel Macauley to take command of the right wing of the attack (while I more immediately attended to the left), and I would respectfully refer to that gallant officer's report of the regiments which he then had under his command. We advanced under an annoying fire, with some loss, and occupied the new works, while the skirmishers advanced to the front. Upon the charge being ordered, the men advanced with great spirit, driving the enemy, who made but a weak resistance, from our front. The ground was very much broken, and, in consequence, although the troops advanced with great rapidity, I found the main position on the hill had been already taken by other troops, but to the right of those regiments which I led, the One hundred and seventy-sixth New York, of the Third Brigade, supported by the skirmishers from the Twenty-second Iowa, had captured four pieces of artillery. On arriving at the fortifications at the crest of the hill with the Eleventh Indiana and One hundred and thirty-first and One hundred and fifty-sixth New York in good order in line of battle, I received an order to push forward up the road, leading the head of the column. I threw the Eleventh Indiana and One hundred and thirty-first New York on each side of the road as skirmishers, supported by the Third Massachusetts and Twenty-second Iowa as reserves, with a company of the Fourteenth New Hampshire (with fixed bayonets) some distance in advance on the road to prevent any dash of cavalry which might annoy the head of the column. In compliance with orders, the advance was made with as much rapidity as the darkness and the nature of the ground would permit. About 9.30 p. m. our skirmish line was fired upon, and by some unfortunate mistake the regiments in the rear, not belonging to my command, opened a fire on my reserves and skirmish line, from which I lost a number of men. The skirmishers held their ground, and as soon as the confusion had ceased, advanced again. I sent word to the rear, particularly requesting that the troops in rear should be cautioned not to fire, but hardly had we advanced a mile when a brisk fire was again opened upon us from musketry and artillery in front, and again I sustained a fire from our own troops in the rear. The enemy was evidently prepared to meet us at this point; wire and other obstacles had been placed to delay the skirmish line, and two pieces of artillery were well trained upon the road. After a short delay the advance was again made and the enemy driven with but little opposition. The road was found strewn with the remains of burning wagons, and a large number of prisoners was captured by the command, and sent to the rear. At 3.30

a. m. we bivouacked on the south side of Woodstock. The conduct of the troops was most admirable, especially the Eleventh Indiana and One hundred and thirty-first New York, who sustained their reputation under most trying circumstances, viz, a night attack and a fire from the rear. I would especially mention the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel White, commanding the reserve, and Major Butler, the skirmishers on the left of the road. At 9 a. m. the One hundred and fifty-ninth New York arrived, having been detailed as a guard for prisoners. This regiment succeeded in capturing a number of the enemy, who had been passed during the night by the main army. Left Woodstock at 12 m. and marched to a point one mile and a half south of Edenburg, and went in position in reserve and on the left. On the morning of the 24th broke camp at 6 a. m. and marched to New Market, and encamped to the right and rear. On the morning of the 25th broke camp at 6 a. m. and marched to Harrisonburg and encamped to the west of the town.

I herewith inclose a list of killed and wounded in the action at Fisher's Hill, and upon the march since that action (marked B).*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,

Colonel 159th New York Volunteers, Comdg. Second Brigade.

Capt. J. HIBBERT, Jr.,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., 19th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my brigade during the action of the 19th instant:

Having received orders on the previous evening from the general commanding the division to have my brigade ready to move out of the works on a reconnaissance in light marching order at 5.30 a. m., I caused breakfast to be prepared for the men at an early hour, and at the appointed time we were in line awaiting orders. At about 5.40 a. m. I heard the sound of heavy musketry in the direction of the position of the Eighth Corps, and apprehending an attack immediately ordered my command into the rifle-pits, throwing out a few sharpshooters to give me early intimation should an attack be made on my front. Shortly afterward I received orders to detach two regiments to my left to support the battery which commanded the pike and ground about the main bridge, and accordingly I sent the Twenty-second Iowa and Third Massachusetts (dismounted) Cavalry, in the meantime directing that the other regiments pack their shelter-tents and other property, permitting a few men to do so at a time, the rest remaining in position. By this time a battery of the enemy directly in my front on the other side of the creek opened a fire of shell upon us, and the mist breaking from the valley discovered a line apparently prepared to attack us. It was not long before a fire of shell, enfilading our line from the left, with another directly in my rear, and a sharp musketry fire from the same direction (the position occupied by the Eighth Corps), showed me that the enemy had outflanked us. I sheltered my men as much as possible in the rifle-pits, and awaited orders. In the meantime the troops on my left and the batteries passed me, together with the two regiments of this brigade which had been sent in support of the batteries, all

* Embodied in table, p. 122.

apparently retiring toward the pike (the two regiments mentioned rejoined me subsequently). Finding that we were completely outflanked, that the retreat was general, and that my men were rapidly falling from a fire they could not return, and that a line of battle was being formed in the rear by the Sixth Corps, I moved out by the flank in good order, detaching the Eleventh Indiana, by order of Brevet Major-General Emory, to hold the hollow and stone wall near the headquarters of the Second Division. With the remaining regiments, in compliance with the order of Brigadier-General Grover, I filed to the right and formed in line on the right of the Sixth Corps, then going into position, but immediately received orders to retire about 100 yards to support a battery. Hardly had I done so before the battery retired without firing. The position I then occupied was an exceedingly favorable one, on a hill directly in front of the white house, and one which supported the flank of the Sixth Corps, then actively engaged with the enemy. To support the battery would be retiring without doing anything to check the advance of the enemy, and would leave a gap between the Sixth Corps and part of the Nineteenth Corps then engaged on my right. General Grover therefore countermanded the former order, and directed me to hold the position, and if possible to keep it, at the same time cautioning me that the line of battle was about to fall back, and to cover the movement by my infantry fire as long as possible. The Eleventh Indiana and the Twenty-second Iowa here reported to me, but the enemy showing symptoms of outflanking us on our right and gaining possession of a dangerous belt of woods, I sent the One hundred and fifty-ninth New York and Eleventh Indiana and my sharpshooters to watch that point, and they were soon engaged fighting on the right, and with the First Brigade, Second Division, and portions of the First Division. It was not long before our line of battle commenced moving back in good order followed by the enemy. Up to this time my men had been concealed and were lying down, but our time had now come, and rising up we poured in upon them so rapid and close a fire that we soon had the gratification of seeing their line retire for shelter behind a hill. Another attempt was made by the enemy to advance, but was foiled by our fire, when I received orders to retire to a line abreast of the Sixth Corps, which was done in good order. In the subsequent positions (three) taken in retiring, the brigade behaved with great steadiness, and the skirmish line formed and held by the Eleventh Indiana more especially redounds to the credit of that noble veteran regiment. About 11 o'clock orders were received to advance again, which was done, and a line formed, this brigade on the left of the Sixth Corps, in a heavy belt of timber, a breast-work of rails thrown up and skirmishers sent to the front. After a heavy shelling the enemy made an attack upon our front, the brunt of which, I believe, fell upon this brigade. It was repelled very easily, but I have to regret the loss at this point of the gallant and patriotic soldier and gentleman, Capt. Duncan Richmond, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York, who fell mortally wounded while encouraging his men. After the repulse of the enemy a heavy artillery fire was opened upon us from the front, and soon after we were ordered to advance, keeping up the connection with the Sixth Corps, and gradually to swing around toward the left. The Thirteenth Connecticut was deployed as skirmishers in front, and we advanced in the following order from right to left: Third Massachusetts, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York, Eleventh Indiana, One hundred and thirty-first New York, Twenty-second Iowa. Upon passing the edge of the woods the

line came up to the skirmishers, who were unable to advance, the infantry fire of the enemy being exceedingly heavy, and their shell practice admirably accurate. The Confederate infantry was advantageously posted behind a stone fence about 400 yards in advance. Behind them about the same distance, on the hill, under cover of a stone wall and rails, was a second line, supporting a battery. A heavy fire was opened upon them, the line halting to deliver it, and then a most gallant and brilliant charge was made, driving the enemy in scattered and broken squads from both positions. The regimental colors of this brigade were almost simultaneously planted on the hill, but to Corporal Bierbower, of the Eleventh Indiana, must be awarded the honor of first planting the colors there, almost instantly followed by those of the One hundred and thirty-first and One hundred and fifty-ninth New York and a regiment of the Sixth Corps (Fifteenth New Jersey). I claim, and I believe with justice, that the brigade, with one regiment of the Sixth Corps, occupied this portion of the line some minutes before the left came up and had to charge up a most difficult hill of plowed ground under a terrific fire of musketry and artillery. In this charge one regiment alone, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, captured 3 commissioned officers and 31 privates of the enemy. This position was held by us for some half hour under a heavy fire of shell and round shot, most of my men being without cartridges; yet when again ordered to advance they did so with great animation and spirit, supplying themselves with ammunition from dead bodies and prisoners. From this point the enemy made but feeble attempts to stand, and it was not long before we arrived at our old ground and went into camp.

The conduct of both officers and men during this trying day was most admirable—cool and steady in retreating, patient under fire, and impetuous in the attack; and I trust their conduct will meet with the unqualified approval of the division and corps commanders. All did well; those of whom I have had the pleasure of making honorable mention in report of former actions won new honors. I cannot refrain from naming for personal and conspicuous gallantry Col. N. W. Day, One hundred and thirty-first New York; Lieut. Col. William Waltermire, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York; Lieut. Col. W. W. Darnall, Eleventh Indiana, and the other regimental commanders. Color-Sergeant Gray, One hundred and thirty-first New York, Color-Sergeants Coons and Hallenbeck, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York, and Color-Corporal Bierbower, Eleventh Indiana, have been especially named to me for conspicuous bravery.

It has been my exceeding good fortune to be supported in this action, as well as former ones, by a brave and efficient staff, and my thanks are due to the following members: Capt. G. W. Hussey, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. B. F. Copeland, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. H. D. Pope, acting provost-marshal, and Lieut. David Wilson, acting aide-de-camp.

I herewith submit list of casualties.*

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,

Colonel 159th New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., 19th Army Corps.

* Embodied in table, p. 133.

No. 94.

Report of Lieut. Col. William W. Darnall, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGT. INDIANA VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 22, 1864.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Eleventh Indiana in the engagement of the 19th at this place:

At 5.15 a. m. of the 19th we were in line, pursuant to orders received the evening of the 18th, and ready to move off, when firing commenced in front, and almost simultaneously a volley was heard in direction of the extreme left and to the rear of the line, and but a short time had elapsed till the effect of the enemy's fire was perceptible in my own regiment. In obedience to Colonel Molineux's order I marched the regiment by the flank up a ravine on my left and in the direction of stone house, occupied by General Sheridan as headquarters, a few moments after which I was ordered to advance to a stone fence in the vicinity of General Emory's headquarters, pursuant to which I commenced advancing, under an extremely sharp fire from the enemy, and had only succeeded in reaching the top of the first hill when I halted. Perceiving that our troops were already driven from the stone fence that I was ordered to advance to, I did not deem it practicable nor possible to reach it; so I fell back across a small creek to a hill and halted. We were at this time separated from the rest of the brigade. I had formed line in rear of some battery that was actively engaged with the enemy, when I received an order from a member of General Emory's staff to fix bayonets and charge the enemy. The regiment, after fixing bayonets, had advanced but a few yards; I received an order to fall back to the next ridge, about 200 yards in the rear, and from that to a point of woods still farther to the rear, which I had just reached when I received your order to join the rest of the brigade, which was then in position at and near a large white house on the extreme right of our lines. I immediately marched my regiment across the large, open field and formed line on the right of the brigade, where the regiment opened fire on the enemy and assisted in checking them for a time, until the brigade fell back, passing through a piece of woods and halting in a large, open space of country, where we remained about one hour and were then ordered in line with the brigade to a piece of woods about half a mile to the rear. I there deployed the regiment as skirmishers, in accordance with your order, covering the front of the brigade and retiring slowly until informed by an aide of General Sheridan that the line was halted and being marched back for the purpose of attacking the enemy, and received instructions from same aide to hold the ground occupied by my skirmish line, which I did without opposition, until I advanced to the front about half a mile by order of General Emory and occupied a ridge, commanding the country about one mile to the front. I occupied said position till ordered to rejoin the brigade, which I found in a wood in line, from which I soon advanced in line with the brigade in the general assault made on the enemy, who were strongly posted behind a stone fence, about 300 yards in our front. The enemy were soon dislodged from the fence, and immediately after from a hill where they had thrown up rails for defense. We remained at that hill under a sharp fire from artillery and infantry about one hour, during which time the regiment kept up a constant fire until we were out of

ammunition. The line was again ordered forward, and without much opposition kept advancing until arriving at the ground occupied by us the night previous, where I was ordered to camp for the night.

It is but just to mention, before closing this report, the gallant conduct of every officer and man in my command. Please find inclosed a list of casualties during the day's engagement.*

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. W. DARNALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Indiana Veterans.

Lieut. B. F. COPELAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 19th Army Corps.

No. 95.

Reports of Col. Harvey Graham, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY,
Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following brief report of the part taken by the Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteers in the late battles of the Opequon, September 19, and Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864, and the march to this place:

On the morning of September 19 we took up our line of march from Berryville, Va., and reached the vicinity of Winchester, Va., about 10 p. m. [a. m.] Having formed a line of battle we were ordered to charge the enemy strongly posted in a piece of timber immediately in our front. In doing this we were compelled to advance over an open field about half a mile distant from the enemy's lines, and were subjected to a destructive fire of musketry, grape, and canister. Advancing to the crest of the hill a short distance from their line, we were ordered to lie down to protect ourselves from their terrible fire of musketry, grape, and canister, the latter opening on us at short range and doing terrible execution in our ranks. The protection afforded by the ground upon which we were ordered to lie down was very slight, and the right of our regiment advanced to the ravine occupied by the One hundred and fifty-ninth New York. Having remained in this position about half an hour, we were ordered to retreat and fall back to our original position. This withdrawal was made absolutely imperative from the fact that the brigade on our left broke in confusion as soon as we had gained the crest of the hill, and from the destructive enfilading fire from the enemy, who were advancing in that direction, it was very apparent that we were obliged to advance or retreat to save being surrounded and captured. In the meantime the enemy had been driven from their position and retired in the direction of Winchester. Rallying our men the best we could, we advanced with the brigade through the timber in pursuit of the enemy. In this advance we were subjected to a fire of shot and shell, and had many killed and wounded. By night the enemy had been completely routed and driven from the field, and we were ordered to go into camp and rest until morning.

In this engagement officers and men never fought with more valor. It would be invidious to particularize when all did so bravely. If we were

* Embodied in table, p. 133.

not successful at first it was no fault of ours. In every instance we did as we were ordered, and not a man shrank from duty on the field of battle. The following is a list of casualties in this battle:*

On the morning of the 20th we again took up our line of march in pursuit of the enemy, and reached Strasburg on the evening of the same day. We rested one day, and the next morning were again ordered to advance, the enemy being posted in a very strong position on Fisher's Hill. At noon of the same day the Twenty-second Iowa was ordered to support the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Regiment, which was to advance to carry the enemy's rifle-pits. The One hundred and twenty-eighth carried them in gallant style, and we were ordered to advance as skirmishers some 200 yards in front of the rifle-pits, and remained in this position until our army was ordered to charge the enemy's works. During the time we occupied this line we kept up a continual fire on the enemy, and fired on an average of 120 rounds per man. We rallied the skirmish line and started in pursuit of the enemy, who had fled from their strong position. During the excitement of the moment we had not sufficient time to rally our men, who were deployed three-quarters of a mile in length, and in consequence of which the men were very much scattered the remainder of the evening. In the pursuit the Twenty-second Iowa was ordered to support the Eleventh Indiana, which was deployed in the advance of the army. We continued the advance until one hour before daylight the next morning, when we had reached the town of Woodstock, and went into camp until morning. At midnight we received a temporary check from the enemy's rear guard, who were drawn up in line of battle to impede our advance.

In this action and on the march the following is a list of casualties.†

In the late march the men have acted cheerfully and willingly, but have suffered severely for want of shoes, a great many being barefooted.

Hoping that this report in brief will give you all the information necessary, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HARVEY GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant COPELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report in brief the part taken by the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers in the late action of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th instant:

On the evening of the 18th orders were received from the brigade commander to be in readiness to move at 5.15 o'clock in light marching order. In obedience to this order my regiment was in line at the stated time, momentarily expecting to move on a reconnaissance in the direction [of] Strasburg. While thus in line a heavy fire of musketry broke out on the left of the line, in front of the Eighth Corps, which proved to be an assault upon our works by the enemy. In a short time we were ordered to move forward in support of a battery; but had no sooner arrived upon the ground before the enemy had possession of our works and were advancing in heavy force, pouring a deadly fire of musketry and

* Embodied in table, p. 114.
† Embodied in table, p. 122.

artillery in our ranks. There being but two regiments in this perilous situation (Twenty-second Iowa and Third Massachusetts), and the troops in our front having fled in confusion through our ranks, it was impossible to hold the enemy in check with this small force, and our lines were broken and the men retreated in disorder. About three-fourths of the regiment having reached the crest of the hill, rallied and held the enemy in check for a short time, but could not stand against such an overwhelming force of the enemy, and again fell back. In this stand the enemy were so close to our ranks that their fire burnt the clothes of our men, and while falling back many were captured. Having fallen back to the rear a considerable distance our lines were again formed and awaited an attack. In the afternoon we were again ordered to advance with the brigade, and after an obstinate fight drove the enemy from our front, and in a short time unfurled our flag in the camp occupied by us in the morning. In this part of the engagement the enemy were completely routed and fled in every direction. We found our camp totally destroyed by the enemy, losing all of our tents, knapsacks, blankets, haversacks, and rations, leaving the regiment almost entirely destitute of clothing and subsistence, in consequence of which the men have suffered from the effects of the cold weather. In view of this fact, that we were ordered out in light marching order, with not sufficient time to break camp, before the enemy had attacked our position on the left and had broken our line, rendering it necessary for us to lose no time in getting to the scene of action, I deem it very proper that the men should be remunerated for the losses which they have sustained by the casualties of war in thus being deprived of everything through no neglect of their own.

The casualties in my regiment were 72 in number, a nominal list* having been forwarded to your headquarters.

I cannot close this brief report without mentioning with pride the gallant conduct of both officers and men in this severe engagement, ending in the most brilliant victory of the war.

Hoping that this report will meet your approbation, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HARVEY GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. B. F. COPELAND,
Acting. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 19th Army Corps.

No. 96.

Report of Col. Daniel Macauley, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 21–25.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Harrisonbury, Va., September 26, 1864.

SIR: I would respectfully report the following as the part taken by this brigade since the 21st of September, the date on which General Grover's order placed me in command, Colonel Sharpe having been wounded on the 19th:

The brigade consisted of the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Foster; One hundred and fifty-sixth New

* See table, p. 133.

York, Lieutenant-Colonel Neafie; One hundred and seventy-sixth New York, Major Lewis, and Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, Major Allen. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 22d we were placed on the extreme left of the Nineteenth Corps, in front of Fisher's Hill, with several pieces of artillery. Skirmishers were thrown out, who were engaged with those of the enemy immediately. Slight breast-works were then commenced by each regiment, and work on them continued for several hours, the One hundred and fifty-sixth New York, under Lieutenant-Colonel Neafie, performing most excellent service in making stronger protection for the artillery. About 9.30 a. m. the Second Brigade was moved to the left, forming line some seventy-five yards in our rear, its commanding officer, Col. E. L. Molineux, assuming the general direction of the two brigades. At noon the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, was deployed as skirmishers, and participated in a general advance on the enemy's rifle-pits, carrying those in front of General Grover's division in fine style. It was supported by a regiment of the Second Brigade, held in reserve, and when the position was gained a working party of five companies of the One hundred and fifty-sixth New York, under Capt. J. J. Hoyt, advanced rapidly to it, and threw up stronger defenses, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The One hundred and seventy-sixth New York accompanied the working party, and did good service, working and fighting. Toward 5 p. m. a general advance on the enemy's works was ordered, which was executed by the Second and Third Brigades in line as follows: The Thirteenth Connecticut, Major Comstock; Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, and Third Massachusetts Cavalry (dismounted), Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, constituted the right wing, to the command of which I was ordered by Colonel Molineux, the left wing of three regiments being under the colonel himself. As the line advanced those regiments of the Third Brigade already in front (One hundred and seventy-sixth and One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Regiments) charged, and the former, under Major Charles Lewis, entered the enemy's works on our left in advance of any other troops, and captured four guns. The enemy being in full retreat, the major ordered his men forward in pursuit, leaving the guns where he took them. At this time, as the enemy's retreat became a grand rout, so did our pursuit become a confused and eager chase. The Third Massachusetts became detached from my command, and advanced where and when it could, while I pressed forward with the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts and Thirteenth Connecticut until after dark. When the rear guard of the enemy began to resist we were very near our front, and in a short time had the advance, with others already there, with General Grover and Colonel Molineux. We remained in the advance all night, the skirmish line, consisting of the Eleventh Indiana, Major Butler, and Twelfth Maine, Lieutenant-Colonel Ilsley, on the left of the road, and the One hundred and thirty-first New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Rexford, and Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, on the right, the advance being under the immediate and constant direction of General Grover. Camp was formed at Woodstock in the morning after a severe night's march, in which all concerned earned credit for patience under great fatigue and difficulties incident to movements of the kind. The pursuit of the enemy was kept up until the evening of the 25th, when we reached Harrisonburg, different parts of the brigade being used at times as skirmishers, though not being again engaged.

It is a difficult matter where commands are so mixed to render justice to all during a general and glorious victory. The charge of the One

hundred and twenty-eighth New York on the enemy's rifle-pits was gallantly done; the capture of the four guns by Major Lewis and his fighting regiment deserve especial notice, and the constant cheerfulness under severe fatigue and exposure of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts and One hundred and fifty-sixth New York entitle them to most honorable mention. Capt. Edwin N. Ketchum, One hundred and seventy-sixth New York, commanding the pioneer corps of the brigade, performed double service, fighting with his company in every engagement and working with it between times. Capt. Charles W. Kennedy, acting assistant adjutant-general, during the final charge on Fisher's Hill, was knocked from his horse by a grape-shot, but fortunately escaped with a slight bruise.

The entire loss of the brigade since the 21st was 4 killed and 14 wounded.

Very respectfully,

DAN. MACAULEY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain HIBBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 97.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alfred Neafie, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 24, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade in the action of the 19th instant:

This command was ordered to be ready to move at 5.30 a. m. to take part in a reconnaissance on our immediate front, and in obedience to such order the brigade line was formed at 5.20 a. m. in light marching order, camps unbroken. At this time, and for some time previous, distant and heavy skirmishing was heard on the right of the army lines, but as the position of the firing remained unchanged it did not occasion serious alarm. Occasional shots were also fired from the picket-lines of the Second Division on the left of the pike. At 5 25 a. m. about thirty shots were fired in rapid succession on the picket-lines of General Crook's command, whereupon the brigade, then under command of Col. Dan. Macauley, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, was ordered to occupy the works in its front, and an aide was dispatched to inform General Grover of the attack. After a few moments of quiet the attack was resumed with great fury upon the left of the army lines, the firing consisting principally of heavy volleys of musketry, but intermingled with some discharges of artillery. In about ten minutes the firing ceased, and it was then generally believed that the attack had been repulsed. Shortly after the cessation of firing information was received through our retreating men that our left flank had been turned, and that the enemy was in possession of the ground which had been held by General Crook's command. Although it was now daylight, a dense fog obscured the view and hid the movements of the enemy. The following dispositions were then made of the command to receive the expected attack: The One hundred and seventy-sixth

New York and the three left companies of the One hundred and fifty-sixth New York were placed in line facing the southeast, and on a line at right angles with the brigade line and joining its left; the left of the One hundred and seventy-sixth New York reached nearly to and supported Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery.

These dispositions had scarcely been made, and orders given to the men to reserve their fire until the enemy was near enough to make the fire effective, when we began to receive a heavy fire of musketry from the advancing, but still hidden, enemy. The fire came from our front, our right, and our left, with a heavy, but random, fire of artillery from the heights formerly occupied by General Crook's command. The enemy's lines were not developed until they were within 150 yards of our lines, and then were but dimly visible through the fog. At this time they opened a furious and destructive fire upon us, still advancing, which was vigorously and effectively returned, checking to some extent their advance. The enemy's lines, as now developed, were nearly at right angles with the main brigade line, and facing the One hundred and seventy-sixth New York and the three companies of the One hundred and fifty-sixth New York, which had changed front. The left of their lines extended very nearly to Cedar Creek, while their right extended as far as the eye could reach through the fog and smoke. In a very few moments they were on us in force, their left swinging to the right, while their right poured heavy volleys in our rear. A desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued on the left of the brigade line. The enemy had planted their colors on our works and were fighting desperately across them, meeting with a stubborn resistance, while they swarmed like bees round the battery on our left and rear. The enemy rushed upon, seized, and attempted to capture the colors of the One hundred and fifty-sixth and One hundred and seventy-sixth New York, but in both instances they were saved by stripping them from their staffs while the enemy had them in partial possession. We were crushed by the weight of numbers, and compelled to hastily fall back by the only road left to us, viz, by the right along the line of works, which was effected with considerable loss, many being shot down or captured in the pits. At or shortly before this time Col. Dan. Macauley was shot down and seriously wounded while gallantly cheering on his men, and the command of the brigade devolved upon me. The regiments were all rallied on their respective colors in a short time, and at the earliest practicable moment the command was reported to General Grover, and was ordered by him to take position on the right of the Sixth Corps, still slowly falling back. About 10 a. m. I was ordered to halt my command and await further orders, by command of General Emory. In this position we remained (on a hill commanding an extensive view) for some time, when, perceiving that the army was forming for an attack, and seeing that its flank on my front was protected by the advance of the cavalry and horse artillery, and fearing that my exact position might have been forgotten or overlooked, I took the responsibility of collecting all stragglers and organizing them with my command, and marching rapidly with them by the right flank to where the troops were forming. I there reported in person to General Emory, who approved my action and ordered me to take a position on the right flank of the Nineteenth Corps, supporting a section of the Seventeenth Indiana Battery. In a short time we were ordered to support the First Brigade of this division, and moved to assault the enemy, which was rapidly and successfully performed.

During the attack and subsequent pursuit we changed front many times in accordance with orders from staff officers, moving through a difficult and wooded country, exposed frequently to a severe fire in front and flanks, and by the time the sun went down the brigade occupied its old camp-ground with the enemy routed and flying in disorder beyond Fisher's Hill, pursued by our cavalry.

The aggregate losses of the regiments of the brigade in killed, wounded, and missing are as follows: Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, 54; One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, 95; One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, 92; One hundred and seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, 53; One hundred and seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, 3; total, 297 men.*

The casualties will show how obstinately the ground was held. The very heavy detail of 5 officers and 175 men was on picket in front of the division, and many of these were captured by the rapid advance of the enemy on the other side of Cedar Creek. The One hundred and seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, Capt. Charles McCarthey commanding, was detached from the brigade guarding the ammunition train and held the enemy in check until the train was removed to a place of safety under a heavy fire.

I desire before closing to bear testimony to the gallantry and good conduct of each and every member of the brigade staff, viz: Capt. Charles W. Kennedy, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. T. P. Rundlet, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, provost-marshal; Lieut. H. E. Macomber, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Eugene Franklin, One hundred and seventy-sixth New York, acting aide-de-camp.

The following-named officers also distinguished themselves by their coolness and efficiency: Maj. Charles F. Allen, commanding Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers; Capt. James J. Hoyt, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers; Capt. Alfred Cooley, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers; Capt. Ethan G. Locke, One hundred and seventy-sixth New York Volunteers; Capt. Charles R. Anderson, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Charles B. Western, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED NEAFIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. A. FISKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 98.

Report of Maj. Charles F. Allen, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report relative to the part taken by this command in the engagement near Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864:

The regiment, in accordance with orders received, was ready to move at 5 a. m. At that time heavy firing was heard to the left, and orders

*For statement in detail, see p. 134.

were received to occupy the breast-works in front of the camp. Shortly after the enemy were seen advancing on the left, and having gained a position on the flank we were subjected to an enfilading fire which rendered the breast-works useless. Orders were given "in retreat, march." From that time the command continued to fall back under a heavy musketry and artillery fire. At noon changed position toward the left, and about 2 p. m. took up position in second line of battle. About 3 p. m. went forward in the charge upon the enemy. At sunset gained the position left in the morning and made camp for the night.

The following is a list of casualties: One officer and 18 enlisted men wounded, 33 enlisted men prisoners, 2 enlisted men missing.

CHARLES F. ALLEN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. HIBBERT, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 99.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alfred Neafie, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations September 19–30.

HEADQUARTERS 156TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Harrisonburg, September 30, 1864.

In obedience to orders I have the honor to report the following operations of my regiment from the 19th of September to the present date:

I broke camp on the advanced line on the right of Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, at Berryville, at 1 a. m. September 19, and reported with my command at headquarters Third Brigade, Second Division, at 1.30 a. m.; marched from thence to about one mile and a half beyond Opequon Creek and formed line of battle about 10.30 a. m. My regiment formed the left of the brigade line, and joined the right of the advance line of the Sixth Corps, and threw out a line of skirmishers under the command of Capt. Alfred Cooley, which joined with the skirmish line of the Sixth Corps, and covering the front of my regiment. The line was immediately and warmly engaged by the enemy's skirmishers in the woods on our front. About 11 a. m. I was ordered to advance and guide on the right of the Sixth Corps, which order I executed, and in order to do so I was obliged to oblique my regiment very much to the left. The advance was made under a severe fire, across an open field of about 500 yards in width, until we came within 150 yards of the enemy, who were posted in two lines with cavalry in their rear and a battery directly in our front, when the left of my regiment plunged into a thick woods. From this point our advance was down a slope, exposing us to a terrific fire from both lines of the enemy. We still advanced until we came within thirty yards of the enemy's line, when, finding that we had no support in our rear and the line on our left and right was giving way, we were obliged to fall back about 200 yards, where we halted, rallied the men on the colors, and opened fire on the enemy, which checked his advance. At this time I saw a line advancing to our support on our right flank, and fell back with my regiment to the woods from whence the right of the Sixth Corps had advanced. I there halted and reformed my line under a severe fire, which was vigorously returned.

The enemy now began to fall back, when we charged and drove him in disorder over the hill, capturing some prisoners, the enemy leaving a number of killed and wounded behind him. I halted, realigned my regiment at the edge of the woods, and gave three cheers, and then advanced about seventy-five yards to the brow of the little hill commanding their position. I then ordered my command to lie down, and opened a rapid and effective fire on the enemy's line. About this time I was notified that Col. Jacob Sharpe, commanding Third Brigade, was wounded, and that the command of the brigade devolved upon me. I then moved the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York, under the command of Captain Anderson, to the right of the One hundred and fifty-sixth New York and on the same line, and a portion of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, under command of Captain Bennett, on the right of the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York (a portion of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, under command of Major Allen, being with the Second Brigade), and the entire line opened a vigorous fire. About 3 p. m. I saw that the line on our right was advancing at a charge, and I ordered an advance of the entire brigade line, which was executed in gallant style. The One hundred and fifty-sixth New York, Capt. James J. Hoyt commanding, had expended all their cartridges, and advanced without firing a shot, driving the enemy rapidly before them, capturing a number of prisoners, among them a colonel and lieutenant-colonel. The advance was continued up to the works on the top of the hill, when the line was crowded out by the advance of the troops on our right, and the brigade was halted for a short time to replenish our ammunition. The advance was continued to two miles beyond Winchester, where I reported to General Grover and went into camp for the night.

Colonel Foster having joined he assumed command of the brigade next morning, September 20; the regiment marched to Strasburg that day, and on the next day, September 21, we went into position on the hills. On the 22d the regiment was moved to a hill in the front of the enemy's line on Fisher's Hill. My regiment occupied the extreme left of the brigade line. I was ordered to fortify the hill and hold it at all hazards. About 12 m. I was ordered to send a working party, without arms, to fortify a hill in case the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York succeeded in driving the enemy's front in. The left wing of my regiment, under command of Capt. James J. Hoyt, and supported by the One hundred and seventy-sixth New York, advanced to the hill occupied by the skirmishers of the One hundred and twenty-eighth New York and fortified the hill under a severe fire. The rest of my regiment was subsequently sent forward under my command, where we remained until relieved by the Twenty-eighth Iowa. I then marched my regiment back, took our arms, and about 6 p. m. advanced on the left of the Second Brigade to attack the enemy, and charged them in line of battle for a distance of two miles. Since that time I have nothing of unusual importance to report. We have accompanied the brigade in all its movements to the present date.

My total loss on the 19th at Winchester was: Wounded, commissioned officers, 3; enlisted men, 88. Killed, enlisted men, 20. At Fisher's Hill, September 22: Wounded, enlisted men, 4. Total, 115.

I cannot close without expressing my appreciation of the bravery and good conduct of the officers and men of my command. To mention one of the officers would seem to impute that others did not do their whole duty, which was not the case, but I cannot close without expressing my thanks to Lieut. M. Hasbrouck, acting quartermaster, who volunteered

his services and rendered me efficient aid. I regret to state that he received a severe wound from a piece of shell during the last charge, which disabled him temporarily. I would further state that the color-sergeant and four corporals were shot down under the colors, doing their duty bravely and well.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED NEAFIE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 156th New York Volunteers.

Capt. CHARLES W. KENNEDY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 100.

Reports of Col. David Shunk, Eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations September 19–23 and October 19.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,

Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following operations of my command since leaving Berryville, Va., September 19, 1864, to the present date:

On the morning of the 19th instant moved from camp near Berryville, and after crossing the Opequon took position on the extreme right of the line in rear of the First Brigade as supporting column. After a short rest, orders being given to advance, moved forward about 100 yards in rear of General Birge, and was still advancing when the left regiments were thrown into confusion by the falling back of the front line and an enfilading fire from the enemy's battery at short range. The regiment on the right (Eighth Indiana) held its position until all on the left had retired, when, to avoid being flanked, it fell back in good order, and after being rejoined by the Eighteenth Indiana, in accordance with orders took position on the right flank and held it until relieved by a portion of General Crook's command. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa, under their respective commanders, with a part of Colonel Molineux's brigade, moved to the support of the battery stationed in the strip of woods on the left of my brigade, and gallantly repulsed the enemy, who was advancing to take the battery. The loss of those two regiments (Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa) in this part of the engagement was very heavy, especially in line officers, of whom over one-half were killed or wounded. Upon the advance of the Sixth Corps, my brigade having been reformed, I moved forward on the right of the division in the advance line and so continued until we bivouacked at Winchester. The casualties during the engagement were 4 officers and 25 men killed, 12 officers and 137 men wounded, and 27 men missing; total loss, 16 officers and 189 men.*

On the morning of the 20th advanced toward Strasburg, arriving there in the afternoon, and took up position on the left, near the Shenandoah River, and bivouacked for the night in rear of General Birge. On the morning of the 21st I was ordered to the right of the pike, and on the 22d moved still farther to the right, in the woods, and erected fortifications in rear of First Division. In the evening, in obedience to

* But see revised table, p. 115.

orders from General Birge, moved to the left and occupied the works erected by Colonel Macauley's brigade, where I remained about an hour, and then pushed forward after the retreating enemy. Early in the afternoon of the 22d the Twenty-eighth Iowa was detached and sent forward as skirmishers, being under the direct orders of General Grover, and advanced to the enemy's works, passing the sharpshooters of the advance brigade. They charged the battery in their front in the face of a heavy fire, and succeeded in routing the enemy, who fled precipitately by cutting their horses loose and retreating pell-mell. This regiment, with Captain Entwistle's company, One hundred and seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, captured four pieces of artillery and followed on in the advancing column after the retreating enemy about three miles, when I ordered them back to camp to get their knapsacks, which had been left behind when ordered out in the afternoon. They rejoined the command at Woodstock the following morning. As we advanced on the pike, after the retreating enemy, our advance was fired into about four miles from Strasburg, when I formed my brigade in line of battle on the right of the pike, and moved forward until the enemy retired, when I again proceeded by the flank, and at 5 a. m. 23d instant arrived at Woodstock and bivouacked. The casualties during the afternoon and night were 3 officers and 12 men wounded.

Great credit is due to the officers and men of the command for their endurance and bravery in the several engagements, but I would especially mention Lieut. Col. B. W. Wilson, commanding Twenty-eighth Iowa, who behaved in so gallant a manner in repelling the enemy's charge on our battery at Winchester, as well as his conduct in the charge on the enemy's battery at Strasburg, which resulted in its capture.

I will forward a nominal list of casualties as soon as completed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID SHUNK,
Colonel Eighth Indiana, Commanding.

Capt. JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Second Div., Nineteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my command in the engagement on the 19th of October, instant:

On the evening of the 18th instant I was ordered to move forward on the following morning (19th) at 5 o'clock and occupy the works of the First and Third Brigades, who were ordered on a reconnaissance in the direction of Fisher's Hill, where the enemy were encamped. Accordingly, at that hour my command was under arms, when heavy musketry firing was heard on our left in the direction of the Eighth Corps, and I was ordered to move by the left to protect the flank, which I immediately did, my right resting near the left of the Third Brigade, the line extending diagonally across the pike, the right regiment (Eighth Indiana) supporting Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery. In consequence of the dense fog, which existed at the time, the enemy advanced on the battery and were within a short distance of it before we could distinguish whether they were friends or foes, the more so, as we supposed them to be a portion of the Eighth Corps, and notwithstanding we received a very heavy fire from that direction we did not reply

to it until they charged directly on the battery. Five pieces were withdrawn successfully, and while attempting to save the last one Major Hart (of General Grover's staff), Capt. William D. Watson, and Lieut. George W. Quay (both of Eighth Indiana) were killed, and Lieut. Col. A. J. Kenny (commanding Eighth Indiana) severely wounded. By this time the left had entirely given way and the enemy's line was on my flank and rear, when I fell back about 500 yards and took position with my line facing the pike, and held it until the enemy in large force had crossed the pike, when to avoid being cut off I again fell back, passing to the west of the stone house (General Sheridan's headquarters) to a point nearly half a mile north of it, when I halted, formed line on the left of First Brigade (General Birge's), and remained until ordered to move by right of regiments to the rear, which I did, taking position on the right of the Sixth Corps as supporting column of Second Brigade (Colonel Molineux's), where we formed a temporary breastwork of fence rails. One regiment of my command (Twenty-fourth Iowa) was here, by order of General Emory, moved to the right of the First Division to protect the right flank, and did not rejoin me until we moved forward and had advanced some distance. At 3.30 p. m. we assumed the offensive and advanced upon the enemy, steadily driving them from every position, until we again had possession of the camp-ground occupied by us in the morning; here we halted. About 8 p. m., in obedience to an order from General Birge (commanding division), I moved forward to near Strasburg to support First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and under order from General Dwight bivouacked for the night without fires, the men suffering severely for want of blankets and proper clothing to protect them from the excessive cold. On the following morning (20th) the Second Division moved up and I rejoined it with my command.

It would appear invidious to mention individual cases of gallantry during the day where all, both officers and men, did their whole duty. I can only refer to A. J. Kenny, lieutenant-colonel, commanding Eighth Indiana; W. S. Charles, lieutenant-colonel, commanding Eighteenth Indiana; J. Q. Wilds, lieutenant-colonel, commanding Twenty-fourth Iowa; B. W. Wilson, lieutenant-colonel, commanding Twenty-eighth Iowa, who were wounded early in the engagement, while bravely leading their men against the enemy; Ira Hough, private, Company E, Eighth Indiana; Richard Taylor, private, Company E, Eighteenth Indiana, who each captured a battle-flag from the enemy.

My brigade captured during the day 42 prisoners.

The casualties in my command were 28 officers and 304 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing.*

I cannot close this report without referring to the bravery of the lamented Major Hart (of General Grover's staff), who was killed while cheering on the men in their attempt to save the last gun of Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery. In him we have lost a noble, brave, efficient officer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID SHUNK,
Colonel Eighth Indiana, Commanding.

Capt. E. A. FISKE,
Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Nineteenth Army Corps.

* But see revised table, p. 134.

No. 101.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Edward Wright, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, of operations September 19–22 and October 19.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Russell, Va., November 19, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers in the battle of Opequon or Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864:

The regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. J. Q. Wilds, but circumstances beyond his control prevented him from making an official report prior to the battle of Cedar Creek, at which place he was severely wounded and has since died; for this reason I take the responsibility of making it myself. On the 18th of September orders were issued from army headquarters requiring all transportation to be sent to the rear, also all extra baggage, retaining only such articles as could not be dispensed with, these to be carried by the men and officers' horses. Thus stripped of everything that would encumber its movements, the Army of the Shenandoah retired to rest in camp near Berryville, Va., on the evening of the 18th, with orders to be in line of battle ready to move at 2 o'clock next morning. The Twenty-fourth Iowa belonged to the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Detachment Nineteenth Army Corps. The brigade, consisting of the Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa, was commanded by Col. D. Shunk, Eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteers; the division, by Brig. Gen. C. Grover; the corps, by Brevet Major-General Emory. At 3 o'clock the advance sounded, and the Nineteenth Corps moved out on the Winchester pike, halting about three miles west of Berryville for the Sixth Corps, commanded by Major-General Wright, to pass, as it was to have the advance.

The Army of West Virginia, under command of General Crook, moved by another road to the right. Shortly after sunrise, the Sixth Corps having passed, the Nineteenth Corps was put in motion. The Second Division, having the advance, arrived at Opequon Creek about 9 a. m., when heavy skirmishing and some cannonading was heard in the front near Winchester. Here we received orders to push forward rapidly, as the cavalry and Sixth Corps were already engaged. When we had reached a point about three miles from Winchester we turned to the right and moved in the direction of the Winchester and Martinsburg pike about one mile, and formed line of battle on the right of the Sixth Corps. The Second Division was formed in two lines; the First and Third Brigades formed the first line, and the Second and Fourth Brigades the second. The Twenty-fourth Iowa was on the left center, the Twenty-eighth Iowa on the left, Eighth Indiana on the right, Eighteenth Indiana on the right center, the Fourth Brigade being on the extreme right. Soon after the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, commanded by Brigadier-General Dwight, came up and formed in the rear as a reserve. In this position we remained until about 12 m., when the advance sounded and the whole line moved forward steadily. The front of the whole division was covered by a strip of woodland nearly a third of a mile wide. Beyond this woodland was an open field, about a quarter of a mile wide, beyond which was woodland again. When the second line emerged into the open field the first line was just entering the wood on

the opposite side, having driven the enemy's skirmishers across the open field, and were driving the enemy. The enemy, discovering that our right flank was unprotected, threw a heavy column of infantry, with one battery of artillery, around on our right nearly at right angles with our lines, and kept them concealed in a deep hollow. In consequence of a flank fire from this column the first line gave back and passed through the second, when about half way across the field. This created some confusion, but the line was soon in good shape again and moving forward steadily. When within 100 yards of the woods the column that had been thrown around on our right opened out with musketry and canister-shot, showering the iron hail along and almost parallel with our ranks and mowing down our men by the score.

As soon as the flank movement was discovered the whole line was ordered to fall back to the woods, which was done in as good order as could be expected under the circumstances. The line was reformed and advanced about one-fourth of the way across the field and halted, holding the enemy at bay until some troops could be thrown around to our right, as the enemy's lines extended nearly half a mile to the right of ours. Up to this time the Twenty-fourth had had 2 officers mortally wounded, and 2 more severely, 6 enlisted men killed, and about 30 wounded. This line was held under a most destructive artillery fire from both the front and right flank for about two hours, when General Crook came up with the Army of West Virginia and formed on the right, relieving the most of the Fourth Brigade. Captains Rigby, Smith, and Martin, with Lieutenant Lucas, had been posted with their commands in a point of timber nearest the enemy, with orders to hold it at all hazards, and were not relieved. I had supplied them with ammunition, and when the fresh troops in making the final charge came up even with them they moved forward with the line, which drove the enemy from every position taken, until it became a perfect rout. In this last charge the Twenty-fourth lost a number of brave soldiers wounded and one killed. After the Fourth Brigade was relieved (except as above mentioned) boxes were filled up with ammunition, and it was moved to the extreme right in order to prevent any more flank movements of the enemy, but General Averell coming in with his cavalry rendered the movement entirely unnecessary. After the enemy was entirely routed and driven pell-mell from the field the regiment was got together and marched about two miles, and went into camp near Winchester on the Front Royal pike.

Casualties during the day: Officers mortally wounded, 2; severely, 4; enlisted men killed, 9; wounded, 56; captured, 3; total, 74, a list of which is hereto appended.*

I cannot close this report without referring to Capt. J. R. Gould, of Company D, and Lieut. S. S. Dillman, of Company E, both having been mortally wounded while leading their men on in the hottest of the battle. Both were brave almost to rashness. In them the Twenty-fourth lost two valuable officers and society two valuable men.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. WRIGHT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Infty. Vols.

Col. N. B. BAKER,

Adjutant-General of Iowa.

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*But see revised table, p. 115.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Russell, Va., November 19, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., on the 22d of September, 1864:

It had been a matter of doubt in my mind as to whether the part taken by the Twenty-fourth in that engagement was entitled to a report, but having received an order from Brevet Major-General Grover, commanding division, to have it inscribed on the banner of the Twenty-fourth as one of the battles in which the regiment had been engaged, I thought proper to make the following report and forward it with the historical memoranda for 1864: The Army of the Shenandoah, after having driven Early from Winchester, Va., on the 19th, arrived at Strasburg on the evening of the 20th, and found the enemy posted in a strong position on Fisher's Hill, his line reaching from the base of the Massanutten Mountain to near the base of Little North Mountain, fronting on Strasburg, and about one mile and a half south. During the 21st continual skirmishing was going on in front, with but few casualties on either side. The Army of West Virginia, under command of General Crook, was thrown forward in the direction of Little North Mountain and near the enemy's left. The Sixth Corps, commanded by Major-General Wright, followed Crook, and occupied the center. The Nineteenth Corps, Brevet Major-General Emory commanding, moved in between Wright's left and the Shenandoah, the line passing through the north side of Strasburg. In this position both armies rested on their arms during the night, the pickets within hailing distance.

On the morning of the 22d strong skirmish lines were thrown out, the whole army being put in motion and moved to the right near two miles, which threw a portion of Crook's command beyond the enemy's extreme left. The Nineteenth Corps was formed in two lines immediately in front of Fisher's Hill, the left resting on Strasburg, the Second Division on the extreme left, the Third Brigade (Colonel Macauley) and First Brigade (General Birge) forming the first line. The Second Brigade (Colonel Molineux) and Fourth Brigade (Colonel Shunk) formed the second line, the Fourth Brigade being on the right. In this position we were ordered to throw up works, as the enemy could reach us with his artillery, occasional shots from which were bounding through our lines. The works were immediately commenced, and by 10 p. m. works of sufficient strength were completed to protect us from the enemy's shells, which were increasing. During this time heavy skirmishing was going on in front, and Crook was winding his way along the base of Little North Mountain, endeavoring to get to the enemy's rear. By 3 p. m. the enemy's skirmishers had been driven back near half a mile, and Crook was progressing finely. The Twenty-fourth was now ordered out and moved to the extreme left through a shower of the enemy's shells, having to cross an open plain immediately in front and within easy range of the enemy's guns on the hill, and took position in support of the First Maine Battery, which was keeping up a vigorous fire on the enemy's works. This position we were ordered to hold at all hazards. The Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, was moved to the left, and took position immediately in front of the enemy's works on the hill, but concealed behind a ridge from which the enemy's skirmishers had been driven during the fore part of the day. About sunset it was ascertained that Crook had been successful in getting in the rear of the enemy's left, when, at a preconcerted signal from Sheridan's headquarters, the whole line was ordered to advance at the double-

quick, which was done, accompanied by such yells as Sheridan's army only can give. The enemy, seeing the whole line advancing, prepared to receive the attack and opened on the lines with all the artillery that could be brought to bear, which was promptly answered by our artillery and the loud shouts of the advancing lines. Our lines pressed forward, driving the enemy from every position taken, until every rebel was either driven from the hill, killed, or captured. The victory was complete, everything that could impede their progress was left behind, guns in position and caissons with teams all ready to move. Early's army was now for the second time "skedaddling" up the Valley.

It was now dark, but we were ordered to push forward in hopes of capturing more of the fleeing enemy. The pursuit was kept up all night, arriving at Woodstock at daylight on the morning of the 23d, where tired, hungry, and sleepy, the victorious army rested for a few hours. The night was very dark, the route to be passed one entirely strange, and the enemy, finding that he was pursued, kept out a rear guard with one piece of artillery, the only one left. The guard fired on us frequently during the night at different points, rendering the march very difficult. The Twenty-fourth was very fortunate, although at one time receiving the entire volley of the enemy's rear guard at close range.

Casualties, 1 officer severely wounded and 4 men slightly.

The officers and men all did their whole duty and were anxious to push forward.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. WRIGHT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Infty. Vols.

Col. N. B. BAKER,

Adjutant-General, State of Iowa.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,

Camp Russell, Va., November 19, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th of October, 1864:

The regiment belonged to the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, Brevet Major-General Emory commanding corps, Brigadier-General Grover commanding division, and Colonel Shunk, Eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, commanding brigade. The brigade occupied the left of the second line, which was about 200 paces in rear of the line of works occupied by the first line. The left of the brigade rested about 200 yards to the right of the pike leading from Winchester to Staunton. The works in our front were occupied by the Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, with Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, near the pike on the left. The regiment occupied the right center of the brigade, with the Twenty-eighth Iowa on the left. The Eighth Corps, under command of Major-General Crook, was posted on the left of the pike and about 300 paces to the front. The Sixth Corps was on the right of the Nineteenth, with its right thrown back toward Middletown about one mile. Our teams parked about one mile in the rear. The enemy was in camp at Fisher's Hill some four miles to the front. In this position we all retired to our "virtuous couches" on the evening of the 18th, not even suspecting our danger or the Yankee trick that Early was going to play on us next morning. Soon after retiring to

bed Colonel Wilds, then in command of the regiment, received orders to have the men under arms at precisely 5 o'clock next morning, as the first line was to make a reconnaissance to the front and the Fourth Brigade was to move up to the works as soon as vacated. In obedience to this order, at 5 o'clock the regiment was all in line of battle and ready to move to the works. Having reason to believe the reconnaissance would not last more than one or two hours, as the order was not to bring on an engagement, everything except arms and accouterments were left in tents. At 5.10 o'clock firing commenced on the picket-line of the Eighth Corps. Supposing it to be only a reconnaissance by the enemy it created but little alarm. In a few minutes heavy firing commenced on the left and front of the Eighth Corps.

It was not yet daylight, and a dense fog, which had settled to the ground, rendered it almost impossible to distinguish objects at any distance. Soon after the firing commenced on the left the brigade was ordered to move by the left flank until the left of the Twenty-fourth Iowa rested on the pike. Colonel Wilds ordered me to ride to the left of the regiment and lead it to the place indicated, but before reaching the pike I was ordered to halt and take position, as we were already receiving the enemy's fire. The regiment was halted, and the right thrown forward so as to form a line across the crest of the hill at an angle of 45 degrees with the pike, the right of the brigade, Eighteenth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, supporting the battery on the left of the first line. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to tell what was in front of us, and as the Eighth Corps was falling back at the time our fire was reserved until the enemy had pressed his columns close up to and charged the battery on the right, one piece of which was captured. We held the position, however, until Colonel Shunk, discovering that the enemy had thrown a column across the pike on our left, ordered the brigade to fall back about 500 yards and take position parallel to and facing the pike. This was done in good order, and the position taken and held until it became necessary, in the opinion of General Grover, to fall back in order to prevent being cut off entirely. Up to this time the regiment had lost 6 men killed and about 40 wounded. The order was given to fall back as rapidly as possible in the direction of the camp of the Sixth Corps. The enemy came in heavy force on our left and captured 4 officers and about 40 men. The brigade fell back about one mile and formed between the First Brigade, General Birge, and the Sixth Corps, which was on the left. Previous to this time Colonel Wilds had been wounded and carried from the field. I had also received a bruise on my hip from a piece of shell, and a wound from a musket ball in the left arm, near the elbow, which sickened me so that I could not ride for near an hour, and the regiment was commanded by Capt. L. Clark during my absence.

Soon after I returned to the regiment, which was then in the position above mentioned, the enemy made a flank movement to the left of the Sixth Corps, rendering it necessary for it to fall back, and we were ordered to retire by the right of regiments to the rear. We moved in this manner nearly three miles, halted, took position, procured ammunition, and prepared to renew the battle. After we had rested about half an hour, Major-General Sheridan came on the field, having been absent since the morning of the 18th. He ordered the Eighth Corps to take position on the left of the pike between Middletown and Newtown, the Sixth Corps the center, and the Nineteenth Corps the right. Sent two divisions of cavalry to the right and one to the left. The Fourth Brigade was formed on the extreme left of the Nineteenth Corps, con-

necting with the right of the Sixth Corps. In this position the troops were ordered to rest and throw up some temporary works. About 12 o'clock I was ordered to move the Twenty-fourth Iowa to the extreme right of the Nineteenth Corps and protect the flank. I immediately moved to the place indicated, took position, and threw out a skirmish line. In this position I remained until 3 p. m., when I received orders to call in my skirmishers and take my place in the line as it was going to advance. My skirmishers had just reported when the advance was sounded. In order to get my position in the line I had to double quick about one mile, and during the greater part of this distance we had to pass through the fire of the enemy's guns, which overshot our advancing columns, the shells exploding in the rear. About 3.30 o'clock I got my place in the line, which steadily advanced, driving the enemy from every position taken until we reached the camp we left in the morning. Here we halted and made some coffee (those of us who were fortunate enough to have any), the first we had tasted since the evening of the 18th. We found one wounded officer there, who had hidden among the rocks during the day, and quite a number of our wounded men. Everything was taken from our camp, leaving the men and most of the officers without haversacks, blankets, or shelter-tents. At 8 p. m. the regiment moved forward with the brigade to a point near Strasburg to protect the parties that were sent out to collect the property abandoned by the enemy in his hasty retreat. There we bivouacked for the night without fires, the men suffering severely for want of blankets and proper clothing to protect them from the excessive cold. On the following morning (20th) the remainder of the Second Division came up, and we went into camp about one mile from Strasburg.

It would appear invidious to mention individual cases of gallantry during the day, when all, both men and officers, did their whole duty. I cannot close, however, without referring to the bravery of our lamented Colonel Wilds, who was wounded soon after daylight, and died November 18. In him we lost a noble, brave, and efficient officer. Captain Knott and Lieutenant Kurtz were wounded and captured, but both were retaken in the evening. Captain Smith and Lieutenant Davis were captured in the morning about daylight.

The loss of the regiment was: Killed—enlisted men, 7. Wounded—officers, 6; enlisted men, 39. Captured—officers, 2; enlisted men, 39. Total casualties, 93, a list of which is hereto annexed.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

Col. N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General State of Iowa.

No. 102.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Bartholomew W. Wilson, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagement near Winchester, Va., on the 19th day of September, 1864:

Early on the morning of the 19th instant I broke camp near Berryville, Va., and advanced with the rest of the brigade on the Winchester

pike. After crossing the Opequon we formed in line of battle, my regiment occupying the extreme left of the brigade. On receiving orders to advance I immediately moved forward, and was soon warmly engaging the enemy. The First Brigade of our division (being in advance) gave way and were pressed back through our lines, yet we moved steadily forward for about fifty yards under one of the most withering fires of shot, shell, and canister I have ever witnessed. Here I was ordered to halt. At this point the fighting was most terrific, yet, I am happy to say, none showed a disposition to either flinch from duty or fall back. We remained in this position until the right of the brigade, being pressed back, exposed my command to a severe flank fire, and I was forced to fall back a short distance to the cover of the timber, where we rallied and drove back the enemy, who were in the act of charging one of our batteries (First Maine). We soon charged forward and took possession of our former position, where we remained until, our ammunition being expended, we were relieved by troops from Crook's command. We then obtained a fresh supply of ammunition and pressed forward to the front line again, where we remained until ordered to join the brigade in pursuit of the retreating foe. We followed them beyond Winchester. Here, night overtaking us, we lay down to rest and dream over the events of the day.

Too much cannot be said in praise of both officers and men who stood boldly forth in defense of the old flag and did their duty so nobly. Not an officer flinched nor a man gave back, except by my order. I cannot forbear making especial mention of the following officers for gallantry on the field: Capt. J. W. Carr, of Company C, was severely wounded, yet he continued to cheer the men under his command until borne from the field. Adjt. Joseph G. Strong was wounded in the early part of the engagement, had his wounds dressed on the field, and refused to leave the same, although advised to do so by surgeons, but continued to rally and cheer the men until victory was ours. He is a brave and fearless officer and worthy of promotion. First Lieut. D. S. Dean, of Company C, was wounded, and told his own son not to leave the ranks to assist him until the rebels were whipped, and he did not until ordered to do so by me.

Casualties: Killed, 12; wounded, 53; missing, 22; total, 87.

With many respects, I remain, your obedient servant,

B. W. WILSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry.

Col. D. SHUNK,

Eighth Indiana Infty., Comdg. 4th Brig., 2d Div., 19th Corps.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,

In the Field, near Harrisonburg, Va., September 27, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with your request, I submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-eighth Iowa in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., on the 22d day of September, 1864:

On the morning of the 22d we moved forward a short distance toward the enemy, who were strongly intrenched at Fisher's Hill, a naturally strong position, a short distance above Strasburg. Some considerable maneuvering was made in the early part of the day, but we finally got a position and were ordered to fortify. We had scarcely commenced work when I received orders to report with my regiment to

General Grover for special duty. On reporting, I was ordered to the front line, a commanding position from which the enemy's skirmishers had just been driven. As a battery immediately preceded me, I supposed that I was there as its support. I soon had constructed a sort of intrenchment, a protection against the bullets of rebel sharpshooters. Here I remained until about 4 p. m., when I was ordered by General Grover to deploy as skirmishers on the right of the Twenty-second Iowa and to proceed as far as practicable toward the intrenched position of the enemy. We steadily advanced toward their works to within about 300 yards, when, pouring in volley after volley with great rapidity, the enemy seemed to waver, whereupon I ordered a charge. With a prolonged shout we went after them, scaling their works, driving them in confusion before us, capturing a six-gun battery, a large quantity of ammunition, and a number of prisoners. After following them for about a mile, and heavy lines of infantry coming up, I received orders to return for the knapsacks of my regiment which had been left previous to making the charge.

I have no fault to find with either officers or men; all deserve praise; not one flinched or fled, when it seemed as though we were charging into the very jaws of death.

My loss was extremely light; I lost only five wounded in the charge.

With respect, I am, your obedient servant,

B. W. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. D. SHUNK,
Eighth Indiana Infty., Comdg. 4th Brig., 2d Div., 19th A. C.

No. 103.

Report of Capt. Albert W. Bradbury, First Maine Battery, of operations September 19–26.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MAINE BATTERY,
In the Field, near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent engagements and pursuit from September 19 to September 26:

In obedience to orders, I marched with the column at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th. The march was urged rapidly until the enemy was discovered in position, when I halted under cover of rolling ground and awaited orders for the general advance. I had no part in the engagement until it became general, which was late in the forenoon, when the line of battle passed through the first piece of woods which separated us from the enemy's line and which was being held by our skirmishers under a brisk fire. I then advanced through the wood, moving in the rear of the First Brigade, until the opening was reached on the other side, where I brought four pieces into position upon the left of the road and opened fire upon the enemy's line, which could be seen about 800 yards distant, lining the edge of the opposite wood. These two sections were commanded by Lieutenants Morton and Snow. Our troops were now heavily pressed upon the right of my position, and I moved down a section under Lieutenant Sanborn to help sustain that

portion of the line. I had scarcely got in battery upon the edge of the woods when the line in front of me gave way and I was left without any infantry in my front. Only one thing remained to be done. The troops must have time to reform, and I was ordered into the gap which they had left. The section galloped into position immediately, and opened a most destructive fire upon the enemy's line and upon a battery which he had just planted directly in our front. This section was now under heavy fire from sharpshooters, from the battery in front, and from an enfilading battery upon the right, which was concealed by a piece of woods. The lieutenant commanding the section was wounded quite early and carried from the field. But affairs did not long remain in this condition. The infantry had reformed and charged most gallantly. The enemy fled after a most obstinate resistance, and the battery, after firing its last round of ammunition, retired to procure a fresh supply. It is proper for me to state, in this connection, that when the line of infantry broke, all my caissons, which had been within easy distance, were ordered to the rear by the corps chief of artillery, and some delay was consequent in obtaining ammunition. The portion of the battery upon the left of the road had been engaged and under a heavy fire throughout. As soon as ammunition arrived, Lieutenant Snow's section was thrown out to where Captain Taft had placed a section in advance of our former position upon the right. As our line had continued to advance steadily, the repulse of the enemy now became a rout, and I pursued with the infantry as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit, coming in battery at every available point and shelling the enemy whenever it was possible to do so. Fatigued with success and tired in pursuit, we gladly availed ourselves of the order to bivouac for the night near Winchester.

On the 20th we marched from Winchester to Strasburg without being engaged. Nothing of importance occurred, and upon the 21st I made some experimental firing from the heights on the left of the pike before Strasburg with one piece of artillery, with no results. On the 22d, it having been decided to attack the enemy in his Strasburg position, my battery was placed in position upon the line of Colonel Molineux's brigade, two pieces upon the first line, two upon the second, and two upon the high ground just in rear of the second line. The only firing was done upon the first line. Throughout the early part of the day the firing was desultory and directed mainly upon the enemy's skirmish line, which was at times very annoying. At 12.30 p. m., a general advance having been ordered along the line, a vigorous shelling commenced and continued for half an hour, when the line advanced. As upon the 19th, the enemy was routed, and the pursuit was kept up until the morning of the 23d, when we rested at Woodstock. At 12 m. marched from Woodstock and encamped for the night near Edenburg. On the 24th the column moved at 7 a. m. and encamped for the night beyond New Market. Though the enemy's rear was closely pressed, my command took no active part in the engagement. On the 25th we marched to Harrisonburg, where we are still in camp.

Where all my subaltern officers behaved so admirably, it would be unjust to discriminate between them. Lieutenant Sanborn's position was, perhaps, the most trying, and he was wounded while gallantly working his guns under the most terrific fire of the day; I am happy to be able to state that his wound is not dangerous. My non-commissioned officers and men cannot be too highly praised for their steadiness and valor. I desire also to mention Captain Rigby, Twenty-fourth Iowa, who retired slowly and with great coolness amid much confusion,

and halted his men at my guns with a cheer. Upon this nucleus many men were induced to halt and reform who might otherwise have been still more demoralized.

My casualties were 2 men killed and 1 officer and 6 men wounded. I lost 5 horses killed and 3 disabled by wounds.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. BRADBURY,
Captain, First Maine Battery.

Capt. E. D. HALEY,
Commanding First Maine Battery.

No. 104.

Report of Lieut. John S. Snow, First Maine Battery, of operations October 19.

CAMP FIRST MAINE BATTERY,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this battery in the action of the 19th instant:

The battery was in position on the right of the pike between the First and Third Brigades, of the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in the front line. The battery was harnessed and hitched up agreeable to orders at 4 a. m., the cannoneers at their posts. When the enemy attacked the Eighth Corps, in position on our left and front, it was impossible to tell whether the enemy had driven them from their works or not, by reason of the dense fog and smoke. The battery did not open fire until the enemy was discovered approaching the left of our line and descending the hill toward the pike in the rear of the original position of the Eighth Corps, when the two sections on the left of the battery (commanded by Lieutenant Morton and First Sergeant Grimes) fired rapidly, using case-shot. At about the same time the enemy opened with a four-gun battery on our right and front, completely enfilading our position, several of their shells bursting between the guns of the battery. Soon after the enemy made their appearance on our left and rear, taking position on the crest of the hill on the left and running parallel with the pike, when one section (Lieutenant Morton commanding) was ordered by Major Bradbury, chief of artillery, Nineteenth Army Corps, to the left and rear to check their advance. This section went into position and opened fire at short range, firing directly across the pike. This section was without any infantry support, and when the enemy made the charge to gain possession of the pike they captured one piece, with the drivers, severely wounding Lieutenant Morton and Sergeant Mooney. The other four guns were still in position on the hill, firing at a column of the enemy crossing the bridge and advancing up the pike, and remained in this position until the enemy had got possession of the left of our works and were charging our position on the hill, when Major Sizer, of General Emory's staff, ordered the battery to fall back. In retreating, the battery was subjected to a severe fire from the enemy until it had passed General Sheridan's headquarters. The infantry had moved off previous to the battery leaving the hill.

One piece and one caisson was abandoned near the headquarters of Colonel Molineux, by reason of the horses and drivers being shot. One piece was abandoned near the headquarters of the Second Division for the same reason. The drivers of the caissons, when ordered to the rear previous to the guns leaving, mistook the order and attempted to go to the right of General Sheridan's headquarters instead of the left as ordered, and were captured in endeavoring to get to the pike. The battery returned with the infantry and took position on the left of the Sixth Corps line, when it was ordered to the left and rear, taking position on the hill on the left of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, when the line was again reformed still farther to the left and rear. I was ordered by the chief of artillery to the rear of the line and to hold the battery in readiness for action and to advance with the infantry. When our lines advanced in the afternoon, I followed with the battery closely, but was not engaged. When we had regained our position of the morning I was ordered to my old position on the hill between the First and Third Brigades, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, where we encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 20th the battery marched to Strasburg and went into position on the right of the pike. On the 21st returned to Cedar Creek and resumed our old position. Lieutenant Haley, commanding the battery, was severely wounded in the thigh early in the engagement, but gallantly remained on the field until the retreat was ordered, and got safely off the field with much difficulty and is now in hospital at Sandy Hook. I am happy to state that his wound is doing well and that he will soon rejoin his command.

Lieutenant Morton, after being wounded in the arm and leg, was being led from the field, when he was wounded again in the bowels and died immediately. I wish I could express my admiration for his many noble qualities and my sorrow at his loss. In him the service has lost one of its bravest and best officers and his brother officers a genial companion.

I desire to mention First Sergeant Grimes, Sergeant Oliver, and Corporals Carr and McNamara for conspicuous gallantry on the field. First Sergeant Grimes, in command of a section, remained on the hill, cheering his men until the last piece was withdrawn. I am happy to state that he has since been commissioned as second lieutenant. Sergeant Oliver, chief of piece, behaved gallantly; was twice inside the enemy's line and escaped. Corporal Carr, in command of a piece in Lieutenant Morton's section, got his piece safely off under a terrific fire and the most trying circumstances. Corporal McNamara, after his own piece was safe, rendered great assistance in securing the remaining pieces.

In closing my report I desire to state that I was not aware of being in command of the battery by reason of Lieutenants Haley and Morton (both my seniors) having been wounded until I had taken position on the left of the Sixth Corps line.

My casualties were 1 officer and 2 men killed, 1 officer and 16 men wounded, and 8 men taken prisoners. I also lost 49 horses killed in harness.

JOHN S. SNOW,
Second Lieutenant, First Maine Battery, Commanding Battery.

Capt. E. D. HALEY.

No. 105.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding Army of West Virginia, of operations August 10–September 18, September 19 and 22, and October 13 and 19.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 16, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Army of West Virginia from the 10th of August, 1864, when we broke camp near Key's Ferry, up to the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864:

During the march from Key's Ferry to Cedar Creek and return to Charlestown, the only incidents worthy of note occurring were the following skirmishes: The day of our arrival at Cedar Creek a part of Colonel Thoburn's division (First Infantry) had a slight skirmish with the enemy, driving those still remaining on the north bank of the creek to the other side. On the 14th after a slight skirmish our line was advanced to the top of the hill overlooking Strasburg. The following day, August 15, the enemy advanced a brigade and attempted to drive in our skirmish line, but were finally repulsed by a portion of Colonel Duval's division (Second Infantry), in connection with some troops from the Sixth Army Corps. Our loss upon these occasions was 6 killed and 30 wounded.

In the skirmish at Charlestown, August 21, my command was but little engaged and the loss was very slight.

While lying in position near Halltown, three regiments from the First Brigade, Second Infantry Division, under the immediate command of Col. R. B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, made a reconnaissance on the right of the enemy's line, driving in his pickets, capturing some twenty prisoners, and killing and wounding about the same number. Our casualties were 3 slightly wounded. Again, on the 24th, three regiments from the Second Brigade, Second Infantry Division, under the immediate command of Col. D. D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, made a reconnaissance on the enemy's right, while two regiments from Colonel Thoburn's division made a feint in my front. This was also successful, the enemy being driven within his main line with the loss of some prisoners in addition to his killed and wounded. We lost 30 wounded. August 26, still another reconnaissance was made on the enemy's right by the whole of the Second Infantry Division. One brigade from Colonel Thoburn's division was sent out at the same time in front, making a feint of attack in that direction. The enemy's skirmish line was broken through, and two brigades in position behind a line of works made of rails, logs, and earth, were completely routed. With the aid of Colonel Lowell's brigade of cavalry ninety-five prisoners were captured. In this affair our loss was 17 killed, 124 wounded, and 1 missing. The enemy's loss was severe, 11 of his dead being left on the field. Col. I. H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Infantry Division, deserves particular mention for the creditable manner in which these reconnaissances were conducted, they having all been made under his personal supervision.

September 3, my command marched from Halltown to Berryville, and went into camp near the latter place toward evening. About an hour before sunset the enemy was reported to be advancing, and driving in the pickets on the Berryville and Winchester pike. I at once

placed Colonel Thoburn's division in position on this pike with the greater portion of his command to the right of it. Colonel Duval's division was coming up to go into position on the left of Colonel Thoburn's, when the enemy made a furious charge on the latter, driving his two or three left regiments in great disorder, and compelling me to use Colonel Duval's division to check and drive him back and retake the position lost by these regiments. Could I have placed the Second Division—Colonel Duval's—on the left, as originally intended, so as to have come on the enemy's right flank, the movement would unquestionably have resulted in the capture of the rebel attacking force—Kershaw's division. Some fifty-nine prisoners were captured from the enemy in this engagement. Our loss was 23 killed, 124 wounded, and 19 missing. The enemy's loss must have been much greater, since our men were posted behind stone walls and the enemy had to advance to the attack over an open country. After dark I went into camp in the old position.

The following morning, in accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding, I fell back to Clifton and took up my position with the rest of the army, being placed on the left of the line. September 8, moved my command, in obedience to orders from Major-General Sheridan, to Summit Point, where we were encamped until the morning of the 19th of September.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 17, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Army of West Virginia in the engagement of the 19th of September, 1864, between Opequon Creek and Winchester, Va.:

On the morning of the 19th, in obedience to instructions from Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding Middle Military Division, I left camp at Summit Point at daylight, marched across the country to the point where the Berryville and Winchester pike crosses the Opequon, and there halted my command and held it in reserve. At about 12 m. I received orders to move my troops forward to the battle-field, which was some two miles in advance of the creek. The road to be passed over led through a narrow defile, whose sides were covered with a dense undergrowth of pine, rendering it very difficult to move along, except on the pike, and that was so blockaded by ammunition wagons, battery wagons, forges, ambulances, and stragglers going to the rear that the progress of the infantry was greatly impeded and the artillery was unable to come up for an hour after, having been compelled to halt at almost every step by the press in the road. I was instructed by General Sheridan to place my command on the right and rear of the Nineteenth Corps, and to look out for our right, as the enemy was reported to be moving in that direction. I directed Col. J. Thoburn, commanding First Infantry Division, to take post nearly on the prolongation of the right of the Nineteenth Corps, which was opposite the extreme left of the enemy. Col. I. H. Duval, commanding Second Infantry Division, was posted still farther to the right, for the purpose of swinging around on the left flank of the enemy. Colonel Duval's right in thus

swinging around came in sight of the skirmishers, and finally a portion of the main body of General Torbert's cavalry, sweeping down on the enemy and protecting my right flank. Just before Colonel Duval's division got fairly around Colonel Thoburn's division made a charge, driving the enemy's right back in confusion to their final position. Colonel Duval, after getting squarely around, charged the enemy in flank and found him strongly posted behind a stone wall with his left flank resting on an almost impassable morass, named Red Bud Run, which it was necessary for him to cross. The rough and uneven ground, the tangled thickets on the banks of this slough, and the great difficulty experienced by the men in crossing, as it was very deep and miry in places, broke the lines completely and mingled the men of the different regiments and brigades into one great throng. Without halting to form after having crossed the officers and men of the Second Division united with those of the First, who had now closed in, sending many prisoners to the rear, and the whole command, cheering as they went, rushed on heedless of the destructive fire of shot, shell, canister, and musketry that thinned their ranks, and which would have driven back in disorder troops less determined, all seemingly intent on one grand object, the total and complete rout of the enemy. In this they were successful, as the enemy gave way in great confusion before their determined assaults, and but for the morass impeding their progress the Second Division would have captured many more prisoners in this charge. The enemy left two pieces of artillery in our hands when he fled, being so closely pressed that he could not take them off. To have halted to attempt to reform my lines while charging would have been madness, as it would only have given the enemy time to reform and enabled him to retire in good order, thus preventing his perfect rout. Knowing this fact officers and men were urged forward as rapidly as it was possible for them to pursue the flying foe, giving him no opportunity to halt his broken ranks to check our victorious advance. During this confusion of the enemy General Torbert's cavalry made several gallant charges into their midst, greatly adding to their confusion and panic. The general direction of my line was on the enemy's left flank and at right angles to the line of the Nineteenth Corps. During the latter part of the charge there was a succession of stone fences running parallel to my lines, behind which some of the flying enemy took refuge, pouring a destructive fire into my ranks. On riding to the Nineteenth Corps to request them to enfilade these fences I found Brigadier-General Upton, of the Sixth Corps, on my left, making a most gallant charge with his brigade against the enemy thus posted, although having been in the hottest of the fight since its commencement in the morning. Finally the enemy fled from these fences, pursued through the town of Winchester by my command, which was the first to enter the city. The pursuit was kept up as far as Milltown, two miles south of Winchester on the Strasburg pike, where we went into camp just after dark.

I can form no estimate of the number of prisoners captured by my troops, as a great many of them were turned over without receipts being taken, while numbers were passed to the rear without guards, the men knowing that they could not make their escape, as some one would pick them up.

I cannot speak in too high terms of Col. Joseph Thoburn, First West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Infantry Division, and Col. I. H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Infantry Division, for their bravery in action, coolness under fire, and the skill-

ful manner in which they handled their divisions. I regret to report that the latter officer was painfully, but not dangerously, wounded during the engagement, but did not leave the field until after the battle was over and the victory won.

For the manner in which brigade commanders and other officers deserving particular mention did their duty, as they did not come under my special notice, I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of division and brigade commanders.

To my whole command, officers and men, I desire to express my thanks for the efficient manner in which they performed their duty, all seeming to vie with each other in acts of gallantry, and to strive to be foremost in the assaults upon the enemy.

From the following officers of my staff, who were present upon the field of battle and amidst the thickest of the fight cheered the men onward and encouraged them by example to do their whole duty, I received invaluable assistance: Lieut. Col. W. C. Starr, Maj. E. W. Stephens, Capt. W. H. Douglas, Capt. H. A. Du Pont, Capt. P. G. Bier, Capt. H. C. Cherrington, Capt. William McKinley, Lieut. J. N. Patton, Lieut. B. H. Moore, Lieut. M. Watkins, and Lieut. C. S. Roberts.

My loss in this engagement was 97 killed, 687 wounded, and 7 missing.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 18, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Army of West Virginia in the battle of Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864:

On the morning of the battle I was ordered to conduct my command under cover to a point near the North Mountain, and close to the enemy's lines, for the purpose of turning his left flank. This point was near the right of the line of the Sixth Corps. About 2 p. m. I received instructions to move my troops, still unobserved, to the eastern slope of North Mountain, and to pass around the enemy's extreme left and get on his flank and rear and drive him from his works. I arrived at the base of the mountain, unseen by the enemy, by marching in ravines and through woods. There I formed my command in two columns, parallel to each other, and marched them by the right flank along the side of the mountain under cover of the woods, until more than half of the command had passed in rear of the enemy's works, when I had them faced by the left flank, forming two parallel lines of battle, the Second Division being on the right and the First Division on the left, and in this way I moved down the mountain side. We had encountered the skirmishers of the enemy some 200 yards before facing by the left flank, or our presence on the side of the mountain would not have been known to them. As soon as we were discovered they opened on the woods with artillery, doing but little execution, however. When within about half a mile of their batteries the charge began with a shout. The intervening ground between us and the open country was

* But see revised table, p. 115.

covered with rocks, underbrush, and almost impenetrable cedar thickets, and intersected and broken by numerous ravines, so that by the time we arrived at the foot of the mountain and emerged from the woods our lines were completely broken, but, without halting to reform, with cheer upon cheer the charge was continued for a distance of four miles, up hill and down hill, across fields and through woods, after the disordered and rapidly retreating foe. On a prominent ridge, about one mile from the base of the mountain, where one of their main batteries was posted, the enemy made his most stubborn stand. Gallantly charging with irresistible impetuosity, my men soon drove them pell-mell from their position, when, abandoning their artillery and throwing away their small-arms and other incumbrances all along their lines, they fled in the utmost confusion and dismay. Here we were joined by part of General Ricketts' division, of the Sixth Corps, and the two commands uniting followed the enemy until darkness closed the pursuit, some two miles beyond their works. I did not permit any of my men to remain with the artillery, from which we had driven the enemy in our advance, so as to get credit for its capture, as I needed every man at the front to make the rout of the enemy as total and complete as possible, and not at the rear to guard captured guns.

The success of my command in this engagement, as well as at the battle of Winchester, was mainly owing to the individual bravery of the officers and men, who are entitled to great credit. Special praise is due Col. Joseph Thoburn, First West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Division, and Col. R. B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding Second Division, for their coolness and gallant conduct, being always in the front line directing the movements of their men; also to Surg. J. T. Webb, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who, not having a sufficient number of wounded to attend to, was conspicuous at the front cheering on the men. Those individual acts of bravery that did not come under my immediate notice, but which are mentioned by my subordinates, I most cheerfully indorse. To the color bearers of regiments I tender my thanks for the example they set their fellow soldiers, both in this action and at Winchester on the 19th, as the Stars and Stripes in their hands were ever to be seen waving close upon the rear of the retreating enemy and in the first line of our advancing forces.

I am personally indebted to my staff—Lieut. Col. W. C. Starr; Maj. E. W. Stephens, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. P. G. Bier, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William McKinley, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. H. C. Cherrington, provost-marshal; Lieut. J. N. Patton, aide-de-camp; Lieut. B. H. Moore, aide-de-camp; Lieut. M. Watkins, acting ordnance officer, and Lieut. C. S. Roberts, assistant commissary of musters—for their assistance to me on the field by carrying orders and for cheering the men forward during the thickest of the fight, and to Surg. J. M. Leete, medical director, and Capt. John R. Craig, assistant quartermaster, for their attention in getting the wounded off the field.

The loss of my command in this engagement was 8 killed, 153 wounded, and 1 missing.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
October 30, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to inclose Col. T. M. Harris' report of the reconnaissance made on the 13th instant by two brigades of the First Infantry Division of the Army of West Virginia, commanded by the late Colonel Thoburn, in the vicinity of Strasburg.* The report of Colonel Harris embraces all the points that Major-General Sheridan did not personally witness. I regret to report the loss of Col. George D. Wells, commanding the First Brigade, who fell mortally wounded while in the discharge of his duty. In him the service lost a most gallant soldier and an estimable gentleman. Our loss was as follows: 22 killed, 110 wounded, and 77 missing; total, 209.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General.

Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., November 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 19th ultimo the Army of West Virginia, under my command, owing to the heavy details made from it, did not number over 4,000 bayonets present. The First Division, Col. Joseph Thoburn commanding, and Batteries B, Fifth United States, and D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, were encamped farther down Cedar Creek, and about one mile from the left of the Nineteenth Corps, on a high ridge overlooking Cedar Creek and the country in the vicinity of Strasburg, with the right resting close to and fronting down the creek. The general bearing of this ridge was an irregular crescent, running to the rear of and about half a mile distant from the left of the Nineteenth Corps. Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, was occupying the works above the bridge across the creek, while the Second Division, Col. R. B. Hayes commanding, was held in reserve and encamped about a quarter of a mile in rear of the left of the Nineteenth Corps. My pickets were at the usual distance from camp, and connecting with those of the other commands. The works in front of the First Division were being extended on this ridge opposite the Second Division, to be used by other troops in case of an emergency, as I had not a sufficient number of men to man them. Subsequent investigation goes to show that the greater part of the enemy some time during the night previous crossed the Shenandoah River below the mouth of Cedar Creek and massed just outside of my pickets. At about 4.30 a. m. another force of the enemy crossed the creek in front of the First Division, and soon after the enemy came rushing in solid lines of battle, without skirmishers, on my pickets, coming to the works with those of the pickets they had not captured, in overwhelming numbers, entered that portion of the works not occupied by our troops, and soon were on the flanks and in the rear of the First Division and the two batteries, compelling them either to retreat or be captured. The ground to be passed over was one succession of hills and ravines, so that it was impossible for troops to make a rapid retreat in anything like good order. In the meantime the Second Division was formed on a ridge parallel to and facing from the pike, with its right nearly opposite to the left of the

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* See p. 371.

Nineteenth Corps. One brigade of the latter was placed in position nearly at right angles to this division and on its extreme right; on the left of the Second Division was formed Colonel Kitching's command. The enemy attacking this line in front was at the same time turning the left flank of Colonel Kitching's command. This command commenced falling back, when the whole line apparently took it up in a good deal of disorder. In every regiment, however, a considerable number of men contested the advance of the enemy, and so delayed him until the army headquarters and other wagons were enabled to get off safely. Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, remained in position until compelled to retire, doing good execution in its retreat. The dense smoke which enveloped everywhere tended greatly to create the general confusion that prevailed. After my command was reformed, General Sheridan placed it on the left of the Sixth Corps, to be held in reserve. After the general advance was made I followed after, overtaking the other commands before they reached Cedar Creek. Capt. H. A. Du Pont, with Battery B, Fifth United States, and Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, galloped forward to the skirmish line and did most admirable execution. (See Captain Du Pont's report.*) The command camped for the night on the grounds occupied before. As the dense fog which prevailed shut from view the operations of most of the army, I respectfully refer you to the inclosed reports of my subaltern commanders for further details of this army's operations.

My loss was as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Division	13	97	474	584
Second Division	26	154	31	211
Artillery Brigade	7	17	28	52
Total†	46	268	533	847

Seven pieces of artillery, 10 caissons, 2 battery wagons, 1 forge, 4 army wagons, and 2 ambulances.

I am specially indebted to my division and other commanders and to the members of my staff for valuable services rendered on that day. Captain Du Pont, chief of artillery, and the officers and men of his batteries are deserving of particular mention for their conspicuous gallantry and the valuable services rendered that day.

I am pained to report the death of Col. Joseph Thoburn, commanding First Division, and Capt. Philip G. Bier, assistant adjutant-general on my staff. Both fell mortally wounded while rallying the men. Brave, efficient, and ever conspicuous for their gallantry on the field of battle, in them the country sustained a loss not easily repaired.

I respectfully call your attention to the loss of many brave and valuable officers who fell on that day, as mentioned in the reports of my subaltern commanders. Col. R. B. Hayes had his horse shot under him and was slightly injured.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division.

* P. 119.

† But see revised table, p. 135.

No. 106.

Reports of Col. Joseph Thoburn, First West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Division, of operations September 3, 19, and 22.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Summit Point, Va., September 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: On arriving at Berryville on the afternoon of the 3d instant, in obedience to orders, I directed two regiments (the First West Virginia and Second Eastern Shore Maryland), under command of Colonel Rodgers, to move one mile and a half on the Winchester pike, and take a strong position and throw out a picket-line to their front and flanks. In less than one hour information was received that the enemy was advancing in pretty strong force, and skirmish firing was quite brisk. This information was at once sent to General Crook, and in the meantime I moved out three regiments of the Third Brigade, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Linton, of the Fifty-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the support of Colonel Rodgers. I found the latter falling back, and directed a line to be formed on the crest of the hill three-quarters of a mile west of Berryville, and took possession of some old earth-works in an open field on the left of the road, and also occupied a woods to the right of the road. The enemy was in plain view and was moving his troops into the woods upon our right flank and also on the left. General Crook arrived on the ground and informed me that he had ordered out the whole of my command and directed that it be formed in line to the right of the line already formed. The Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers were formed upon the left of the two regiments of Colonel Rodgers in order to strengthen his line, which was considered an essential point to hold. These dispositions were scarcely completed when the enemy moved upon my left flank from out of the cover of the woods and also from a corn-field. As the enemy advanced a battery was opened upon our front, and the left of the line at once gave way. The Second Eastern Shore Maryland broke and fell back in disorder; the First West Virginia was left alone and had to retire; the Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers and the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry also failed to make a stand. My line upon the right of the road was thus left with its flank exposed and fell back to the edge of the woods in line with Colonel Duval's division, where I reformed my line and repelled several assaults of the enemy, the men standing to their arms all night. It is with mortification that I report the giving way of the command on the left. I can assure you that the men and officers feel their disgrace, and also believe themselves capable of doing better things.

My loss was 13 killed, 63 wounded, and 19 missing. The enemy is believed to have suffered heavily in my front, having been several times repulsed.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of West Virginia.

HDQRS. 1ST INFANTRY DIV., ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
September 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I submit the following report of the part performed by the First Infantry Division at the battle near Winchester on the 19th instant:

While lying at the Opequon about 12 m. of that day I received orders to leave my smallest brigade to guard the trains and move the balance of my command rapidly to the front on the Winchester pike, where the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps had been for some time warmly engaged with the enemy. I left the Second Brigade and started at once with the First and Third. The pike was filled with wagons, artillery, ambulances, and stragglers running back from the scene of action, very seriously impeding my progress. After proceeding about two miles I reported in person to General Crook, and under his supervision formed my command in two lines on the right of the pike and in rear of a heavy wood, in the front of which the Nineteenth Corps was posted and was at the time fighting the enemy. The First Brigade, commanded by Col. George D. Wells, of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, composed the first line, and the Third Brigade, commanded by Col. T. M. Harris, the second line. I then moved through the woods to the front, where I was directed to form on the right of the Nineteenth Corps, but on arriving at the front I found the right of this corps resting on a very deep and almost impassable morass, called, I believe, Red Bud Run, and having learned that Colonel Duval's division was to move up on the other side of it, I deemed it inexpedient to try to form my line as first directed, and halted immediately in rear of the right of the Nineteenth. I presently met General Emory, who informed me that his lines were very much extended and very weak, and requested me to relieve the two brigades posted upon his right and enable him to strengthen his center. This I did at once, posting Colonel Wells' brigade in the front line, with one regiment deployed as skirmishers in the woods along the margin of Red Bud Run. Colonel Harris' brigade formed the second line and had two regiments faced to the right and at right angles to the right of the line, these latter regiments in position occupied by a brigade of the Nineteenth Corps. When these dispositions were made General Sheridan arrived upon the ground and directed me, as soon as Colonel Duval's division arrived upon the opposite side of the morass, to move forward and charge the enemy and drive him from the woods in which he was posted, about 600 yards to my front. General Emory informed me that his corps had charged the enemy in this wood about an hour previous to my arrival and had been repulsed and driven back. A rousing cheer from the opposite side of Red Bud Run announced Colonel Duval's approach, and the order was at once given to move forward, which was done with alacrity. After moving about 300 yards through the open field the enemy's artillery and musketry opened very briskly upon my lines, but its effect was to increase the impetuosity of the command, and with deafening yells and cheers the men rushed forward and reached the wood to find the enemy breaking and running in confusion. A rapid pursuit was made, firing as briskly as possible and cheering most lustily. Deep ravines and entangling brushwood prevented the preservation of lines, and as the command emerged into the open country beyond all technical order was gone, the two brigades were merged into a victorious throng, each individual of which was bent on pursuing and punishing the enemy, and all eagerly running and loading and firing and cheering. The enemy's left was entirely broken and we had passed beyond the left of his line that still remained intact, and were

receiving from it a fire into our left flank and rear; the enemy had also turned toward the left, and from their retreating forces we also received a scattering fire. I directed a change of front to the left, but the instincts of the soldier prompted the proper movement before my commands could be conveyed—each man was marching and facing toward the enemy's fire. Colonel Duval's command crossed the Red Bud Run or morass at this point, and his command and my own mingled together and acted together until the pursuit was over. Colonel Harris, commanding the Third Brigade, arrived with three regiments that had been formed on our right and now came forward very nearly unbroken. After facing to the left a succession of stone walls gave excellent cover to the enemy, and from behind them we received a very severe musketry fire, and at times suffered heavily from artillery, but we steadily advanced and beat back the enemy. The more advanced would take shelter behind a stone wall or such other protection as the irregularity of the surface of the land would afford; others would rush forward and take position beside these; soon a strong line would be formed and another advance made to the next stone wall or protection. After proceeding upward of a mile the Nineteenth Corps came up in our rear, and from that time forward assisted in driving the enemy.

My division claims the capture of one piece of artillery and two caissons, and with the Second Division was always in the advance until we entered Winchester in triumph.

The conduct of officers and men was as a general thing deserving of the highest praise. I have never witnessed more zeal and daring than was here displayed. It is true our lines were broken and gone, but had we moved in such a manner as to preserve our lines the enemy would have escaped unhurt or else driven us back.

Individual acts of gallantry are too numerous to mention. I refer you to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders for details. I received invaluable assistance from Lieutenants Ballard, Macomber, Hornbrook, and Rollyson, of my staff.

I lost four officers killed—Captain Thompson, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers; Capt. J. M. Ewing and Lieut. C. B. McCollum, of the Tenth West Virginia Volunteers, and Lieutenant Kirby, of the Eleventh West Virginia Volunteers, all good, brave officers. There were 17 officers wounded, 57 enlisted men were killed, 382 wounded, and 6 missing.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of West Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
October 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I submit the following report of the part performed by the First Infantry Division at the battle of Fisher's Hill on the 22d ultimo:

The Second Brigade of my division was still on duty at Winchester, the First and Third Brigades, commanded, respectively, by Cols. George D. Wells and T. M. Harris were, with the Second Division, held in reserve

* But see revised table, p. 115.

during the fore part of that day. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon we were moved, under the supervision of General Crook, through woods and ravines, so as to be unobserved by the enemy, until we gained a position on the eastern slope of the Little North Mountain, upon the left of the enemy's line of works. The First Division moved by the right flank in two lines and to the left of the Second Division—Colonel Wells' brigade composing the first line and Colonel Harris' the second; our lines being at right angles to that of the enemy, which extended through the open field up the mountain slope to the edge of the woods, under the cover of which our troops were moving. When the left of my line had nearly passed the left of the enemy's line of works the order was given "by the left flank," and the whole command moved in two lines down the slope to the edge of the woods. A few minutes before this the enemy had discovered our position and had commenced shelling us from their works on the opposite hill. The command emerged from the woods yelling and firing, and found the enemy running from their works in disorder. A vigorous pursuit was at once made, each man apparently vying with the others who could shout the loudest and fire the fastest. The open field for several hundred yards down the slope was interspersed with little clusters of field pines and briars, making serious obstacles to the advance of regular lines, and by the time the division had reached the foot of the hill the lines were completely broken, and, as at the battle of Winchester, both brigades were merged into one large body of advancing soldiers, the bolder and stouter men being nearer the front, and the rear pushing eagerly forward and shouting and hurrahing and firing after the fast receding foe. The pursuit was kept up without orders, and on the second hill we came to a pretty strong line of works that were extended rearward to the right to protect the enemy's left flank, which was carried without difficulty, and in which were captured three pieces of artillery. Fearing that we would come upon some strong fortified position of the enemy I, at this point, tried to arrest the advance of the division until the lines would be in a measure reformed and good order restored, but the bold, restive spirit of the men would not be repressed. While I would be stopping a few, others would break away, shouting and firing after the retreating enemy, so I had to abandon the idea of good order and lines and let them go ahead. On approaching the next hill, which was covered with woods, the enemy endeavored to make a more stubborn resistance, and our advance for a short time was driven back, but the rear soon closed up and General Crook, approaching at the time and cheering the men forward, a rush was made up the steep acclivity and the enemy again routed and more guns captured. At this point we were joined by the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, and throughout the remainder of the charge the men and officers of both commands mingled together in one body. The Second Division of the Army of West Virginia had previously to this mingled with the First Division. The charge was continued until the pike was reached and we advanced along the pike one mile to Round Top Mountain, when a halt was made, the enemy being then out of hearing. The command was fairly exhausted, having made a charge of five miles in length. After a half hour's cheering and congratulating the men laid down and slept without dinner, supper, or blankets, having stripped themselves before the engagement. The advance was made in rear of the enemy's works. The prisoners and guns that were captured were left for others to pick up. Two battle-flags were captured by men of my division.

My loss was 1 officer killed, 1 enlisted man killed, and 77 wounded.

Officers and men, with few exceptions, behaved with great gallantry, and are deserving of highest praise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. THOBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 107.

Reports of Col. Thomas M. Harris, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Division, of operations October 13 and 19.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the reconnaissance made by the First and Third Brigades of this division on the 13th instant:

The enemy having advanced a battery to a position on the turnpike, between Strasburg and Cedar Creek bridge, which commanded the camp of the First Division at good range, and having thrown some shells into various parts of the camp, the First and Third Brigades were at once sent on a reconnaissance to develop his strength and purpose. Crossing the creek below the bridge, the command formed itself under a cover of a wood from the fire of enemy's guns, and having marched by the flank under this cover for a quarter of a mile, to bring it in opposition to the enemy's position, it was formed in line of battle, the Third Brigade on the right and the First on the left of the pike, and at once moved rapidly forward, Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding the First, and Col. T. M. Harris, Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, commanding the Third Brigade. The Third Brigade had no sooner made its appearance in line at the top of the hill than it was seriously assailed by the enemy's shells, aimed with such accuracy as to do us considerable damage at every discharge, and was hence moved by the right flank at a double-quick for 200 yards to gain the shelter of a wood. In the meantime the First Brigade was moved rapidly forward, through a wood at first and afterward through an open field, and took a position behind a stone wall, within a few hundred yards of the enemy's position, having been exposed from the time it emerged from the wood in front of the enemy's guns to great annoyance from the explosion of his shells, which were aimed with great accuracy. Simultaneously with this advance of the First Brigade the Third was also moved forward and so maneuvered as to place it in connection with the First in a continuous line on the right of the road. The whole line had now become fiercely engaged with the enemy's infantry, and it soon became apparent that he was there in such force as to enable him to turn our right, and that he had already initiated movements to this end. The command was ordered to retire, which was done in some disorder, as our line was rapidly pressed by the enemy in its retrograde movements. Owing to the fact that an aide-de-camp sent to convey the order to Colonel Wells to retire failed to reach him on account of his horse having been killed, the First Brigade was not withdrawn simultaneously with the Third, and consequently became exposed to an enfilading fire from the right as the

enemy's lines advanced, and, being thus finally compelled to withdraw without orders, was so hotly pressed from front and flank as to throw it in some disorder. Its losses were thus rendered severe in killed, wounded, and missing. The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, having position on the right of the brigade, lost heavily.

The reconnaissance, though successful in regard to its object, was nevertheless expensive, as the accompanying list of casualties will show. Amongst the losses I announce with deep sorrow that of Col. George D. Wells, commanding First Brigade, who was mortally wounded and died the same evening. A more gallant, accomplished, and unflinching soldier would be hard to find.

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of West Virginia.

List of casualties.

Troops.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	1	15	2	68	3	70	159
Third Brigade		6		40		4	50
Total	1	21	2	108	3	74	209

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the late action of the 19th instant:

At about 4.30 a. m. the enemy advanced in heavy force against the works of the First Division, pushing in rapidly whatever of the picket-line he failed to capture. The division, having been aroused by the firing along the picket-line and the subsequent skirmishing of the pickets with the advancing foe, as also by the division officer of the day, who reported the advance of a heavy force, was quickly formed behind the works, and put in position for defense as far as practicable. Very soon the enemy's lines advanced close up to the works, and were greeted by a volley from our whole line. The action here was sharp and brief, the greatly superior force of the enemy enabling him not only to turn our left, but also to effect an entrance between the First and Third Brigades, then holding the works. Being thus subjected to enfilading fires, as also to a direct fire from the front, these two brigades were driven from the works, and so heavy and impetuous was the enemy's advance that their retreat was soon, for the most part, converted into a confused rout, a large proportion of the men flying across the fields to the rear in great disorder. It is proper that I should here remark that during this portion of the action my command consisted of that portion of the Third Brigade then present, viz, the Tenth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth West Virginia and Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Twenty-third Illinois, having been for some time previous temporarily detached from the brigade, was not in the action. Having my headquarters some distance in the rear of the works, I did not arrive

in time to participate in their defense, notwithstanding I had made all possible haste to do so from the moment I was awakened by the report of the firing of our pickets. I was only in time to meet our flying forces coming to the rear, and from their numbers, as well as their reports, I was at once convinced not only that the works were irretrievably lost, but that the panic amongst our troops was so great as to preclude the possibility of their being speedily rallied by the individual efforts of officers. I at once hastened toward the headquarters of Colonel Thoburn, commanding the division, to inform him of the nature and extent of the disaster, and suggest that we should immediately get a line formed by the forces occupying the field to our rear, consisting in part of the Second Division, to arrest our flying command and afford us such support that we might be able to rally and reform in their rear. I met the colonel near his headquarters hastening toward the scene, who upon hearing my report and suggestion assented to the latter, but, as if to assure himself by a personal inspection, hastened forward. I passed at once to the point indicated, and found the forces there rapidly forming for action, but before the proposed arrangement could be effected the forces on their left were being assailed by the enemy and becoming engaged; at the same time our fugitives were beginning to pass through their intervals in considerable numbers, continuing their progress to the rear.

From this time I labored assiduously for the next two hours to arrest the retrograde movement of the command and form it for use. In this labor, which was rendered very difficult by the fact that the whole left of our line, consisting of the Second Division and then in turn the Nineteenth Corps, was being steadily driven back in more or less confusion by heavy columns of the enemy that had completely succeeded in turning our left, and were in their turn contributing largely to swell the numbers who were in disorder attempting to find their way to the rear. In these efforts I was carried back as far as the fields to the right of Middletown, having been joined and aided in my efforts by the general commanding and various members of his staff and also of the staff of the colonel commanding the division. By this time we had arrested and brought together a sufficient number of officers and men to justify an attempt on our part to aid in checking the enemy's advance, and were directed by the general commanding to a point of the line in the woods on the right of the Nineteenth Corps. In our advance toward these woods we were joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Wildes, commanding First Brigade, and Colonel Wells, commanding Fifteenth West Virginia, each of whom brought a considerable accession to our strength. This force, now numbering 300 or 400 men, was pushed forward into the woods, driving back the enemy and holding the woods until its withdrawal was rendered imperative by the giving way of our lines on our left as also by a movement of the enemy to turn our right. We now retired to a point about a mile to the rear, where the general commanding selected a position for collecting together and reforming as much as possible of his command, and after two or three hours spent in efforts to this effect the division was raised to about half its maximum strength, and under the direction of the general commanding was directed to an elevated position on the left of the Winchester pike, where it was disposed for the support of a battery and held in reserve, with the remaining portion of his command, until our now reformed and advancing lines called for our being put in motion, when we were directed to the front, and without encountering a foe advanced and reoccupied the ground from which we had been driven in the morning,

establishing our pickets exactly on the line they had previously occupied. Early in the day the colonel commanding the division, being engaged in efforts to arrest and reform his command, was assailed in Middletown by the cavalry of the enemy, who from being dressed in our overcoats were enabled to approach him closely without exciting his suspicions, and received a mortal wound. An orderly reported to me at the point where the general had selected for reforming his command with the flag of the division, and a message from the colonel turning over to me the command.

I should say in justice to the officers generally of the division that they exerted themselves gallantly to retrieve the disaster which had befallen us in the morning. The Tenth and Eleventh West Virginia, having position on the right of our works, deserve much credit for their exertions to save a battery which had a position between these two regiments, by which five out of the six pieces were safely brought away. The commanding officers of these regiments deserve great credit for the good order in which they brought off their respective commands, and their earnest and energetic efforts to co-operate with the Nineteenth Corps in the defense of their works.

The battery on the left center of the Third Brigade was lost, but the appearance of that part of our works on the following morning showed that it was not without a severe struggle, as we there found eight of the enemy's and six of our own dead.

Amongst the casualties I have to lament the loss of Capt. J. P. Kuykendall, Company K, Tenth West Virginia, and Lieut. Joseph Peck, acting adjutant Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed. The former lost his life in a noble effort to save a gun; it would be difficult to find a more gallant and efficient officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, commanding Tenth West Virginia, was wounded, and taken to the rear.

Accompanying please find reports of brigade and regimental commanders, also inclosed list of casualties.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 108.

Reports of Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 26 and September 19 and 22.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp near Halltown, Va. August 26, 1864.

I have the honor to report the part taken by the First Brigade in the advance to-day:

The brigade was ordered to drive the enemy out of a small triangular piece of woods in our front and hold the opposite edge while Colonel Duval advanced upon the right and until he should retire, also to drive the enemy away from the wheat stacks and burn them. The One hundred and sixteenth Ohio and Fifth New York [Heavy Artillery] were ordered to clear the woods, the Thirty-fourth [Massachusetts] to charge across the open field and fire the stacks after the woods should be

* Embodied in table, p. 134.

cleared; the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio was held in reserve. The enemy's skirmishers were driven easily from the woods by our own skirmish line. After our skirmishers were well in and were formed Colonel Thoburn directed the skirmishers to charge through the woods. This we did; but as soon as our line entered it we received a very heavy fire from a line of woods to our right across the pike. Intrenchments had been thrown up along the edge of these woods, and a strong skirmish line firing from these within easy range, and directly upon our flank, made the small piece we were ordered to hold almost untenable. Our line quickly changed front to the right, and a portion of it charged across the pike, driving the enemy back from the edge of the woods occupied by them. I withdrew then as soon as possible and formed in the edge of my own woods parallel with and facing the pike. I sent two companies through to the part of the woods toward Charlestown, and then directed the Thirty-fourth to move down to the stacks and burn them. This was very quickly done. The Thirty-fourth moved to the rear of the stacks and details went forward and fired them all at once. Meanwhile the line in the woods was exchanging fire across the pike with the enemy and losing men fast. We probably inflicted little, if any, loss upon the enemy, as they were protected. After I saw the Thirty-fourth moving back I began to withdraw the line from the woods; just as I was doing this I received Colonel Thoburn's order to fall back. The men having scattered along the front of the woods to gain cover during the firing, I halted them just at the edge, and the command came back in good order. The regiments behaved very well. The Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, for the first time under fire, and losing quite heavily, moved forward with alacrity and well. The One hundred and sixteenth [Ohio] and Thirty-fourth [Massachusetts] were steady and gallant, as usual. In the above affair the disposition of the troops was made, and the instructions to regimental commanders given, direct by the colonel commanding the division. My part was only to follow the line and keep it to its work. No stretchers were brought upon the field, and none were seen by me until after the line was brought back. The men having no shelter-tents or blankets with them, it was with great difficulty that the severely wounded were brought from the field. Some five or six dead were left, some beyond the pike and very near the enemy's wood, but none who appeared to be living.

The casualties were 9 killed, 56 wounded, and 1 missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Col. Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infty., Comdg. First Brigade.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, September 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the First Brigade, First Infantry Division, in the action of the 19th instant.

The brigade was moved forward in line through the woods to the point at the right of the Sixth Corps. With three regiments I relieved a brigade of the Nineteenth Corps, then forming the extreme right of our line, and placed the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts in rear, fronting to the right and holding the right flank. In our immediate front was an open field about 500 yards in breadth and extending for about a

mile to the front, with woods on each side. At this point the woods on the left terminated and the oblong field opened into a wide, rolling, open country, intersected by strong stone fences. The Martinsburg pike was far in the front and on the left was the Berryville pike. Through two woods on the right of this oblong field and parallel with its length ran a deep creek and morass. The Second Division (Colonel Duval) was ordered to charge through the woods on the right of the creek. The Third Brigade (Colonel Harris) was formed in rear of the First. As Duval's division arrived abreast of our position we were ordered to charge. This order came so suddenly that I had only time to leave word for the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts to follow, leap the fence, and go on with the three regiments forming the first line. As we charged through the oblong field we met a severe enfilading fire from the woods on the left. I asked Colonel Wildes to change front with his regiment (One hundred and sixteenth Ohio) and clear the woods. The men were going forward with such enthusiasm, however, that it seemed impossible to make them understand, and I pointed out the danger to the commander of a regiment of the second line (the Tenth Virginia) following close behind. He immediately changed direction with his command, came up on our left, and was soon hotly engaged in the woods. Colonel Wildes also succeeded in turning his regiment and went to the support of the Tenth Virginia.

Leaving this issue behind us the balance of my command, strongly re-enforced by a portion of the Third Brigade, which pressed forward with great rapidity, went on until we passed the woods on our left and came into the plain. Here I saw that the enemy, driven from his first position, was forming behind a high stone wall which ran across the field in a direction at right angles with that of our advancing line. His right was about 1,000 yards from the wood, his left extending toward the Martinsburg pike. Along this line artillery was posted, and in rear of it, upon a knoll, was an earth-work with rifle-pits, in which were two guns. About 400 yards in front of this line and parallel with it was a short, low stone wall. I immediately changed front to the left and threw my men, now thoroughly exhausted by their long run, behind this wall. Soon after Colonel Wildes came out from the woods and formed on our left; after some little interval, Colonel Harris, with the balance of his brigade and the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, came up on our right and took position in the open field fronting the enemy's new line. Beyond these Colonel Duval's regiments, struggling through the marsh, came up on the right, and still beyond were the cavalry, extending our line, broken and irregular, but still continuous to and beyond the Martinsburg pike. Here the battle hung, as it seemed to me, for hours. The artillery was playing upon our lines from three different directions, one battery being not more than 500 yards distant. The rebels had the advantage in numbers, position, and cover, and their fire seemed to increase in intensity every minute. Their right flank was, however, wholly exposed, and I was looking anxiously for the Sixth Corps to make its appearance there and held on. Colonel Thoburn came along the line and informed me that this movement was about to be made, and that General Crook desired our forces to charge the moment the flanking brigade should appear. While he was speaking the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, on the right, impatient at their constant and increasing loss, sprang to their feet and started for the rebel battery alone; almost at the same moment the long looked-for movement was made, our whole line went forward with a cheer, and the rebels were driven from the wall in utter

rout. The battery in the earth-works still remained and enough of the enemy with it to give us a heavy fire as we advanced to the wall recently held by the enemy. Halting here for a while I was again ordered forward, and moved the brigade down into the hollow and within 300 yards of the battery, the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio having an excellent position on the left, from which they were enabled to fire directly upon the piece and horses. We hung here again for some time, the Nineteenth Corps forming in line in rear of the stone wall and the Sixth Corps at some distance on the left, but before very long Custer's cavalry made a dashing charge upon the right, sweeping around almost into the earth-works. The whole line went forward again and the battle was, to all intents and purposes, at an end. In the earth-works was a brass 12-pounder, a caisson full of ammunition, two wounded horses, and about a dozen dead ones. Between the earth-works and the stone wall was another caisson filled with ammunition, all the horses having been shot. I left a detail of the Fifth New York to take charge of the property and turn it over as soon as opportunity should offer. From this point we were moved by the left flank into Winchester, which was occupied without serious opposition.

The officers and men of the different regiments behaved magnificently. I never saw less straggling to the rear; the men left behind in the rapidity of the first charge came up as soon as possible, and if unable to find their commands immediately went into the fight wherever they happened to make the line. The artillery fire was the most trying I ever experienced. The enemy's guns were served with great precision and with wonderful nerve and pluck in the face of our fire and at short rifle range. It was not until the fight was nearly over that our artillery came up; but the men never flinched, they never thought of going back, and when they could stand the fire no longer charged forward.

Major Pratt, commanding Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wildes, commanding One hundred and sixteenth Ohio, handled their regiments with great courage and skill, and in all the confusion of the charges kept their commands together, and in good order. I desire to call especial attention to the gallant conduct of Major Pratt and his regiment in the last charge.

Captain Chamberlin, commanding One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, lost three out of his five officers, and his men became in consequence of the want of officers much discouraged, but with the portion of the regiment he kept with him he did splendid fighting, and was one of the first in the enemy's works.

To my own staff, Captain Karr and Lieutenants Disosway and Cobb, I am under great obligations for their invaluable assistance.

In the first charge some young officer of General Sheridan's staff rode well in advance of the line, bareheaded and cheering on the men; I regret I am unable to give the name of this officer, whose gallant example helped much in inspiriting the men.

I have to regret the death of Captain Thompson, for a long time commanding the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, and a most valuable and gallant officer.

I have the honor to inclose a list of casualties* and to forward the reports of regimental commanders.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* Embodied in table, p. 115.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp Harrisonburg, September 26, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the First Brigade in the action of the 22d instant.

The rebel breast-works extended across the valley from the Shenandoah to the North Mountain. Our command was formed in two lines, and led along the side of the mountain until a portion of it had passed beyond the enemy's works, then faced to the front and ordered to charge; the Second Division was on our right, Harris' brigade in the rear, forming the second line of our division. We charged down the mountain almost immediately, running upon a line of works which the enemy were evidently at work upon when we attacked. Passing on for about a quarter of a mile through the woods in the face of more or less opposition, we came out at the foot of an open slope. Upon the crest directly in front was a double line of strong earth-works filled with men. In the angle opposite my left was a rifle gun. The sight of all this, instead of checking the men, seemed to inspire them with new ardor. Every man yelled, if possible, louder than before, and each regiment strove to be the first in with its colors. Nothing could withstand the impetuosity of their charge. The cannon was fired at a less distance than 100 yards into the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio, but they rushed on without an instant's hesitation, capturing it in the very smoke of its discharge. The Thirty-fourth planted its flag first upon the parapet; the other colors were but a second behind. Many of the men first in were from the second line, having caught up with us on the run. We were now fairly behind the enemy's works. Just over the hill we found the caisson of the piece with all its six horses attached. Halting but for an instant to reform and gain breath, we pushed on for the next hill, from which the enemy were already playing upon us with their artillery. From this point until we reached the railroad near the pike the fighting was mostly in the woods. The country was a succession of hills with abrupt sides, and the valleys between of considerable depth. The enemy's line ran directly across these ridges. On each ridge was more or less artillery, which had full play at us as we advanced. I directed the One hundred and sixteenth and Thirty-fourth to keep along the left near the works, and followed myself the same course. The enemy formed along the crest of these ridges, and with musketry and artillery gave us a heavy fire as we came on—the advance would be stopped; the fire became rapid and heavy; more would come up, and the battle would stand still and increase for awhile, until the cheers and firing of the Second Division, which was upon our right, could be heard sweeping on behind the enemy's position. Our line would gather force as men constantly came up, and were directed to the critical point, and the enemy would soon give back to the next crest, to repeat the same effort with the same results. Upon all these eminences we found artillery hot and smoking, which the enemy could not get off. He saved very few of the pieces or caissons, which were behind the works in the woods. I saw and touched four brass and more than as many iron guns before any, except the men of this corps, had reached them. As we mounted the last ridge before reaching the railroad, the Sixth Corps were coming in, and at this point we had a sharp contest. It was soon over, however, but not before some of the advance of the Second Division had appeared upon the right near the railroad. Crossing the railroad, we advanced up the right side of the pike, in conjunction with the Sixth

Corps, on the left, and a portion of the Second Division, on the right, drove the enemy from his last position on the ridge, and the day's work was over.

I omitted to mention in its proper connection that just as we were leaving the first work captured on the left Powell's cavalry swept by to our right in splendid style.

I cannot speak too highly of the extreme gallantry of the officers and men of the brigade. Colonel Wildes, Major Pratt, Major Urban, and Captain Chamberlin, commanding regiments, all did their entire duty. I would especially call attention to the gallant charge of Colonel Wildes' regiment in the face of the artillery fire. In five minutes after coming out of the woods the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts had its men together and was marching forward in line as regularly as on parade.

I am under great obligations to the members of my staff for their assistance in the action. I regret to add that after the affair was all over Major Pratt was very severely wounded in both legs by the accidental discharge of a musket in the regiment behind his. The loss of his services at this time is irreparable. I do not know a more gallant or efficient officer.

The charge from first to last must have covered a distance of more than five miles. The entire distance was passed under constant and continuous fire, sometimes very severe, the men steadily advancing much of the time on the double-quick. They would not stop to take possession of artillery as they passed, nor would they go to the rear with prisoners. All these were passed by for those to gather who came after. As long as a rebel was in sight they chased him, and whenever they heard heavy firing and saw that our advance was checked they gathered like bees. The field was so vast and the confusion so great that officers could do little but encourage the men and set them examples of energetic courage. So far as this brigade is concerned, I feel the success is due, more than in any battle I know, to the splendid individual heroism of the men in the ranks.

I inclose a list of casualties,* also the reports of commanding officers of regiments.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 109.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Wildes, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 24, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of the 19th instant:

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of October, 1864, I heard brisk picket-firing on the right and left of the position occupied by my command. I immediately ordered the brigade under arms behind its

* Embodied in table, p. 123.

fortifications. In a few minutes afterward I heard a volley of perhaps twenty rifle-shots and a yell as though a charge was being made in the direction of a picket-post in front of my left. I at once directed Captain Karr, of my staff, to inform Colonel Thoburn that there was considerable firing along the picket-line. I then went to the right of my command to the position occupied by the Third Brigade, First Division, when I discovered that some of the pickets were coming in. Believing we were about to be attacked, I moved the One hundred and twenty-third and One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Regiments to the right, closing upon the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, thus filling a gap made in my line by the absence of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery on picket duty. The line was scarcely closed up when a heavy volley of musketry was fired on my right. Upon going again to the right to learn the cause of it and the state of affairs there, I found the works of the Third Brigade occupied by the enemy, and that the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, being flanked in its position, had left the works in its front. Just at this time I heard brisk firing on my left. Seeing that I was flanked on my right, and apprehending that my left was also threatened, I ordered the One hundred and sixteenth and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Regiments to move by the left flank and form line of battle in the field on my left, fronting the position lately occupied by the Third Brigade. I had scarcely formed this line when I heard firing in the woods immediately in my rear. I then moved by the left flank of the brigade and formed another line on the hill overlooking the ravine in rear of the works of the Third Brigade. Halting here a moment, I discovered the enemy was in my rear and threatening to cut me off and to surround me. I then moved quickly toward the turnpike, my command fighting the enemy in my front and on my right until it reached the position occupied by the Nineteenth Army Corps. Here it formed a portion of the line, under the direction of General Emory, and fought until the line was broken on this part of the field. After this the line became so broken that but little could be done in rallying the men until they reached the train of the Sixth Army Corps, in the vicinity of the present headquarters of General Crook. A line was here formed to allow the train time to cross the ravine and creek. Considering the broken condition of the ranks, the men of my command fought with great bravery and coolness at this point. When the train had crossed, this line gave way, and, falling back some distance, scattering portions of my brigade were collected and moved forward under direction of Colonel Harris to a line formed in the edge of the woods beyond the ravine in which the Sixth Corps train had become blocked up. When this line fell back portions of my command formed with the remnant of the First Division behind a stone wall on the right of the turnpike beyond Middletown. Colonel Harris then directed me to go to the rear and direct all stragglers from the Army of West Virginia to return to their commands. Taking Lieutenant Disosway, of my staff, with me, I went to the rear and succeeded in collecting a considerable portion of the stragglers, and shortly after returning, under direction of Colonel Harris, moved the brigade across the turnpike to the support of the batteries situated on that part of the field. It lay here until the advance was made in the afternoon, when it moved forward and encamped near its present position.

I neglected to state in the proper connection that my command was in line of battle fully three-fourths of an hour before the attack was made, and that information of the picket-firing was sent to division headquarters a half hour before the attack was made on my right.

My regimental commanders—Major Kellogg, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio; Captain Teters, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio; Captain Potter, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, and Captain Wilkie, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery Regiments—did everything in their power with their men, and performed their duties nobly throughout the day.

The members of my staff, Captain Karr and Lieutenant Disosway, conducted themselves in the most gallant manner throughout the day, and rendered very valuable service in their strenuous efforts to rally the men and keep the command together.

I have heretofore forwarded a list of casualties* in my command in the action. I inclose reports of regimental commanders.

I am, lieutenant, very truly, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. WILDES,
Lieut. Col. 116th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Infty. Div., Army of W. Va.

No. 110.

Report of Capt. Andrew Potter, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY,
Newtown, Va., October 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry in the engagement near Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

About 4 a. m. the regiment was drawn up in line, and soon after picket-firing was heard in the direction of the line occupied by the Fifth New York Artillery. In a very short time after the enemy was seen in front of the line of breast-works occupied by the First Division, Department of West Virginia, and the regiment immediately engaged in action with the enemy, who delivered a heavy fire into our front and on our right flank opposite the position occupied by the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania. We continued our firing until the enemy were seen inside the breast-work of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and also over the breast-work of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, vacated by the regiments being on picket duty. Thus surrounded on the right and left, receiving a fire from the right, left, and front, and the force on our right having retired, the order was given to retire, and the regiment became scattered and broken. A portion of the regiment rallied on the hill near Colonel Thoburn's headquarters, and held the enemy in check until an immensely superior force appeared in our front, when the regiment fell back again, and taking the west side of the pike retreated toward Middletown. The regiment having become separated, a portion of it, under command of Captain Leach, fell back to Newtown, and were then ordered on duty in town by the provost-marshal of General Sheridan's staff. The other portion of the regiment, under Captain Potter, was joined in with portions of other regiments of Crook's corps, and in the engagement near Middletown in the afternoon were in support of the batteries engaged in action. After the fight was over the

* Embodied in table, p. 134.

portion of the regiment under command of Captain Potter rejoined that part of it at Newtown, where the regiment is now engaged on provost and guard duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. POTTER,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry.

Lieutenant DISOSWAY,
Aide-de-Camp, First Brig., First Div., Dept. of W. Va.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY,
Newtown, Va., October 24, 1864.

Lieutenant DISOSWAY,
Aide-de-Camp, First Brig., First Div., Dept. of W. Va.:

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 3, I have the honor to make the following report:

In the engagement of the 19th instant the officers of this regiment behaved themselves with credit to themselves, and after having been driven from their breast-works in the morning, succeeded in rallying their men together to a very creditable extent. A portion of the regiment having been rallied under Captain Leach was returning to the front from Newtown, when it was stopped by the provost-marshal of General Sheridan's staff and [placed] upon duty in Newtown. The remaining portion of the regiment, under Captain Potter and Lieutenant Blake, participated in the afternoon engagement. One officer, First Lieut. L. W. Van Loan, after reaching the pike in the morning, took conveyance in an ambulance or army wagon, and did not return until the next morning. As an excuse for this act it can be said that he is troubled with sores, which unfit him for marching, and for the past four weeks, in the marching done during that time, Lieutenant Van Loan has been unable to walk and has had to ride in the saddle.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. POTTER,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry.

No. 111.

Report of Capt. Frederick C. Wilkie, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations October 19.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *October 20, 1864.*

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Battalion, Fifth Artillery New York Volunteers, under my command in the action of the 19th instant:

The battalion went on picket on the morning of the 17th and was still upon that duty in front of First Division, Army of West Virginia, when the attack was made by the enemy on the morning of the 19th. About one hour before daylight some rebel cavalry appeared in front of the left of the lines, but being fired upon retired. That portion of the line then deployed as skirmishers. Shortly after a column of the enemy crossed the creek on the right of the line, was fired upon by the pickets posted there, also by the small reserve, but they did not return the fire. The reserve fell back in skirmishing order, but was unable to check in

the slightest degree the advance of the enemy. With the exception of about forty men capable of bearing arms, the whole battalion was captured. What few escaped was so much scattered as to be unable to take any further part in the action.

A list of casualties will be forwarded as soon as I am able to complete it.*

Very respectfully,

F. C. WILKIE,
Capt., Comdg. Second Battalion, Fifth Artillery New York Vols.

Lieut. I. C. DISOSWAY,
Aide-de-Camp.

ADDENDA.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *October 25, 1864.*

Lieut. I. C. DISOSWAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the conduct of the officers of the Second Battalion, Fifth Artillery New York Volunteers, in the action of October 19, 1864:

The battalion was on picket when the attack was made, and all taken prisoners, except a few from the right company and a few who were left in camp, being unfit for duty. The officers who escaped capture are myself, commanding battalion, Lieutenant and Adjutant Jacobson; Lieutenant Robbins, commanding right company, and Doctor Bowers, surgeon. What few of the men that remained were so much scattered that at no time during the day could they be made an effective organization. I myself, after vainly endeavoring to rally some of the corps on the pike and in the woods on the left, searched over the field, hoping to find some part of the battalion which I hoped had escaped, but found none, but heard that the colors and a few men were with the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts at Newtown. Went there, but the men being those most unfit for duty, and the surgeon urging it, let them remain. Lieutenant Robbins succeeded in collecting about sixteen men and went into camp with them with the brigade. Adjutant Jacobson reported to Colonel Thoburn, commanding First Division, and by his orders gave his attention to the saving of the trains and went with them to Winchester. Doctor Bowers rendered assistance in the hospitals at Newtown.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.

F. C. WILKIE,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

No. 112.

Report of Capt. Wilbert B. Teters, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations October 19.

HEADQUARTERS 116TH OHIO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit you herewith a report of the part taken by my command during the battle of the 19th instant.

On the morning of the 19th my regiment held position on the left of the First Brigade in the outer line of breast-works, on the north side

* The list subsequently forwarded shows 4 officers and 305 men captured.

of Cedar Creek. At daybreak, about 4.30 o'clock, the enemy attacked the picket-line on our front. The regiment was under arms immediately and ready for any emergency. Shortly afterward the enemy charged on the right of the line, carrying the works there, and gaining our right flank. The One hundred and sixteenth received orders to close up to the right, which it did. We were soon ordered, however, to move out by the left flank; we formed line again on the crest of the hill immediately behind the strip of woods in which the breast-works were, the enemy still pressing us closely. The whole brigade then fell back by the flank, my regiment being still on the extreme left. On the brow of the next hill we were formed in line of battle by Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Wildes, commanding brigade, and fell back in good order until we reached the hill on which the Nineteenth Corps were in line, the enemy still attempting to flank our column both on the right and left, and continually harassing us with a warm musketry fire. Here we joined the line on the right of the Second Division of Crook's command, and moved forward to the support of a division of the Nineteenth Corps, which was hotly engaged in our front. My command fell back again with the whole line and crossed to the left of the pike, forming in front of a large wagon train until the train could have time to move out. The regiment then fell back gradually, forming line of battle several times, until it was ordered to move with the brigade over to the right of the pike in support of two batteries. At about 4.30 p. m. we moved forward with the line until we reached the position where the regiment is at the present writing.

I neglected to state in the proper connection that I was wounded early in the action in the right shoulder with a piece of a shell, when the command devolved upon Capt. John Hull, of Company K.

The officers and men of my command behaved with praiseworthy coolness and bravery throughout the many exciting changes of the day. I send you herewith a list of the casualties in my command.*

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. TETERS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, FIRST BRIGADE.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS 116TH OHIO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.
Cedar Creek, Va., October 23, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, FIRST BRIGADE:

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with your order of the 22d instant, I have the honor to report that all my officers did their full duty during the action of the 19th. After the battle was over every one was with his own command, and had been with some part of his company throughout the entire day. They did all they could, I am well satisfied, to rally their men and to overcome the disaster of the early part of the battle. For myself, I was wounded in the shoulder with a piece of shell which made it necessary for me to seek medical aid, and I returned on the following morning to my command.

I am, lieutenant, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILBERT B. TETERS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

* Embodied in table, p. 134.

No. 113.

Report of Maj. Horace Kellogg, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations October 19.

HEADQUARTERS 123D OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 21, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of the 19th instant:

We were alarmed about 4.30 o'clock in the morning by picket-firing in our immediate front. The regiment was immediately formed behind the breast-works which had been constructed by us. After remaining a short time in line we were ordered to move by the right flank and occupy the works built by the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery. We had hardly got into position before the regiments on our right were heavily engaged and were being driven back. After firing a few rounds we were ordered to move by the left flank and reoccupy our own works. We were then ordered to move again by the left flank and join the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry, which was already moving out by the left. By this time the enemy were on our right flank. We formed line of battle and retreated in as good order as possible for a distance of nearly two miles. We then reformed in rear of the Second Division of this command, and remained in line of battle for about two hours. We were then ordered to move by the left flank across the pike, a distance of about half a mile. We remained in line about one hour, and was then ordered to move in line of battle through a piece of woods in our front. Finding no enemy we went into camp for the night.

A list of casualties accompanies this report, showing a loss of 12 men wounded and 11 missing, who are supposed to be captured by the enemy.

My regiment was in line of battle full half an hour before the attack was made in the morning, and retreated in as good order as could be expected.

Very respectfully,

HORACE KELLOGG,
Major, Commanding 123d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. I. C. DISOSWAY,
Aide-de-Camp.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS 123D OHIO INFANTRY,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 23, 1864.

Lieut. I. C. DISOSWAY,
Aide-de-Camp:

SIR: In compliance with circular of the 22d instant, I have the honor to make the following report:

During the battle of the 19th instant the officers of this regiment, I am proud to say, behaved with bravery and did all in their power to assist in rallying the men after our lines were broken and we were compelled to fall back. Lieut. Elmer E. Husted, in command of Company B, went to the rear as far as Winchester, where his company was on duty guarding division supply train, and returned early the next morning.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

HORACE KELLOGG,
Major, Commanding 123d Ohio Infantry.

No. 114.

Report of Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 3.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Summit Point, Va., September 14, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the late engagement near Berryville, on the 3d instant:

At the beginning of the contest the Eleventh and Fifteenth Regiments West Virginia Infantry were hurriedly ordered from preparations for bivouac, and after some changes were, under orders from the division commander, placed—the Eleventh partially deployed as skirmishers in the woods at the north (or right) side of the pike from Berryville to Winchester, and the Fifteenth in line in a clump of woods on the south (or left) side of the same, with skirmishers thrown out on the front and left flank. Subsequently the position of the Fifteenth was changed, under the personal direction of the colonel commanding division, by advancing it about 200 yards to a crest of a hill in front and placing it, as I understand, on the extreme left of our line. While these dispositions were being made I learned that the general commanding had directed the balance of the brigade to proceed to the right of the line, and the two regiments on the left being separated as indicated, I deemed it proper to proceed to the right. I have therefore no personal knowledge of the part taken by the Eleventh and Fifteenth Regiments West Virginia Volunteers in the fight. From the reports of their commanders, to which I respectfully refer, it appears that the Fifteenth was "assaulted in front and on the left flank, and after a brief but sharp contest fell back and formed in rear of our battery on the right of the Winchester road," and remained there until 9 p. m. The Eleventh had been deployed about an hour, "when the enemy charged upon" their "line and they were, after some pretty severe skirmishing," ordered to fall back upon their reserves. Not finding their reserves, the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, at the point supposed, they continued to fall back until "rallied behind a stone fence parallel to their original position, which position they held till daylight." When I arrived at the right of the line I found the Twenty-third Illinois deployed as skirmishers and the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Tenth West Virginia advancing by the flank to the line. These regiments were immediately formed in line, the reserve of the Twenty-third Illinois on the left, connecting with a brigade of Second Division, the Tenth Virginia in the center, and the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, being the extreme right of our line of battle. The ground in front being covered with thick undergrowth, I strengthened the line of skirmishers with one company of the Tenth Virginia and one from the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the latter extending some distance to the right and protecting that flank. The fighting along this part of the line was principally between the skirmishers, no demonstration being made by the enemy in force, and though we were pretty severely shelled, the shell almost invariably passed too high, doing no damage. About daylight the Tenth and Twenty-third, by direction of colonel commanding division, were quietly retired to the new line, the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers being left as our advance picket. Some time after

dawn the latter regiment, finding that the enemy had appeared on both flanks and that a skirmish line was advancing on their front, was withdrawn by its commander and joined the balance of the command.

A list of casualties accompanies this report.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. LINTON,

Lieut. Col. Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Third Brig.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Dept. of West Virginia.

No. 115.

Reports of Col. Thomas M. Harris, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations September 19 and 22.

HARRISONBURG, VA., *September 27, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade of the First Division, Army of West Virginia, in the battle near Winchester, on the 19th instant:

My brigade consisted of five regiments, viz, the Tenth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth West Virginia, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, and Twenty-third Illinois, commanded respectively by Maj. H. H. Withers, Lieut. Col. Van H. Bukey, Maj. J. W. Holliday, Lieut. Col. J. P. Linton, and Capt. S. A. Simison, and numbered 1,841 officers and enlisted men for duty. I formed it in line of battle, under the superintendence of the commanding general, in the open field in rear of a wood into which the First Brigade had just been sent forward, and in which it was then resting. Having formed my line, I threw it forward into the woods, under the direction of the colonel commanding the division, being aided very materially by different members of the colonel's staff as well as by my own, the thickness of the woods and unevenness of the ground rendering it very difficult to preserve a good line in advancing. Having advanced to near the open ground on the opposite side of the woods, I found my command immediately in rear of the First Brigade, which had halted and was resting. My command did the same, and upon a short reconnaissance I found that the First Brigade had been advanced so as to form a continuation of the line formed by the Nineteenth Corps, and that it thus occupied at that time the right of our line, the left of the First Brigade being a little to the rear and overlapping somewhat the right of the Nineteenth Corps. The Third Brigade now occupied a position parallel to the First and a few paces in its rear. Whilst resting here I received an order from the colonel commanding to throw my two right regiments to the rear in a line perpendicular to the line of battle, for the protection of our flank, and to have them throw forward skirmishers as far as the edge of a small creek or slough that bounded our right flank, and was at the same time informed that Colonel Wells, of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, commanding the First Brigade, had been ordered to throw a regiment to the rear in like manner on his right, with which my two regiments would connect and form a continuous line. Colonel Duval, of the Ninth West Virginia, commanding the Second Division, who had formed his command in two lines in my rear at my first formation in the field, I now found had thrown his command across

* Shows 6 men killed, 29 men wounded, and 6 men captured or missing; total 41.

the slough above referred to, and by deployment of his command formed a continuation of our lines on our right on the opposite side. The First Division was now ordered to charge, and at once both the First and the Third Brigades moved forward in fine style, clearing the woods and emerging with hearty cheers into the open field in front of the enemy, who, on this part of the field, occupied a stone wall some 300 yards distant in our immediate front and a wood on our left flank. Our lines pressed forward with irresistible impetuosity, dislodged the enemy and occupied the wall and the woods. I had sent my aide-de-camp, Lieut. W. H. H. King, of the Eleventh West Virginia, on receiving the first order to charge, to the right of my command to bring up the two regiments that had been bent to the rear into line, and then bring them forward, and as soon as I saw that that portion of my line fronting the enemy (consisting of the Tenth West Virginia, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, and Fifteenth West Virginia) were going forward gallantly in the open ground I went to the right to aid Lieutenant King in bringing up my right regiments that had been thus left in the rear, and found that, in addition to the Eleventh West Virginia and Twenty-third Illinois, a portion of the Fifteenth was still in the woods, and that the First Brigade had also left the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts behind in a similar manner. These regiments and part of a regiment were still in the woods, which, at this part of my line, ran forward between the field and creek or slough above referred to to a distance of half a mile. Feeling the importance of keeping up a connection between my right and Colonel Duval's left, I now threw this portion of my command forward, through the woods, my right sweeping the edge of the slough. The woods being brushy and the ground difficult I had some difficulty in getting my subordinate officers to understand the movement which I desired them to make, as well as in advancing this portion of my line after my wishes were understood. And I cannot omit to mention the valuable assistance which I received in this portion of my task from Lieutenants Hornbrook and Ballard, of the division staff, as also from my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant King. I here found that the slough, which some little distance to my front bent round to my right in front of Colonel Duval, so that it had to be crossed by him, was nearly impassable, and that large portions of his command were returning along its side, looking for a place at which they could cross, which they found in the vicinity of where I was then advancing, and having recrossed, they at once formed line and came up in my rear. Having extricated my command from the woods, and finding nothing in my immediate front, supposing it had been swept over by Colonel Duval with that portion of his command which had succeeded in effecting a crossing on my right, I made a left wheel, and quickly came up on to the plain in front of the enemy's left, finding nothing supporting me on my right, in continuation of my line, but groups of soldiers scattered over the field, advancing as they could from one cover to another, these all being in advance of me. I now found that the First Brigade, with the exception before mentioned, of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, which was with me, and that portion of the Third that advanced through the field on the first order to charge, were occupying positions on my left, and in advance, and that the effect of our combined movements had resulted in a deployment which placed that portion of my command, and of others, which I had brought from the woods, on the right of the First Brigade. I was now fairly in front of the enemy's left, from whom I received a terrible storm of shot and shell; nevertheless, I was able to advance my command in tolerable order to a position about 150 paces to the rear

of a prolongation of our lines in advance, which now enjoyed the cover of the woods and in the open ground of a stone wall. The wall, however, stopped short in my immediate front, and my men could get no cover except that afforded by inequalities of the ground and by scattering rocks and trees. The enemy's artillery had now gotten my exact range and was throwing shells rapidly and with terrible effect. I was at the same time exposed to a terrible fire of musketry at good range. My command was compelled to seek shelter wherever it could be found, but nobly maintained its ground. I was here joined by Lieut. O. P. Boughner, my acting assistant adjutant-general, who had accompanied my left through all its various changes, and from him received very valuable assistance in holding my position. I was also joined here by Colonel Duval, whose presence and counsel assured both myself and my command very greatly. With the aid of Colonel Duval and Lieutenants Boughner, Hornbrook, and Ballard, and other officers, the men were encouraged to go forward singly and in squads, from one cover to another, acting as sharpshooters. This had a marked effect in slackening the enemy's fire, particularly that of his artillery. The colonel commanding now made his appearance on this part of the field, and superintended all subsequent operations. Here Colonel Duval and Lieutenant Boughner each received disabling wounds and were carried off the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Linton, commanding Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, was severely wounded a little on my left, and had to retire. At this juncture our cavalry, which had occupied a commanding position on our right, made a most gallant charge, sweeping across the plain occupied by the enemy, dashing amongst them everywhere, routing and capturing as they went. In this charge a large number of prisoners were brought out. The enemy again attempted to rally, especially around his guns, but our lines, having taken advantage of the confusion created by the charge of our cavalry, advanced rapidly and quickly had possession of his guns and put a stop to his last show of resistance. I now collected together what I could of my command and advanced in line, throwing forward skirmishers as far as the fort on the ridge north of the town, when, under the direction of the general commanding, I changed my direction, swept the ridges on the western edge of the town, and advanced as far as Mill Creek, south of the town, where I bivouacked for the night.

My losses in this engagement were quite severe, as will appear from the accompanying list of casualties.* They are also very unequally proportioned amongst the different regiments, the Tenth West Virginia having suffered very nearly one-half of the casualties of the brigade. This was owing to the fact that it occupied the left of my line, and was exposed to a heavy enfilading fire at close range from a wood on my left as it advanced. Here Captain Ewing, commanding Company G of the Tenth, fell; also Lieutenant McCollum, acting adjutant of the same regiment.

I have only to say that the conduct of my command, both of officers and men, was eminently satisfactory.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel Tenth West Virginia, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Army of West Virginia.

*Embodied in table, p. 115.

HARRISONBURG, VA., *September 28, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade, First Division, Army of West Virginia, in the action at Fisher's Hill, on the 22d instant:

The Third Brigade (consisting of the Tenth West Virginia, Maj. H. H. Withers; Eleventh West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Van H. Bukey; Fifteenth West Virginia, Maj. J. W. Holliday; Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, Maj. E. D. Yutzy, and Twenty-third Illinois, Capt. S. A. Simison) numbered on that occasion 1,465 officers and men for duty. The First Division on that day was formed on the left of the Second and the Third Brigade on the left of the First. The Second being absent, my position was thus on the left of our lines. The command being formed in two lines, the aggressive movement was initiated by a detour of two or three miles through woods and ravines to gain a position in the dense woods on the side of North Mountain, on the flank of the enemy's works, unobserved by him. Just before reaching the desired point a portion of our lines became exposed to his view in passing across a narrow strip of open ground, and was at once opened upon by his artillery with some effect. We were still moving by the flank, and pressed rapidly forward until our right rested clearly in rear of his works, when we came at once to a front and charged rapidly down the side of the mountain. The charge was made in gallant style, accompanied by deafening cheers and a rapid discharge of musketry at the onset. So sudden, unexpected, and demonstrative was this charge, and so fairly directed against the enemy's flank, that he was at once stricken with terror, and that portion of his infantry stationed on his left and near to us fled at the first discharge of arms and cheer from our men, and by their confused and rapid flight carried panic and consternation with them as they went. Our rapidly advancing lines became constantly more and more confused by the men of the rear line, who were possessed of the most physical strength, courage, and activity, pressing forward into the front line; the men of my command becoming thus mingled with those of the First Brigade (Colonel Wells), and finally the officers and men of this character throughout the entire command had the advance and quickly planted our flag and had possession of the guns on the left of the enemy's position; but without pausing or giving him time to rally or change his front, they continued to press forward in the manner above described, taking position after position and capturing guns at each, until he was finally driven in confusion from the whole of his long line of works and completely routed, our pursuit only terminating with the coming of darkness, the charge having been made after 4 p. m., and our men having passed rapidly over hill and hollow, through woods and open ground for a distance of three or four miles. During the greater portion of this time I was engaged in urging forward the more timid and weak, and driving from cover the cowardly, that I might thus maintain a reserve for the support of the brave fellows who had gone forward, in the event of their being brought to a stand or meeting with a repulse. Consequently, I cannot speak from personal observation, except in general terms, of the valiant conduct of that portion of my command which was with our advance. I only know that the color-sergeant of the Tenth West Virginia claims to have been the first to plant our flag on the enemy's works, and that he seems to be well supported in this claim by his comrades who stood by his side, and that the Twenty-third Illinois and Eleventh West Virginia brought out each a battle-flag. Many also of my officers and men from the various regiments claim to have captured guns as they advanced.

The conduct of my command, both of officers and men, was in the main very satisfactory, but that of a large portion of it, including nearly if not quite all my officers, was above all praise.

My losses in this affair were very slight, as will appear from the accompanying list of casualties,* but many of the wounds are of a severe character, having been made by shells.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. HARRIS,
Colonel Tenth West Virginia, Commanding Third Brigade.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 116.

Report of Capt. John Suter, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOL. INFANTRY,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 25, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with your order asking a report of the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the action of the 19th of October, I have the honor to submit the following:

On the morning of the 19th, before daylight, when I was first apprised of picket-firing in our front, I ordered the regiment to turn out under arms, which was done by the companies forming in their quarters and afterward marching up to the breast-work in our front. Before the line could be properly formed the enemy, apparently in a mass, were observed advancing along the whole front and already at the abatis. My regiment opened and maintained a fire until the enemy getting in our rear from the extreme left of the line of works, were compelled to fall back to avoid capture, and in so doing some 24 were taken prisoners, 2 killed, and 5 wounded. As there was no order given to fall back, a portion of the regiment was rallied at the skirt of the woods in the camp, and disputed the advance of the enemy for a time, during which Lieut. Joseph Peck, acting adjutant, was killed while urging the men to their duty. Arriving on the turnpike the regiment was partly rallied with the colors and formed with a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, after which it moved back to a point in rear of the Sixth Corps, where a detachment of a few hundred of different regiments of the Army of West Virginia were rallied, after which it moved forward with said detachment and engaged the enemy in a skirt of woods, driving him out and holding it for nearly one hour, in which one man was severely wounded. Afterward again moved back with the detachment to a new position in rear of the Sixth Corps. After this, the respective brigades and divisions being again reformed, my regiment conformed to the movements of its own brigade during the remainder of the day, which was that of a reserve and support to artillery, until evening, when it advanced with the whole line to Cedar Creek, going into bivouac on nearly the same ground occupied before.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SUTER,
Capt., Comdg Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Col. MILTON WELLS,
Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Army of West Virginia.

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*Embodied in table, p. 123.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOL. INFANTRY,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 24, 1864.

Col. MILTON WELLS,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: In compliance with your order calling for a report of the conduct of officers on the 19th instant, I have the honor to submit the following:

There were no commissioned officers of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry went to Winchester. Captains Davis and Long and Lieutenant Dunlap were with me throughout the entire day with the regiment. Captain Moulton and Lieutenants Rehr, Gageby, Troutman, and McCracken were on different parts of the field with squads of men of this and other regiments of our brigade, doing service partly with the Nineteenth Corps, and joined their regiment in the afternoon and evening of the same day. This accounts for all the officers for duty in this regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SUTER,
Captain, Comdg. Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

No. 117.

Report of Maj. Henry H. Withers, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, of operations October 19.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH WEST VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
Cedar Creek, October 25, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor herewith to submit statement of the part taken by the Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry in the late action with Confederate forces under General Early on the 19th instant.

On the morning of the 19th I was very restless from some cause, and rose much earlier in the morning than usual; had taken my seat in my tent (about fifty yards distant from the part of the fortifications occupied by my regiment) and commenced eating my breakfast, when I heard several shots fired in tolerably quick succession; thought, however, the pickets were disturbed by some unimportant event, until I heard a volley fired apparently from the left, where the Second Division were fortified; then almost immediately I heard a volley from our part of the fortifications (the part occupied by Third Brigade, First Division), when, leaving my breakfast, I ran up to the extreme right of the line, where I encountered an enfilading fire from my left, and found the men of my regiment throwing themselves down in the trenches and hurrying into the works. On passing around outside the breast-works a short distance I found the enemy occupied the works, and the Eleventh and Fifteenth Virginia on my left apparently confused. Seeing I could not fire to the left for our own men, I ordered the right captain to bring his command out of the trenches by the right flank, and the men of the regiment, with others intermixed, began to obey the order, when from the left came an order from some one to halt. I immediately stopped the further withdrawal of the men, when Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, commanding the regiment, arrived and asked me what to do. I thought

I understood the predicament and told him we must withdraw to where we could do something, and he agreed to it, and carried out the order first given to withdraw. The regiment then marched double-quick to the foot of the hill below fortifications, where it was formed and advanced to a favorable position to await the pursuit of the enemy; finding, however, all the other troops had withdrawn and were out of sight, the regiment was then ordered right about and commenced a rapid retreat. Finding we were flanked all along down on our right and subject to a heavy fire, we bore to the left and fell back upon the Nineteenth Army Corps, with which the regiment co-operated in checking the advance of the enemy. By this time the regiment was very much broken and scattered, and myself entirely exhausted and unable to walk, I loosed an old horse, and by the assistance of a friend made my way back until I found a small squad making a stand opposite lower end of Middletown. Here I stopped and aided in stopping stragglers, until a considerable portion of the Army of West Virginia arrived. We were not actively engaged in any other part of the operations of the day.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY H. WITHERS,
Major Tenth West Virginia Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. W. H. H. KING,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Infantry Division.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH WEST VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
Cedar Creek, October 23, 1864.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. H. KING,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, First Infantry Division:

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to circular order dated headquarters Third Brigade, First Infantry Division, Cedar Creek, Va., October 22, 1864, requiring a statement respecting the conduct of officers of the different regiments of the brigade, in the late battle of the 19th instant, I have the honor to state: That Lieut. Col. M. S. Hall was in command of the Tenth West Virginia and I was acting in my legitimate capacity as major of the regiment. Owing to the suddenness of the surprise I was left without a horse, and, from the distance the regiment retreated, I was completely exhausted, and was taken by the lieutenant-colonel commanding to the top of the hill on which the Nineteenth Corps was encamped, from which point I made my way to the rear with the mass that seemed to be making in that direction, and by the assistance of an old horse, led by Captain Williamson, succeeded in getting to the rear until I saw the first squad who had determined to make a stand, and there I stopped and aided in collecting stragglers. I was thus prevented from seeing the conduct of the officers of the regiment after the regiment became scattered and broken. Up to this time all seemed to do their duty alike. I know of but two officers of the regiment who went far to the rear, one was Lieut. Thomas Hess, who was excused from duty by the surgeon of the regiment, and the other, Lieut. I. C. Burbridge, Company A, both of whom got as far as Winchester, Va., and returned to the regiment the following morning. The history of Lieutenant Burbridge is as follows: Being left sick at Summit Point, W. Va., on the 19th of September, and afterwards on the 21st of same

month excused by brigade Surgeon Gaus for twenty days, remained in hospital at Winchester, Va., until the 13th instant, at which time he returned to the regiment, and on the 14th reported for duty with his regiment. I make this statement in order to do full justice to all.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY H. WITHERS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 118.

Report of Lieut. Col. Van H. Bukey, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY VOLS.,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 25, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the action of the 19th instant:

Near 5 a. m. the firing on the left alarmed my camp, and the men were quickly in line under arms at the works immediately to the left of the battery, on the extreme right of the line of the Army of West Virginia. When I arrived at the works I found some of my men firing to the front, and fearing injury to some of our own command in front, and seeing no enemy there at that time, I ordered them to cease firing. I had not passed from the left to right of my regiment, however, before the Fifteenth West Virginia, immediately on my left, fell back from the works, and my flank received a pretty severe, but, owing to fog and darkness, not accurate fire. My regiment then gave way by companies from the left, obliquing to the right and rear down the hill. We assisted, however, in running some (I think five) of the pieces of the battery above named to the rear, whence they were taken off. I did not succeed in forming my regiment until we had crossed the ravine toward the turnpike, when I formed a perfect line and remained in that position a short time. Being left separated from my brigade, and hearing firing almost directly in my rear, I moved "by right of companies to rear" through the woods, where, finding I was in great danger of being cut off (the rebels having the hill commanding the turnpike from the creek northward), I formed columns and filed my command in rear of the left of the works of the Nineteenth Corps. I am satisfied that had I been a few minutes later my command would have been cut off. I had taken this position but a short time when our left was attacked, and a staff officer (I think of the Nineteenth Corps) ordered me to move to the rear, changing front forward on left company. I had faced my command to the left, when all in front of us broke, and my command was carried with the press in confusion toward the stone house now used as General Sheridan's headquarters. A few of my command returned to the breastworks, but as they were otherwise deserted they were compelled to leave them. My command being from this time so scattered I cannot say that it took part as a command in the subsequent action of the forenoon. I exerted myself to reorganize, and whenever I found officers of my command, directed them to retain all men of the regiment with whom they could meet and rally on General Crook's flag. I succeeded in rallying most of the regiment, when the brigade was formed in rear

of the Sixth Corps, on the right of the pike, and moved with the brigade to the position on the high ground on the left of the pike, and advanced to our present position with our army in the evening.

I have in another report spoken particularly in reference to the conduct of the officers of my command.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, &c.,

VAN H. BUKEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eleventh West Virginia Volunteers.

[Lieut. W. H. H. KING,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY VOLS.,

Cedar Creek, Va., October 24, 1864.

Lieut. W. H. H. KING,

Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, First Infantry Division:

LIEUTENANT: Being in receipt of a circular from your headquarters, directing that regimental commanders furnish a report of the conduct of their subordinate officers on the occasion of the 19th instant, I have the honor to comply with the requirement, as follows:

Major Simpson, though quite unwell, was with the command, and performed his duties throughout. Captain Cummings, Company A; Captain Clammer and Lieutenant Ferrel, Company C; Lieutenant Core, Company D; Captain Stoddard and Lieutenant Collett, Company F; Lieutenant Elkins, Company G; Lieutenant Holt, Company H; Lieutenant Lytle, Company I, and Lieutenants Poling and Riley, Company K, were all with their commands until the regiment was disorganized by being forced back with and becoming mixed with the left of the Nineteenth Corps, and all were with the command when I succeeded in assembling it again. Captain Myers, Company B, was not thus with it. He says he was sick, and I found him quite sick the succeeding day (in the evening). In case of Lieutenant Park, of the same company, I have, in obedience to an order received, forwarded a special report to division headquarters. Lieut. Levi Campbell, jr., Company D, acting adjutant, was with the command until late in the afternoon, when I permitted him, with Captain Parriott, Company H, to remain behind. They were evidently unable to proceed with the command, the former being dismounted. Capt. D. R. King, Company I, had a surgeon's pass and went to Winchester. He had just returned from a sick leave, and was not yet reported for duty; nor is he so reported yet. Lieut. Philip F. Poe, Company E, went to Winchester. I called upon him for an explanation and he states, that upon the command becoming confused he retired to the line of stragglers being halted, or near it, when an officer with colonel's uniform ordered him to take charge of some men of different commands, and with them guard a train to the rear. He went beyond Newtown, and fell in with Colonel Curtis, Twelfth West Virginia, who ordered him to the command of some sick men, whom he took to Winchester. Leaving them there, I think with the provost-marshal, he returned with Colonel Curtis to this place. Captain Stoddard, Company F, was wounded. Captain Young, Company G, was with his command in the works. He afterward went to the rear, and reports that he was run over and crippled. The surgeon reports having given him a pass near Middletown. Second Lieut. William G. McDaniel, Company G, was not with his command after it was formed in the Nineteenth Corps works, and, although I asked Cap-

tain Young for it two days ago, I have as yet no explanation. Some of the absent officers named above have acted well in previous engagements. I noticed particularly the good conduct of Lieutenant McDaniel, of Company G, at Fisher's Hill. Not knowing what evidence to call upon in reference to the above facts, I can only take officers' statements. After we were driven from the works of the Nineteenth Corps, and until the command was again formed about noon, I must confess I did not know where my whole command was. To that point we were in good order, the command marching through the woods nearest the ford "by right of companies to the rear." However, in riding along the lines, front and rear, I found those officers whose names I first mentioned on several parts of the field, each with a detachment of the command. I instructed them that when they met others to keep them together, and that when two such detachments met they, too, should remain together. The officers very efficiently obeyed, and when our corps advanced in the evening I had thus succeeded in again having the most of my regiment together.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VAN H. BUKEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 119.

Report of Maj. John W. Holliday, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry, of operations September 3.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY VOLS.,
Summit Point, September 14, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions received from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Department of West Virginia, requiring a report of the part taken by this command in the late action near Berryville, Va., I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 3d instant the regiment received orders to move, and left camp near Charlestown, Va., and proceeded to Berryville and went into camp. At 5 p. m. received orders to fall in for action, and proceeded out on the Berryville and Winchester road, half a mile west of the former place, and under instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel Linton, commanding brigade, took position in line of battle immediately south of the road, and deployed Company B in front and Company K on the left flank as skirmishers. At 5.30 p. m., under orders from division commander, the regiment advanced 200 yards and eight or ten yards in rear of our skirmishers and under cover of a small ridge. Immediately after the enemy assaulted our line in front and on the left flank, and after a brief but sharp contest we fell back and formed in rear of our battery on the right of the Winchester road, and remained there until 9 p. m., when General Crook ordered the regiment to report to Colonel Thoburn; but not knowing the whereabouts of the First Division we formed in rear of the Second Division, and remained under arms until daylight of the 4th instant.

We lost 4 killed (2 corporals and 2 privates), 19 wounded, and 5 missing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. W. HOLLIDAY,
Major Fifteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. O. P. BOUGHNER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., Dept. of W. Va.

No. 120.

Report of Col. Milton Wells, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 25, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Infantry during the engagement of the 19th instant:

Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning of the action my command was in line of battle in the breast-works in front of my camp, at which time the enemy were observed approaching in force within a few rods of our works. I gave the order to fire, which was kept up until we were completely outflanked by the enemy on our left. I here lost several enlisted men killed, wounded, and captured. On falling back I reformed a portion of my command in rear of the original line of works of the Nineteenth Army Corps; said corps giving way, my command was scattered somewhat, but afterward were collected in squads, and about 12 o'clock the larger part of the command were reformed in line with other portions of the Third Brigade, the brigade being in line with Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps, from which position we moved to the left with the Army of West Virginia as a reserve and support to a battery. About 5 p. m: we were ordered to advance, which was done in good order, but not without a loss in wounded.

The conduct of my only field officer, and a portion of the line officers, I cannot commend very highly; but the conduct of some of them is commendable, especially that of Captain Gandy, of Company E, Captain McCaskey, of Company C, Captain Porter and Lieutenant Lazear, of Company K, and Lieutenant Powers, of Company B. The conduct of the enlisted men who were present was highly commendable.

The losses in my command were as follows: 5 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 11 enlisted men wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 11 enlisted men captured.

I forgot to mention among the officers who performed their duty faithfully on that day was Lieut. F. G. W. Ford, Company F.

The above report I submit.

I am, yours, respectfully,

MILTON WELLS,
Col. 15th West Virginia Infty., Comdg. Third Brig., First Infty. Div.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Infty. Div., Dept. of W. Va.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, October 24, 1864.

COLONEL: In accordance with your own special request, I forward the following report of the conduct of the officers of the Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry during the engagement on the 19th instant:

Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock of that morning I formed the command in line of battle and placed them in the breast-works in front of

camp ready for action; all of my line and field officers were at their posts. As soon as formed I reconnoitered some on the outside of the works and found the enemy approaching. I gave notice to my command to be ready, and then proceeded to have the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment in readiness, but just as I approached the left of my own command I observed the enemy in force in a few rods of the works. I gave them orders to fire, and proceeded to assist Captain Suter in getting his command in line of battle, but was too late to gain the works for effective service before the enemy reached them. At this critical period the troops along the whole line from left to right gave way, leaving the commanding officers as a general thing without a command. I attempted to rally my command, but to no effect. The line officers to the best of my knowledge and belief all discharged their duties at this critical period. Maj. John W. Holliday was among the first to break and run away, and I do not know of his attempting to rally any of the command until he had proceeded several miles to the rear, when he returned back with the colors and part of the command about 11 or 12 o'clock the same day. I would add as an excuse for Major Holliday that when he returned he claimed to be crippled by a fall or stroke from some unknown hands near the breast-works, [so as] to be unable to discharge the duties incumbent on him. I sent for an ambulance and he was sent to the rear, but returned next morning, since which time he has been with the command but unable for active duty. Lieut. William G. W. Price, of Company F, went as far to the rear as Kernstown, when he concluded to return, and joined the command the night of the 19th after the command had encamped for the night. Lieutenant Price heretofore has always acted bravely. Capt. John B. Lukens went as far as Winchester, but had a surgeon's certificate of disability, and has since been sent to general hospital. I would add that Surgeon Walsh, observing the colors of my command some miles to the rear, accompanied with several of my officers and enlisted men, stopped them and turned them back to face the enemy. Some blame may be attached to my not keeping up with the colors and rallying them sooner. I would add that I being the senior officer present with the brigade at the time of attack, I deemed it my duty not only to rally the men of the Fifteenth West Virginia Regiment but of the whole command wherever I found them, relying upon Major Holliday and the officers to take care of the regiment. Captains McCaskey and Gandy, also Lieutenant Lazear, were the only officers present with me during the whole day, with about twenty-five enlisted men.

I respectfully submit the above.

Yours, &c.,

MILTON WELLS,

Colonel Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

[Col. T. M. HARRIS.]

The following-named officers were found with the colors when they were rallied: Capt. James Humes, Company A; Lieut. Harry Hinkley, Company A, slightly wounded; Capt. Fenelon Howes, Company F; Lieutenant Cutright, Company D; Lieutenant Warthen, Company E; Lieutenant Nash, Company I.

MILTON WELLS,

Colonel Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

No. 121.

Reports of Col. Isaac H. Duval, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Division, of operations August 22, 24, and 26, and September 3.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Summit Point, Va., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the Second Infantry Division, Army of West Virginia, for the 22d, 24th, and 26th days of August, 1864:

On the afternoon of the 22d I received orders from the general commanding to make, with one brigade of my command, a reconnaissance on the right of the enemy's line, then lying in our front. I accordingly moved out three regiments of First Brigade (Fifth Virginia, Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth Ohio), Col. R. B. Hayes commanding, under cover of a wood on our left, formed line of battle, and advanced rapidly on the enemy's line of pickets, driving them in, capturing some twenty prisoners, and inflicting upon him a loss of about twenty killed and wounded. Our casualities were three slightly wounded. Having accomplished all the general commanding desired, I returned to camp.

On the 24th received orders to hold one brigade in readiness to make a reconnaissance on the enemy's line, in connection with Colonel Thoburn, commanding First Infantry Division. At 12 m. I moved out three regiments (Ninth and Fourteenth Virginia and Ninety-first Ohio) of the Second Brigade, Col. D. D. Johnson commanding, formed and advanced; meeting the enemy's skirmishers some 800 yards in front of our lines, engaged them, and after a severe but short fight drove them in, capturing a few prisoners. Owing to our having advanced a considerable distance farther than Colonel Thoburn's line, my right became exposed to and received a severe fire from the enemy in Colonel Thoburn's front. Having driven the enemy from my front, we changed front to the right and drove him from that flank, punishing him severely, and driving him within his main lines, after which we returned in good order and went into camp. We captured a few prisoners. Our casualties amounted to thirty wounded; that of the enemy was much greater.

On the 26th was ordered to hold my division in readiness to operate with Colonel Thoburn's (First) division in a reconnaissance on the enemy's line in our front. At 4 p. m. I massed six regiments of my command in the wood near our left and in front of the enemy's right, threw forward skirmishers, and advanced rapidly, deploying and extending my command in two lines, as the woods through which I was moving became wider as we advanced. Soon engaged the rebels, who, having suffered severely in the actions of the 22d and 24th, seemed to have profited by their experience in these engagements and had prepared two lines of defenses, built of fence rails, logs, and earth thrown up, to protect their men. On approaching his first line of defenses found them in strong force fully equal to our own, showing a determination to arrest our farther advance. He also had several pieces of artillery in position, from which a brisk fire was opened on us. Their fire was very severe and destructive, checking our lines for a moment. I was convinced that to fall back from this point would prove very disastrous, and determined to dislodge him if possible. I therefore ordered the lines to charge, which was gallantly executed; carried first

line of works, following so closely that his second line was carried with little opposition. The cavalry on my left now came up, and with their assistance we captured 103 and about 200 stand of arms. Eleven of the enemy's dead were left on the field and fell into our hands, their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners amounting to over 300, our casualties amounting to 76 killed and wounded.

I am much indebted to Col. R. B. Hayes, commanding First Brigade, and Col. D. D. Johnson, commanding Second Brigade, for our success in the several reconnaissances. Being present myself, I can bear testimony as to the gallant conduct of officers and men of the command. For details I refer you to the accompanying reports of brigade commanders.

I am greatly indebted to the members of my staff—Capt. George W. Hicks, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. C. B. Hayslip, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. W. Overturf, aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. C. Merrill, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. F. L. Hersey, acting ordnance officer—for efficient services rendered during these engagements.

The following table shows the casualties of the command:

Date.	Killed.	Wounded.
August 22, 1864		3
August 24, 1864		30
August 26, 1864	8	68
Total	8	101

I am, sir, very respectfully,

I. H. DUVAL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Summit Point, Va., September 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Second Infantry Division, Army of West Virginia, in the action at Berryville, Va., September 3, 1864:

On the morning of the 3d we moved from Charlestown, Va., with the main army, arrived and went into camp at Berryville, Va., about 3 p. m. Soon after going into camp the enemy attacked and drove in our pickets. I received orders from the general commanding to move my division out on the Winchester pike, which was done without delay. I found Colonel Thoburn, commanding First Division, in line of battle about half a mile west of Berryville, his left extending across the Winchester road. I was ordered by the general commanding to form on his (Thoburn's) left, but before I could get into position the enemy advanced and drove Thoburn's left back through my lines. I found it necessary to form a portion of my lines so as to check the enemy's advance. I ordered the Fifth Virginia, Thirty-sixth Ohio, and Fourteenth Virginia Regiments into line, facing him, charging and driving him back, inflicting on him a heavy loss and capturing a number of

prisoners. The Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia formed on the left, charged and drove the enemy from that flank, killing and wounding many and capturing some prisoners. Having regained our lost ground, maintained this position until 8 p. m., when returned and went into camp half a mile in rear of the battle-ground, the enemy also having retired a short distance.

It would be impossible for me to give the officers and men of my command the praise and credit due them for their brave and gallant conduct on this occasion, having to form within a few yards of the rebel lines under a galling fire, showing discipline and bravery that has not been surpassed in this war.

I am much indebted to Col. R. B. Hayes, commanding First Brigade, and Col. D. D. Johnson, commanding Second Brigade, for our success in this engagement; also to my personal staff for valuable and efficient assistance. For particulars I refer you to the accompanying reports of brigade commanders.

My casualties amount to 10 killed and 78 wounded.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

I. H. DUVAL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of West Virginia.

No. 122.

Reports of Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Division, of operations September 19 and 22 and October 19.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that at the battle of Opequon, September 19, 1864, the Second Infantry Division, Army of West Virginia, was commanded by Col. Isaac H. Duval until late in the afternoon of that day, when he was disabled by a severe wound, and the command of the division thereupon devolved upon me. Colonel Duval did not quit the field until the defeat of the enemy was accomplished and the serious fighting ended. The division took no part in the action during the forenoon, but remained in reserve at the Opequon bridge, on the Berryville and Winchester pike. The fighting of other portions of the army had been severe, but indecisive. There were some indications as we approached the battle-field soon after noon that the forces engaged in the forenoon had been overmatched. About 1 p. m. this division was formed on the extreme right of the infantry line of our army, the First Brigade, under my command, in advance, and the Second Brigade, Col. D. D. Johnson commanding, about sixty yards in in the rear, forming a supporting line; the right of the Second Brigade being, however, extended about 100 yards farther to the right than the First Brigade. The division was swung around some distance to the left, so as to strike the rebel line on the left flank. The rebel left was protected by field-works and a battery on the south side of Red Bud Creek. This creek was easily crossed in some places, but in others was a deep, miry pool from twenty to thirty yards wide and almost impassable. The creek was not visible from any part of our line when we began to move forward, and no one probably knew of it until its banks

were reached. The division moved forward at the same time with the First Division, Colonel Thoburn, on our left, in good order and without much opposition until we unexpectedly came upon Red Bud Creek. This creek and the rough ground and tangled thicket on its banks was in easy range of grape, canister, and musketry from the rebel line. A very destructive fire was opened upon us, in the midst of which our men rushed into and over the creek. Owing to the difficulty in crossing, the rear and front lines and different regiments of the same line mingled together and reached the rebel side of the creek with lines and organizations broken; but all seemed inspired by the right spirit, and charged the rebel works pell-mell in the most determined manner. In this charge our loss was heavy, but our success was rapid and complete. The rebel left in our front was turned and broken, and one or more pieces of artillery captured. No attempt was made after this to form lines or regiments. Officers and men went forward pushing the rebels from one position to another until the defeated enemy were routed and driven through Winchester. Twice during the afternoon the rebels reformed behind lines of earth-works and stone fences, and succeeded in temporarily checking our advance; but very opportunely the cavalry on these occasions on our left, under General ———, charged in magnificent style the rebel lines and destroyed their last chance of holding the field. This division followed the rebel rout into Winchester, being the first troops to enter the town; marched through and at dusk camped south of the town, having passed from the extreme right of the infantry line of our army to a point beyond the extreme left.

The loss of the division was as follows: First Brigade—killed, 13; wounded, 121; missing, 1; total, 135. Second Brigade—killed, 24; wounded, 167; total, 191. Total—killed, 37; wounded, 288; missing, 1. Aggregate, 326.

Among the wounded were—Col. I. H. Duval, Ninth Virginia, commanding division, severe; Col. D. D. Johnson, Fourteenth Virginia, commanding Second Brigade, severe; Capt. Russell Hastings, Twenty-third Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general, First Brigade, severe; Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, Capt. John U. Hiltz, leg amputated; Lieut. Charles W. Atkinson, slight, and Adjt. William E. Sweet, severe; Thirty-sixth Ohio, Capt. James G. Barker, severe; Thirty-fourth Ohio, Lieut. James P. Donnelly, slight; Ninety-first Ohio, Capt. L. A. Atkinson, Lieuts. L. K. Stroup and C. N. Hall, Adjt. J. G. D. Findley, all severe; Fifth Virginia, Lieut. Col. W. H. Enochs, slight; Thirteenth Virginia, Capt. M. Stewart and Lieut. L. C. Rayburn, severe; Fourteenth Virginia, Lieut. Col. G. W. Taggart, severe.

I regret to have to announce that Capt. Greenbury Slack, Thirteenth Virginia, and Lieut. Asa B. Carter, Thirty-fourth Ohio, were killed while bravely and efficiently discharging their duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HAYES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. P. G. BIER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Second Infantry Division, Army of West Virginia, at Fisher's Hill, about 3.30 p. m. Septem-

ber 22, 1864, succeeded, under the personal direction of Major-General Crook, in gaining a position on the east side of North Mountain on the left and rear of the rebel works. The division was formed on the right of Colonel Thoburn, the Second Brigade in advance, supported by the First Brigade, fifteen or twenty yards in rear. The position was hardly reached before the rebels, aware that a force was moving in the woods, began to throw shell in or near our ranks, inflicting some injury. Our line advanced, and soon coming in sight of the rebel works, charged and captured them with a shout. The moment the rebels discovered that we had turned their left and captured a battery on that flank, they seemed to give up all hope of holding their works and fled in confusion toward the turnpike on their right. Our men followed them as rapidly as possible, sweeping everything before them for a distance along the works of perhaps three miles. The pursuit was kept up until dark, when the division was halted on the road to Woodstock farther to the front than any other infantry of the army.

The loss of the division was as follows: First Brigade—killed, 2; wounded, 27; total, 29. Second Brigade—killed, 5; wounded, 48; missing, 1; total 54. Total loss—killed, 7; wounded, 75; missing, 1. Aggregate, 83.

I regret to have to announce that Lieut. R. N. Hess, Fourteenth Virginia, was killed while bravely and efficiently doing his duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HAYES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. P. G. BIER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 19th instant the division under my command had about 2,381 men for duty; of that number 287 were on picket, one large regiment of the Second Brigade (Ninety-first Ohio), numbering 378, was absent guarding cattle below Middletown, and one regiment, Ninth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, was camped near breast-works which they were throwing up about three-quarters of a mile southeast of my camp, leaving in camp only about 1,445 men. My division was camped as a reserve about a mile north from the line of breast-works, which overlooks the mouth of Cedar Creek, and which were occupied by the First Division (Colonel Thoburn). At early daylight we were notified by Lieutenant Ballard, acting assistant adjutant-general, of Colonel Thoburn's staff, that the enemy were already driving the First Division from their position. My command was immediately ordered under arms and soon after formed in line of battle, under the direction of Brevet Major-General Crook, Major-General Wright also being present. My right rested at a point about forty yards north of the woods on the left of the Valley pike, east of army headquarters, and my line extended northwardly, toward a brigade under command of Colonel Kitching, which was forming near my left. The line was formed and the men ordered to lie down. There was a heavy fog which concealed objects a little distance off, but firing in our front and both on our right and left flanks told plainly enough that the rebels were rapidly advancing. At this time an order was received from Major-General Wright to move

by the right flank and close up on the Nineteenth Corps, whose left was about 100 yards from my right. While this order was being communicated to the brigade and regimental commanders, the brigade on my left was observed to be broken or falling back, and a large number of fugitives, either from the First Division (Colonel Thoburn), or from the brigade of the Nineteenth Corps, in the woods on our right, came pouring past and through the right of my line; at the same time the rebel fire opened on us in front and on both flanks. The line began to fall back, many supposing, as is said, that the order was to that effect. Every effort was made by all the officers, whom I had an opportunity to notice, to prevent confusion and a retreat. In every regiment a considerable number of men continued to contest the advance of the enemy with determination, and succeeded in delaying them until time enough was given to get off all trains and property from our own camp and from the camps immediately on our right and at army headquarters. The main body of the division fell back, until they reached a ridge where a part of the Sixth Corps had begun to form. I directed my command to form on the left of this line and succeeded in firmly establishing a considerable part of them as directed. Afterward a part of the Sixth Corps, under General Getty, formed on our left, thus forming a line facing up the valley about a mile and a half north of Middletown, with the left resting near the Valley pike. We remained here under orders until about 3 p. m., when an officer of the Sixth Corps informed me that their lines, both on my right and left, were about to advance, and that a general advance of the whole line had been ordered. I told him that I had received no orders to advance, but that in the absence of orders I should advance with the rest of the line. About five minutes afterward, and before any order to advance had been given, I received orders from Brevet Major-General Crook to move my command to the left of the Valley pike and to join the First Division, which was there formed. The order was obeyed, and the division remained in the position taken until ordered forward on the left of the Valley pike, when we rapidly marched as far as Cedar Creek, from which point, at about dusk, we were ordered into camp, and occupied the same ground we had left in the morning.

The loss in the division is as follows: First Brigade—killed, 23; wounded, 102; total, 125. Second Brigade—killed, 3; wounded, 52; missing, 31; total, 86. Total—killed, 26; wounded, 154; missing, 31. Aggregate, 211.*

Among the killed was Lieut. Col. James R. Hall, Thirteenth West Virginia Volunteers, who had not yet recovered from wounds received in a previous battle, and might well have been excused from returning to duty for many weeks; but with a noble heroism and devotion to duty characteristic of the man he would not be absent when a battle was in prospect. He was hit by two balls, either of which would have killed him, early in the action, in the extreme front, where the danger was greatest. No braver or truer man fell on that day.

Inclosed find copies of brigade commanders' reports.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HAYES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised table, p. 135.

No. 123.

Report of Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 22 and 26 and September 3.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Summit Point, W. Va., September 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the afternoon of August 22 the Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth Ohio and Fifth Virginia Regiments, of my brigade (the Thirteenth being absent on picket), left camp at Halltown, Va., under direction of Colonel Duval and attacked the picket-line of the enemy; charged them with great vigor and drove them perhaps half a mile. Captured a number of prisoners and threw the whole line into confusion, so that an accompanying cavalry force also took a considerable number of prisoners. My loss was as follows: Wounded, Twenty-third Ohio, 2; Thirty-sixth Ohio, 1. The rebel loss was, as near as could be ascertained, about 20 killed and wounded and 20 taken prisoners.

On the 26th of August my brigade, in connection with the Second Brigade, again attacked the rebel picket-line with decided success. My loss was 3 killed and 21 wounded. This attack was similar in character to the former, but was made in greater force and with results proportionably greater. The loss of the enemy was 104 officers and men captured and about 150 killed and wounded.

On the 3d of September, about 4.30 p. m., the First Brigade, with two regiments of the Second Brigade, engaged General Kershaw's division, of General Early's army, about half a mile from Berryville, Va., on the Winchester pike, driving them back to an intrenched position, capturing about 75 prisoners, and killing and wounding perhaps 200 of the enemy. The loss of the brigade was as follows: Twenty-third Ohio, 3 killed and 8 wounded; Thirty-sixth Ohio, 4 killed and 21 wounded; Fifth Virginia, 1 killed and 11 wounded; Thirteenth Virginia, 15 wounded. I regret the loss of two gallant officers in this action, Captains Gillis and Austin, of the Twenty-third Ohio. They were both officers of great merit and died as they had lived, bravely and faithfully doing their duty. My color bearer, Private George M. Brigden, Company B, Twenty-third Ohio, a good and brave soldier, was mortally wounded at the head of my command.

In all of these affairs the conduct of the officers and men was all that could be wished.

Recapitulation: 11 killed, 79 wounded; total, 90.

R. B. HAYES,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Lieut. C. B. HAYSLIP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 124.

Report of Col. Hiram F. Devol, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Second Infantry Division, Army of West Virginia, in the action of October 19, 1864:

About 4 o'clock in the morning, or perhaps a little earlier, I was alarmed at what seemed to be very heavy picket-firing in the direction of the camp of the First Division. I immediately caused the reveille to be sounded, and about the same time received orders from Col. R. B. Hayes, commanding division, to get the brigade under arms immediately. This I succeeded in doing in a short time. The picket was soon driven in on my left, and front was changed to the rear on the right, so as to face in that direction. This threw the brigade into line parallel with the Winchester pike and some seventy-five yards from it. The movement being executed, two companies were deployed as skirmishers and became engaged with the enemy at once, were driven back, and a number of the men captured. While this was transpiring a heavy column of the enemy could be seen marching as if to gain the pike between us and Winchester, and the troops on our right had given way, exposing the brigade to a flank fire from that direction. Orders were then received to retire, which was done in some confusion. A portion of the command was rallied by myself in front and to the left of General Crook's headquarters, and the enemy checked long enough to enable the train to get off. Another portion formed in a belt of woods to the left, and did excellent service. I did not fall back from this place until forced to by vastly superior numbers. Some distance back the men were again got together, and under orders from General Crook I charged the enemy and drove him in confusion until completely outflanked, when I returned on the main line of the army, reformed about three miles from the camp of the morning. I reached this front near 11 a. m. Prior to the general advance of our army toward Cedar Creek I joined the remainder of General Crook's command on the east side of the road, and moved forward with it, camping in the same place as on the previous night.

With few exceptions, both officers and men behaved in a becoming manner.

Lieut. Col. James R. Hall, Thirteenth West Virginia Infantry, fell early in the day while gallantly doing his duty. In him the Thirteenth Regiment loses a brave and efficient officer. Lieutenants McBride and Mahan, of the Twenty-third [Ohio], and Zimmerman and Anderson, of the Fifth [West Virginia], were wounded during the action.

The loss in the brigade is 23 killed and 102 wounded, including the officers above mentioned.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. DEVOL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. C. B. HAYSLIP,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Infty. Div., Army of W. Va.

* But see revised table, p. 135.

No. 125.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James M. Comly, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22 and October 19.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Harrisonburg, Va., October 4, 1864.

SIR: In reply to circular from your headquarters, I have the honor to report as follows:

At the battle of Opequon, September 19, this regiment formed part of the first line on the extreme right of Crook's command, we occupying the right center of brigade in all its movements throughout the action. These movements having been under the personal direction of the colonel commanding brigade, it seems unnecessary to particularize. I desire simply to say for my officers and men that they fought splendidly and contributed their share to the success of the day.

I regret to have to mention the loss of the following officers of this regiment, all of whom will be disabled for a considerable time, if not permanently: Capt. Russell Hastings, acting assistant adjutant-general, First Brigade, a most gallant and efficient officer, wounded severely in leg; Capt. John U. Hiltz, of Company C, an excellent officer, had his right leg amputated; First Lieut. and Adjt. William E. Sweet, as brave a man as lives, and a very valuable officer, had his leg crushed by a shell. In addition to these, Lieut. Charles W. Atkinson was slightly wounded, the wound being very painful. He was carried off the field insensible, but joined his command next morning.

I have already furnished an official list of casualties. Enlisted men killed, 5; wounded, 41 (since died, 4).

I respectfully refer the matter of special mention of officers who distinguished themselves to the brigade commander, who had them all under his own eye. The Twenty-third sent to the rear over 200 prisoners. A party armed with Saxony rifles was sent out under Lieutenant McBride and did very efficient service in shooting artillerists' horses to prevent the enemy from getting off his artillery. This officer with his company skirmish line captured Colonel Edgar and 102 men and officers.

At the battle of North Mountain the regiment formed part of the second line, again on the extreme right. As soon as the charge commenced this regiment, with the remainder of the second line, charged so impetuously as to break all lines, and the charge became a wild race to see who could reach the intrenchments first. Breaking over the breastworks, the command charged with perfect fury up the whole line of intrenchments, the enemy scarcely making a stand at all, flying in utter rout and terror up the whole line as Crook's command gained their rear, abandoning gun after gun to our hands.

Our loss was only (of enlisted men) 1 killed, 1 mortally wounded, and 6 others more or less severely wounded.

The conduct of all officers and men in this action was beyond praise. One squad of fifty-seven prisoners sent to the rear by this regiment; but little attention was paid to prisoners, however.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. COMLY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. W. S. STANLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 24, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report as follows:

The Twenty-third Regiment formed the extreme left of the brigade and division as faced by the rear rank. The regiment kept with the division, and shared in all the actions of the day [October 19] in which the division took part. I have to regret the loss of Lieut. Lyman H. McBride, Company K, a brave, daring, and efficient officer, who was severely wounded in the side soon after crossing the pike. Lieut. Andrew Mahan was slightly wounded in the right arm, but kept the field during the day. The Twenty-third Regiment saved one piece of artillery abandoned by the artillerists; brought off by First Sergeant Lighthiser, Company K. In the advance of the after part of the day the regiment formed the left center of the brigade in the second line.

A complete list of casualties has been forwarded. We lost 9 killed, 40 wounded, and 8 missing (who are supposed to be prisoners of war).

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. COMLY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. W. S. STANLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 126.

Reports of Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 24 and 26 and September 3.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Near Berryville, Va., September 5, 1864.

SIR: At 11 a. m. August 24, 1864, while occupying an intrenched position near Halltown, Va., I was ordered to make a reconnaissance upon the enemy's right. I accordingly formed the brigade and moved about three-quarters of a mile south of my works, halted, and formed the brigade in column of regiments. Soon I received orders to advance directly west. I at once ordered the brigade forward, and after passing through a narrow strip of woods I deployed the two rear regiments to the right and formed them upon the two front regiments, thus forming two lines of battle, the Thirty-fourth and Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry forming the first and the Ninth and Fourteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry forming the second line of battle. The brigade advanced with alacrity, driving the enemy's skirmish line and its supports until we encountered the enemy in strong force. A very brisk fire was kept up on the enemy until I received orders to withdraw the brigade, which was done in good order.

At 4 p. m. on the 26th day of August I received orders to make another reconnaissance, and moved the brigade over the same ground that I passed over on the 24th, the Ninth and Fourteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry forming the first and the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry forming the second line of battle, the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry being on picket duty at the time. The First Brigade (Colonel Hayes) was on my left. The troops advanced with great

steadiness, and had greater obstacles to overcome than they had on the previous reconnaissance. Anticipating another demonstration upon that point, they had constructed breast-works of fence rails and held to them most tenaciously. My front line was here subjected to a most severe fire, but finally took the works by a charge. We drove the enemy back beyond his second line of works, completely routing the force which we engaged and capturing several prisoners. In obedience to instructions, I then withdrew the brigade and returned to camp.

The conduct of the officers and men was admirable upon this occasion. The commanding officers of regiments are deserving of great praise for their bravery and efficiency in the management of their respective commands. For particulars I respectfully refer you to the reports of regimental commanders, herewith transmitted.

The following table exhibits the casualties of the brigade during the affairs of the 24th and 26th days of August, 1864:

Regiment.	August 24, 1864.		August 26, 1864.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry	----	12	----	4
34th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	----	6	----	----
14th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry	----	4	1	22
9th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry	----	8	4	21
Total	----	30	5	47

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. D. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. C. B. HAYSLIP,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Infty. Div., Dept. of W. Va.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Summit Point, Va., September 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 3d instant, after my brigade had gone into camp for the night half a mile north of Berryville, I received orders from Colonel Duval, commanding Second Infantry Division, to have the brigade fall in immediately to repel an assault of the enemy. I marched my brigade, preceded by the First Brigade, to a point about half a mile west of Berryville, on the pike leading to Winchester. Here I halted for a few moments, when the rebels made a charge upon the Union skirmish line stationed in the woods in our front. I had previously detached the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Coates) to guard the wagon train in our rear. Ascertaining that the enemy were advancing upon us, I at once made disposition to meet them. In obedience to instructions, I ordered the Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteers, commanded by Maj. B. M. Skinner, to wheel into line and advance upon the left of the First Brigade. I was about to put the Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. G. W. Taggart, in line upon the left of the Ninth Regiment West Virginia

Volunteers, when I received orders to send it in on the right of the First Brigade, thus placing the First Brigade between the only two regiments I had engaged, the Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry being held in reserve in obedience to an order from department headquarters, through Major Stephens.

The two regiments engaged—the Fourteenth and Ninth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—performed the parts allotted to them with distinguished credit and great bravery. Great credit is due their respective commanders for the courageous and efficient manner in which they handled their regiments.

My personal staff rendered efficient service during the engagement. For particulars I have the honor to refer you to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders.

My casualties were 2 killed and 23 wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. C. B. HAYSLIP,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Infty. Div., Dept. of W. Va.

No. 127.

Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 24, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second Brigade, Second Infantry Division, Army of West Virginia, in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

The Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Carroll, having been at work on the fortifications on the left of the line of works, and about one mile and a half from camp, on the previous day, had remained in that locality over night for the purpose of finishing their works in the morning. The Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, except about forty men, were on picket. with Lieutenant-Colonel Furney, commandant of that regiment, on duty as division officer of the day. The Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Major Cadot commanding, were on duty guarding cattle near Middletown, Va., leaving only one regiment, the Fourteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Major Moore commanding, and the forty men of the Thirty-fourth Ohio in camp. About 4.30 a. m. a messenger from Captain Carroll informed me that brisk skirmishing was going on in his front. I immediately had the camp aroused and the troops of my command under arms. About this time I received orders from Colonel Hayes, commanding Second Division, to form my brigade on the crest of the hill in camp and on the right of the First Brigade, fronting toward the Shenandoah River. Before this was accomplished the enemy had broken the lines of the First Division in our front and were pressing them back, and were already firing into our line of battle. The enemy soon made their appearance in overpowering numbers on our right and front, and our slender line was compelled to fall back in con-

fusion a distance of three miles, when they were collected together and moved to the support of a battery on the left of the Winchester pike, from whence they were marched in good order back to the ground on which they had camped the previous night, and went into camp.

The conduct of Captain Carroll, commanding Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is worthy of especial commendation, he having kept his regiment together under the most unfavorable circumstances (being at the time of the attack separated from the brigade). Lieutenant-Colonel Furney, Thirty-fourth Ohio, being officer of the day, was not seen after visiting the picket-line in the morning. The reports of regimental commanders are herewith transmitted.

The casualties of the brigade were as follows: Killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 6 commissioned officers and 46 enlisted men; missing, 2 commissioned officers and 29 men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. COATES,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 2d Brig., 2d Infty. Div., Army of W. Va.

Lieut. C. B. HAYSLIP,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Army of W. Va.

No. 128.

Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of operations August 24.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Halltown, Va., August 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully report the part taken by the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the reconnaissance resulting in an engagement near Charlestown, Va., on the 24th instant.

The regiment was deployed in line of battle on the left of the Thirty-fourth Ohio and in front of the Fourteenth Virginia. After advancing one man from each company as skirmishers the regiment moved forward in line of battle parallel with the skirmish line of the enemy, and at a distance of 200 yards encountered it and drove it back to a supporting line, which also was driven for a distance of 200 yards, when by order the regiment changed front to the right and again moved forward until the enemy was encountered in force. At this point the regiment received a severe fire from the front as well as an enfilading fire from the right, and by order fell back in good order over the ground on which it advanced to the camp.

The loss of the regiment in this affair was 12 wounded.

Every officer and man of the regiment deported himself in this engagement to my entire satisfaction. To Major Cadot especial commendation is due for his efficient service on the field.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. COATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. H. LAWHEAD,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., Dept. of W. Va.

No. 129.

Reports of Maj. Lemuel Z. Cadot, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of operations September 19 and 22 and October 19.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

The regiment was under command of Lieut. Col. B. F. Coates, being formed in line of battle on the extreme right of the Second Brigade, which formed the second line. Was ordered to move forward, three companies being deployed as skirmishers, to protect the right flank. After advancing about 1,000 yards the regiment came under the fire of the enemy, but continuing to press forward, passing through a cornfield, took cover behind the fence beyond. In consequence of Colonel Johnson, commanding brigade, being wounded, the command of the brigade about this time devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Coates and that of the regiment upon me. I was now ordered to charge the enemy and take possession of a ravine in front, which was accomplished under a severe fire, the enemy retiring to a second position. By order the regiment again moved forward and gained the crest of a little hill in front, driving the enemy from his second to his third line of defense. This I was ordered to take, and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in totally routing the enemy. We then rested a short time, and by order pursued the enemy through the town of Winchester, after which we encamped for the night.

The conduct of the officers and men of the regiment during the engagement was highly satisfactory.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement was 11 enlisted men killed and 5 commissioned officers and 90 enlisted men wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. Z. CADOT,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. H. LAWHEAD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864:

The line of battle was formed on a steep hill-side confronting the enemy's left flank, this regiment forming the right center of the Second Brigade, which was in the front line. Before we were entirely formed, the enemy discovering the movement, commenced shelling us from their batteries, but I was soon ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Coates, commanding brigade, to move the regiment forward. This order I had scarcely passed along the line till the whole column commenced moving furiously upon the enemy's works. The men advanced with a will, but few orders were necessary. The enemy were soon dispersed and our men pressed him continually for a distance of three miles, when night

overtook us and we were ordered to halt. This regiment participated gallantly in capturing a large number of prisoners and seven pieces of artillery.

Great praise is due the officers and men for the determined spirit with which they assaulted every position of the enemy.

The loss of the regiment is 15 men wounded and 1 missing.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. Z. CADOT,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. H. LAWHEAD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Cedar Creek, Va., October 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part performed by the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

The regiment was on duty as cattle guard near Middletown when the battle commenced, it having been detailed for that purpose some days previous. Soon after the firing commenced at the front the enemy's cavalry attacked a train passing to the rear, near Middletown. Fearing that the enemy had got between us and our army, I deemed it necessary to move the herd to a place of safety in the rear. Accordingly started, sending some men at the same time to assist in driving the enemy from the train. After proceeding with the cattle to Kernstown I received orders from Colonel Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff, to stop stragglers and bring them to the front. I left two companies (A and F) in charge of the herd, with orders, as directed by Colonel Forsyth, to move it to Winchester, deploying the regiment on each side of the road. I then moved toward the front, gathering up all armed men I could find who were able for duty, and arrived on the battle-ground about 8 p. m. The regiment was not under fire except a few shots from the enemy's cavalry in the morning, and no casualties occurred.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. Z. CADOT,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. F. KENDALL,
Aide-de-Camp, Second Brigade.

No. 130.

Report of Capt. Henry A. Du Pont, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations October 19.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE,
ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., October 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the artillery in the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th instant:

On the morning of that day the batteries were posted as follows: Batteries B, Fifth U. S. Artillery (six 3-inch rifled guns), First Lieut. Henry F. Brewerton commanding, and D, First Pennsylvania Artillery (six 10-pounder Parrott guns), First Lieut. William Munk commanding,

behind a line of intrenchments on a crescent-shaped ridge which rises from the banks of Cedar Creek, with their caissons, horses, and trains in the ravine lying between this ridge and a second parallel one commanding it somewhat and extending beyond it almost to the pike. On the extreme right of this second ridge, where it stretches beyond the first, encamped near a little work overlooking the ford and bridge across Cedar Creek, was Battery L, First Ohio Artillery (four Napoleon guns), Capt. F. C. Gibbs commanding. The two first-named batteries were some 400 yards apart, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, on the left. Early on the morning of the 19th instant my attention was attracted by some picket-firing. As a matter of precaution I directed the reveille to be sounded at once. Not ten minutes after, as I was just starting to the works on the hill, the attack began. I instantly ordered the horses to be harnessed and hitched, and hastened to the batteries. Upon reaching the hill I found that the infantry were falling back in great confusion, the enemy having already carried the works at a point near the front of Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and captured the guns, after a most gallant resistance on the part of the officers and men, a number of whom were bayoneted and struck down with clubbed muskets at their pieces. Lieutenant Brewerton, commanding Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, reported the battery loaded with canister, but no enemy in his immediate front. I directed him to bring some guns to bear on the point of attack if possible. He succeeded in getting a few shots from his two center pieces. Seeing that the only chance of saving the artillery still left lay in the prompt harnessing and hitching of the teams, I directed Lieutenant Brewerton to hold his position as long as possible, and hastened to the caissons of Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and ordered Lieutenant Munk to use every exertion to get off as many of them as possible. Thence proceeding to the caissons of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and finding the drivers, with but few exceptions, hitching and harnessing their teams under a heavy fire, with the greatest steadiness, I went to Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, and at once ordered Captain Gibbs to open a section on a line of the enemy advancing on the other side of the creek toward the ford, and who were thus about to cut off the other batteries. I also directed him to immediately put his other section in position some 300 yards to the left on the more elevated portion of the ridge. The fire at the enemy's line across the creek, directed at the flashes of their guns, was very accurate, and caused them to fall back. The other section, on reaching the point designated, found itself without support face to face with another line of the enemy, who were rapidly advancing and had at once to fall back to avoid capture. Captain Gibbs had also to withdraw for the same reason his other section. Lieutenant Brewerton meanwhile turned his guns upon the enemy within the works and continued firing until they had advanced to within twenty-five yards of the battery, when, abandoned by the infantry, he ran his guns by hand down the hill to the caissons, unlimbered them, and proceeded to limber up to the pieces. At this juncture the enemy, now holding the works on the hill to the front and left, as well as the ridge in rear, whence they had forced Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, to withdraw, almost completely enveloped the other two batteries. Fortunately they halted for a few minutes, seemingly to reform their lines, and contented themselves with pouring a heavy musketry fire into the ravine. They also fired some canister from the captured guns of the Pennsylvania battery. In consequence of the mist and the yet uncertain daylight the fire was comparatively harmless, though some casualties occurred and a number of horses

were shot. Taking advantage of this, three caissons of Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and five pieces of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, with its battery wagon and forge and wagon train, moved out to the right and reached the pike, whence, though under a heavy fire for more than a mile, they all got out safely, except the battery wagon, the horses of which being shot, fell into the enemy's hands. In extricating Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Brewerton was captured at the rear of his column, and Second Lieut. Samuel D. Southworth, Second U. S. Artillery, the only other officer then with it, was killed. Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, having been withdrawn, with the loss of only one caisson, it was placed in position about 800 yards to the rear, and on the same side of the pike, where it fired with effect, until the infantry line gave way, when it fell back, and was put in position on some heights near the left of the Sixth Corps, where it again fired a few rounds. As the lines fell back, being without support from the infantry, I withdrew it, keeping it between the left of the Sixth Corps and the right of General Devin's cavalry brigade. General Devin afterward gave me a squadron to support it, and I then placed it in position near the pike just beyond Middletown, where it fired with marked effect on the enemy's infantry, who were advancing under cover of some buildings. Our lines then slowly falling back for about a mile, the battery ceased firing and retired. Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, here joined me, having refitted as far as possible from its severe losses in the morning, and upon the advance of our lines, about 3.30 p. m., I placed it in position on the east side of the pike, where it fired with great precision upon the enemy's artillery. The supply of ammunition becoming short in the absence of caissons, I was compelled to send three pieces back to the ammunition train to refill their limber-chests. I then moved forward Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, and two pieces of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in charge of Second Lieut. C. Holman, up the pike, and put them in position a short distance north of Middletown, where I was able to get an enfilading fire upon a battery of the enemy and a portion of his infantry line who were making a determined resistance at a point of woods on the west side of the pike. Some very effective firing was done with solid shot from Captain Gibbs' Napoleons and shell from the section of rifled guns of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery. The enemy being forced back, and being now joined by the three other pieces of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, I moved the two batteries up the pike at a trot through Middletown, and when about half a mile from Cedar Creek took the gallop until the column reached the heights above the creek, on the west side of the pike. From this position we overlooked the enemy's column for more than a mile beyond. His rear was some 600 yards only to our front. I immediately opened the Napoleon guns, firing toward the rear of the column, the rifled guns farther in advance. The firing was very accurate, almost every shell exploding directly in the crowded masses before us. After a very few rounds evidences of complete demoralization could be plainly seen, wagons and artillery abandoned by their drivers and dashing along the road in wild confusion, and damaging or destroying each other by collisions. Our cavalry, who had now formed, then charged and easily captured everything in sight. The enemy attempted to cover his retreat by a battery, which fired with great precision for a short time, causing a number of casualties, among others Captain Gibbs, Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, who was severely wounded. Upon the advance of the cavalry I ceased firing. It was then almost dark.

The casualties during the day in the artillery were 52—7 killed, 17 wounded, and 28 missing. Out of twelve commissioned officers present for duty at the opening of the battle, six were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

I have to lament the loss of Second Lieut. Samuel D. Southworth, Second U. S. Artillery, serving with Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, who was killed early in the action near the rear of the column, while withdrawing the guns of the battery. Lieutenant Southworth was one of the most promising young artillery officers in the service—efficient, zealous, and brave, beloved and respected by all who knew him. His loss is one which it will be hard to replace. Among the losses in prisoners were Surg. I. D. Knight, U. S. Volunteers, senior medical officer, subsequently released by the enemy in their flight, Capt. James Gilliss, assistant quartermaster, First Lieut. Henry F. Brewerton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and Second Lieut. James Boyle, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, who was knocked down close to the guns with a clubbed musket while in the act of sabering a rebel.

Capt. F. C. Gibbs, commanding Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, was the only officer wounded. He was struck just before dark by a piece of the last shell fired by the enemy, after being conspicuous throughout the whole day for efficiency and gallantry. I desire to particularly call attention to the coolness and bravery evinced under the most trying circumstances of First Lieut. Henry F. Brewerton, commanding Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery. He succeeded in getting five of his six pieces off almost miraculously, and deserves the greatest credit in this connection.

I cannot speak too highly of the good conduct and courage displayed by all the officers and the enlisted men in general throughout the whole action. To the obstinacy and determination with which they stuck by their guns to the last moment are to be attributed the heavy losses in Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery. Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, came under my immediate notice during the whole day and behaved admirably at all times.

To the non-commissioned officers and privates of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, a special tribute is due for the coolness, steadiness, and unflinching bravery which they displayed throughout, and specially in the early part of the action in harnessing and hitching under a heavy fire and in the extricating of the battery and the saving of the greater part of its material when almost within the enemy's line. For further details I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports of the batteries.

The total losses in material during the day were: 7 guns, 10 caissons, 2 battery wagons, 1 forge, 3 army wagons, 1 ambulance, 21 sets of artillery harness for two horses, 45 artillery horses and 18 mules. About two-thirds of the animals were killed. All the guns except one, with most of the caissons, &c., were recaptured at the close of the action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. DU PONT,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Arty., Chief of Artillery, Army of W. Va.

Capt. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of West Virginia.

No. 131.

Report of Capt. Frank C. Gibbs, Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. BATTERY L, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., October 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, in the engagement of October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.:

Just before daylight on the morning of Wednesday, October 19, 1864, while in camp on the north bank of Cedar Creek, with my guns in position on the crest of a hill on the east side of the pike overlooking the creek, I was aroused by a straggling fire of musketry on my left and front. I immediately ordered my cannoneers to their post and the horses to be harnessed. During this time stragglers from the left in large numbers were passing through my camp, reporting the capture by the enemy of the artillery and earth-works on my left. Captain Du Pont soon after arrived ordering one section of my battery to take position on a high cleared point to the rear of my position, and the caissons to the rear; also to open on the enemy in front, which I did at once. The caissons were sent to the rear, but so rapid had been the enemy's advance that the wheel horses of my rear caisson were shot down and the caisson abandoned. While the battery which had fired a few rounds of case-shot was limbered up and started for the pike from the other flank down a very steep hill-side, and as my last piece left the position, my camp was full of the enemy rushing for my pieces, and but for the fortunate occurrence of the lock-chain breaking just as the piece reached the foot of the hill it must have been captured. I brought the battery down the pike, when one of my guns was ordered in position in the rear of the center of Kitching's Provisional Division, east of the pike, and my other three guns a little to the rear and left of the same division. I opened with case-shot, and soon the enemy advanced on the charge, when I ordered canister, but my supports giving away without any resistance to the advance of the enemy, I immediately limbered up and got away just in time to save capture. I then crossed to the west side of the pike, crossing a run which runs nearly parallel to the pike, going into position on a crest beyond. We here fired a number of rounds, and as the right of our lines fell back Captain Du Pont ordered me to fall back to a position still farther to the rear on a higher crest running parallel to our former position. I was here supported by a squadron of General Devin's command. I was then ordered by Captain Du Pont to take a position to the left and rear which commanded Middletown, where we did good execution on buildings filled with the enemy's sharp-shooters, using case-shot; and also sent our compliments in the shape of solid shot to a battery in the south end of the town. The right still falling back, I limbered up and took a position farther to the rear and firing. From there I fell back beyond a farm-house, going into position. From there struck the pike one mile north of Middletown and went into position on the east side of the pike. From there I went into position on the west side of the pike in the rear of a large barn. I then was ordered to return, going into position on the west side, and Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, on the east side of the pike. At 4 p. m. Captain Du Pont ordered my battery forward to a position on the west side of the pike, 600 yards north from Middletown. We here opened on a battery near a point of woods southwest of the town, using solid shot

and receiving from them a severe fire of shell. The battery was soon silenced and the enemy gave way from behind a stone wall on the north side of a plowed field (the battery we had silenced being on the south side), when we poured a concentrated fire into them for some minutes until they disappeared. Captain Du Pont then ordered me to limber up and forward on the trot. We came up to the skirmish line, and I was ordered into position on the west side of the pike on a crest overlooking the south bank of Cedar Creek, and opened on a battery which was annoying our troops terribly; it was soon silenced. We then turned our attention to the mass of men, horses, artillery, and baggage wagons of the enemy who were crowding the pike in confusion in their efforts to get away, until we had fired away our last shot in the limber-chest.

I was ably seconded by Lieut. H. F. Guthrie, of my battery, while the non-commissioned officers and privates could not be surpassed in gallantry and courage under the very severe fire we were frequently under. I had eight men wounded, three mortally. I was myself severely wounded in the foot by a piece of shell by the last round the enemy fired, and had a horse shot under me in the morning. Eleven horses were killed.

I fired 261 rounds of fixed ammunition; went into position twelve times; fired my first shot at daybreak, my last at dark.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. C. GIBBS,

Captain, Commanding L Battery, First Ohio Light Artillery.

Lieut. LEM. EVANS,

Adjutant Artillery Brigade, Department of West Virginia.

No. 132.

Report of Lieut. William Munk, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. BATTY. D, FIRST PENN. RESERVE LIGHT ARTY.,
Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., October 25, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your request for a report of the part my battery took while engaged in the action of the 19th instant I have the honor to advise you as follows, viz:

On the 16th of October, 1864, Capt. H. A. Du Pont, chief of artillery, ordered my battery to take up a position on the hill to the left of Cedar Creek bridge, the place then held and being intrenched by the brigade of infantry commanded by Colonel Harris. After having placed my battery in the position indicated I was ordered by Capt. H. A. Du Pont, chief of artillery, to intrench my guns and send my caissons and horses to the foot of the hill under cover in rear of and some sixty yards distant from the pieces. This was accordingly done and all necessary preparation made to defend the battery should the enemy attack our position. On the morning of the 19th of October, 1864, at reveille, as was then the custom, my cannoneers went to their posts at the guns; presently several musket shots were heard in the direction of my front. This was the only intimation of an enemy near at hand, until they were discerned advancing in line of battle not twenty yards distant from my battery. I immediately opened fire on them with canister, firing some

fifteen rounds, when the infantry supports on my left offering but little resistance the enemy were enabled to reach the inside of the works, and after firing one volley charged the battery with fixed bayonets, and with clubbed muskets drove the cannoneers from the pieces. When the guns were captured I ran to the foot of the hill and ordered the drivers to harness up their horses and hitch to the caissons, but being under a sharp fire of musketry, and having many recruits not accustomed to harnessing up, under those circumstances I was unable to get but three of them away.

In the action I lost 6 men killed, 6 men wounded, 17 enlisted men and 1 first lieutenant missing; 6 pieces, with limbers complete, 3 caissons, 11 artillery horses, 1 battery wagon, with all its contents, 1 battery forge, with all its contents, 3 army wagons, 18 mules, 10 sets artillery lead harness, 3 sets artillery wheel harness captured.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM MUNK,

First Lieut., Comdg. Batty. D, First Penn. Reserve Light Arty.

Captain DU PONT,

Chief of Artillery.

No. 133.

Report of Capt. Henry A. Du Pont, Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations October 19.

CAMP OF BATTERY B, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,

Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In the absence of all the officers on duty with Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, on the morning of the 19th instant, killed or captured by the enemy in the engagement of that date at Cedar Creek, Va., I respectfully transmit the following report of the part taken by this battery on that occasion, in addition to my report of the artillery as a whole:

The battery (six 3-inch rifled ordnance guns) was in position on the extreme right of the line, behind earth-works, on the crest of a steep ridge to the left of the pike rising abruptly from the banks of Cedar Creek. Behind this ridge and parallel to it is a second one, which commands it somewhat; this was not occupied by troops. In the ravine between these ridges, about 120 yards from the battery, was the camp, with the caissons, horses, harnesses, battery wagon and forge, and the train. Upon the sudden attack of the enemy before daylight on the morning of the 19th First Lieut. Henry F. Brewerton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, who was in command of the battery, had the men all ready and on the alert, and immediately ordered the guns to be loaded with canister; but the enemy not attacking on his front, but some 300 yards to his left, I ordered him to fire some shots, if possible, toward the point of attack. He succeeded in getting a few shots in that direction from the two pieces of his center section. The infantry on the left, then breaking and abandoning their works (which were at once occupied by the enemy), Lieutenant Brewerton turned the two pieces of his left section upon them (now within the works), and fired at them with canister until they had advanced to within twenty-five paces of his guns, when he ceased firing and ran the pieces by hand down the hill to the caissons. The limbers he was compelled to leave. The infantry fell back

before he moved the guns, and failed to assist the cannoneers in getting them down, though asked to do so. Meantime the drivers of the battery and train at the foot of the hill, with horses unhitched and unharnessed and tied to the picket-rope at the moment of the attack, stood manfully to their posts, with but few exceptions, and with the utmost steadiness and gallantry harnessed and hitched up their teams under a heavy fire. When the guns arrived at the caissons in the ravine the intrenchments on the heights above to the front and left, not 150 yards distant, were occupied by the enemy, who also held the second parallel ridge directly in rear, thus surrounding them on three sides. In this position they fortunately halted for a few minutes, evidently to reform their lines. It was now just daylight, but a heavy mist prevented their seeing the prize in their very grasp, and they contented themselves while reforming on the heights above with pouring a heavy musketry and artillery fire in the ravine, most of which passed over. A number of horses were, however, shot. Profiting by this fortunate circumstance the train of seven wagons and ambulances, the forge and battery wagon, moved out on the left and reached the pike. Lieutenant Brewerton at the same time had the caissons unlimbered and limbered up to the pieces, all of which he succeeded in getting off with the exception of one, which entangled in some trees at the foot of the hill and delayed by a gully in getting it to the caissons was unavoidably abandoned. The limber belonging to its caisson was, however, brought off safely. Here Lieutenant Brewerton, who was at the rear of the column with one non-commissioned officer and several privates, were taken prisoners by the enemy. At the same time Second Lieut. Samuel D. Southworth, Second U. S. Artillery, the only other officer on duty with the battery except Lieutenant Brewerton, was killed. In him the service lost a brave, intelligent, and faithful officer. The column, now much scattered, moved rapidly up the pike, under a heavy fire, beyond Middletown, some of the carriages narrowly escaping capture near Middletown by the enemy's cavalry, who succeeded in picking up one of the drivers of the captured limbers with his team. At a distance of nearly a mile from the camp the battery wagon, then passing the left of the Nineteenth Corps, was lost, three of the six horses being killed and the driver wounded. The infantry falling back nothing could be done but to bring off the remaining three horses. The battery (five pieces) was now joined by Second Lieuts. Charles Holman and B. F. Nash, Fifth U. S. Artillery, the latter having just arrived from Winchester on his return from detached service, and was moved back to the front by my order and put in position on the left of the pike, where it fired with good effect upon the enemy's artillery. The enemy falling back, and the supply of ammunition in the limbers becoming scant, I directed it all to be placed in those of two pieces which I sent forward and placed in position to the left of the pike about half a mile to the front, firing with marked effect at the enemy, who were posted at a point of woods near Middletown. The three other pieces were sent back to the ammunition train to fill their limber-chests. The enemy being again forced back, and the other pieces having returned, the battery moved forward at a trot up the pike through Middletown, and when within half a mile from Cedar Creek took the gallop and went in position on the heights above the stream to the right of the pike, and at once opened with great precision upon the enemy's column, the rear of which was not more than 600 yards distant, and which was in full view for a mile beyond. The firing was kept up till dark with the most marked effect.

The casualties during the day were 1 commissioned officer (Lieutenant Southworth) killed, 1 commissioned officer (Lieutenant Brewerton) taken prisoner, 2 enlisted men wounded, 6 taken prisoners, and 1 missing.

The battery lost 1 gun and 6 caissons, battery wagon, and 7 sets of harness for two horses. The battery wagon, 3 caissons, with the rear part of a fourth were recaptured at the close of the day. The total loss in horses was 25—10 killed, 2 wounded, and 13 captured by the enemy. Two hundred and forty-five rounds of ammunition were expended by the battery during the day.

In conclusion, I would respectfully call attention to the coolness and gallantry evinced under the most trying circumstances by the officers with the battery at the commencement of the engagement—First Lieut. Henry F. Brewerton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and Second Lieut. Samuel D. Southworth, Second U. S. Artillery—as well as to the zeal, courage, and splendid conduct of all the non-commissioned officers of the battery without exception. I would particularly mention First Sergt. James A. Webb, in charge of the caissons and horses at the moment of the attack; Quartermaster-Sergt. Robert Sauthoff; Sergt. Charles R. Rogers, stable-sergeant of the battery; Sergt. Willard A. Petrie, and Corporal of ordnance Michael Kelly. The steadiness and brave conduct of the enlisted men in general could not be excelled. I would specially name Privates James Scott, John Daines, Joseph S. Kingsbury, L. H. Grow, Eugene Marker, Alonzo Tompkins, Peter Riley, Edward G. Weaver, Edgar H. Stone, William J. Shellenbarger, William S. Safford, and Wagoner Michael A. Schadt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. DU PONT,

Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery B, Chief of Artillery, Army of West Virginia.

[Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 134.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry, of operations August 8–October 31, November 12, and November 21–23.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
[*November —, 1864.*]

SIR: On the night of the 30th of July, 1864, I received an order to march the First Division of Cavalry, which I was then commanding, and which was at that time encamped near Lee's Mill, Prince George County, Va., to City Point, for the purpose of embarking it for Washington, D. C. The division moved according to orders, and commenced to embark on the night of the 31st. It was concentrated at Harper's Ferry, Va., by the night of the 9th of August following. On my arrival at Harper's Ferry, Va., on the afternoon of the 8th of August I reported in person at once to Major-General Sheridan, who was then commanding the Middle Military Division, and was appointed chief of cavalry for that division, which command consisted (organized troops for the field) of the First Division of Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, General Merritt commanding; Second Division West Virginia Cavalry, General Averell

commanding, and First Division West Virginia Cavalry, Brigadier-General Duffié commanding. Brigadier-General Averell's division was then at Cumberland, Md., and Brigadier-General Duffié's at Hancock, Md. Both of these divisions were ordered to join the army by the shortest practicable route. At this time a brigade was formed, consisting of the Second Massachusetts, Twenty-second Pennsylvania, Cole's cavalry, and a detachment of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and placed under command of Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and assigned to the First Division as the Third Brigade. I left Harper's Ferry, Va., August 10, with the First Division Cavalry, General Merritt commanding, in the advance. Arriving at Charlestown, Va., the Reserve, First, and Second Brigades took the direct road to Berryville, Va., the Third Brigade was sent to Summit Point, Va., thus placing it on the right of the army and the Reserve, First, and Second Brigades on the left. Arriving at Berryville, a reconnaissance was sent in the direction of Winchester, as far as the Opequon Creek, driving the enemy's pickets across the creek. The main body took the Berryville and Millwood pike as far as the Stone Chapel, about three miles, turned to the right to go over to the Millwood and Winchester pike. About half a mile from the latter pike the enemy's cavalry was met in pretty strong force. They were immediately engaged and driven from the field. The command then went into camp in the neighborhood for the night.

At daylight the next day (11th) the Reserve, First, and Second Brigades moved on the Millwood and Winchester pike to the Opequon Creek. From this point the First Brigade (Brigadier-General Custer) was sent in the direction of Winchester, driving the enemy's cavalry about three miles, and within two miles of the town, on their infantry lines, and remained in that position until the arrival of our infantry at the Millwood and Winchester pike, near the Opequon Creek. In the meantime the Reserve and Second Brigades (Brigadier-General Merritt) moved round still farther to the left to get possession of the Front Royal and Winchester pike. About a mile from the pike they met the enemy's cavalry in force with artillery. Brigadier-General Merritt immediately engaged them, and after a severe fight he drove them across the pike and three miles back in the direction of Newtown, Va., on the Valley pike. In the meantime the First Brigade (Brigadier-General Custer) was brought up, and the whole division was advanced in the direction of Newtown. Advancing about a mile and a half they were opposed by a strong force; not being able to tell whether they were dismounted cavalry or infantry an attack was ordered—the attacking party being dismounted. After a very severe fight the enemy was driven from his first position. By prisoners being captured we learned that it was Gordon's division of infantry, the rear guard of Major-General Early's army. The attack was immediately suspended, and our force fell back about a mile and a half and went into camp, it being now after dark. About this time the Third Brigade (Colonel Lowell), with the exception of one regiment, joined us from the right of the army.

On the next morning (12th) the cavalry moved in the direction of Newtown, the Third Brigade (Colonel Lowell) in advance. Arriving at Newtown, on the Strasburg and Winchester pike, the Third, First, and Reserve Brigades moved in the direction of Strasburg. The Second Brigade (Brevet Brigadier-General Devin) moved west in the direction of Fawcett's Gap, and then toward Cedar Creek on the Back road about three or four miles from the main pike. These columns moved steadily along toward Cedar Creek, Va., skirmishing slightly

with the enemy. Arriving at Cedar Creek, on the Valley pike, the Third Brigade (Colonel Lowell) drove the enemy's skirmishers across and advanced to the other side and held this position until relieved by our infantry during the same afternoon. The command then went into position as follows for the night: The First Brigade (Brigadier-General Custer) on the left of the pike, picketing the Shenandoah River and watching the left; the Third and Reserve Brigades on the right of the pike, picketing Cedar Creek and watching the right. Just after dark the Second Brigade (Brevet Brigadier-General Devin) arrived from the Back road and went into camp on the left of the Valley pike in rear of the First Brigade.

On the 13th the First, Second, Third, and Reserve Brigades moved to the right, crossing Cedar Creek about a mile from the Valley pike, and moved in the direction of Strasburg in two columns. After remaining in front of Strasburg in rear of the infantry skirmish line a short time the command recrossed Cedar Creek and went into its former position. At daylight on the 14th the Second Brigade moved off to the left onto the Front Royal and Winchester pike, at Cedarville, about seven miles, and two miles from the Shenandoah River, for the purpose of watching the Luray Valley. The same day the Third Brigade (Colonel Lowell) moved off to the right on the Back road, where it crossed Cedar Creek.

On the 15th Brigadier-General Duffié reported to me with his division, about 900 strong, and was ordered to Berryville. Brigadier-General Averell also reported the arrival of his division at Martinsburg, and was ordered to remain there until further orders. On the morning of the 15th Brigadier-General Merritt, with the First and Reserve Brigades, moved over to the Front Royal and Winchester pike, posting the Reserve Brigade at Stony Point, about three miles north of Cedarville, and the First Brigade at Cedarville. One regiment of the Third Brigade was left at the crossing of Cedar Creek, on the Valley pike. On the afternoon of the 15th [16th] the pickets of the First and Second Brigades were attacked near the Shenandoah River by two brigades of infantry of Kershaw's division and Wickham's brigade of cavalry, supported by three pieces of artillery. Brigadier-General Merritt moved out with the First and Second Brigades to meet the attack, and, after a severe engagement, totally routed the enemy and drove them back across the Shenandoah River, killing and wounding about 300 men, capturing nearly 300 prisoners and 2 infantry battle-flags, with a loss on our side of but 60 men. Too much praise cannot be given to Brigadier-Generals Merritt, Custer, and Brevet Brigadier-General Devin for their good judgment and gallantry displayed on this occasion, for with two brigades of cavalry they defeated two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, with a loss on our side of but sixty men. Orders were issued this day for the cavalry to fall back the next morning, the 16th [17th], in the direction of Winchester and Berryville, with directions to drive off all stock and destroy all forage they were not able to use up as far as the Millwood and Winchester pike.

On the morning of the 16th [17th] the First Division of Cavalry (Brigadier-General Merritt) fell back, moving in five separate columns, the First, Reserve, and Second Brigades concentrating at Berryville, the Third Brigade at Winchester. About 11 a. m. this day, the 16th [17th], Brigadier-General Wilson, with the Third Division of Cavalry from the Army of the Potomac, reported to me at Winchester, having been ordered from the Army of the Potomac via Washington and Ashby's Gap. The infantry having left Winchester that morning, and being ordered to cover the rear, I placed Brigadier-General Wilson's division (the Third)

in position for that purpose on the hills south of Winchester; also one brigade of infantry (700 muskets), the First Brigade of the First Division, Sixth Corps, commanded by Col. William H. Penrose, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, which had been ordered to report to me that morning. Late in the afternoon of the same day the enemy, having followed up, attacked the pickets of the Third Brigade, First Division (Colonel Lowell), which was concentrating at Winchester. That brigade was then drawn in and placed on the left to cover the Berryville and Winchester pike. Skirmishing soon became general, the enemy apparently in strong force. It was sometime before it could be definitely determined whether the enemy had cavalry only, or both cavalry and infantry. The engagement became pretty general, and I learned I was fighting Breckinridge's corps, the advance of the rebel army. It was now about dark, and I immediately made dispositions to withdraw, ordering the Third Brigade, First Division (Colonel Lowell), to fall back to the Opequon Creek, on the Winchester and Berryville pike. The Second Brigade, Third Division (Brigadier-General Chapman), was ordered to move through the town and take position on the opposite side. Just as the infantry and the First Brigade, Third Division (Brigadier-General McIntosh), was about to withdraw the enemy made a charge on the whole line and succeeded in capturing about 200 of the infantry and 50 of the cavalry. The artillery, which was admirably served, and up to the last moment, with a plentiful use of canister, checked the enemy's advance and gave us time to withdraw in good order. The whole command was withdrawn to the opposite side of Winchester, and formed to await a farther advance of the enemy and for our trains to get to the rear. About 9 p. m. we commenced to fall back to Summit Point. At this time orders were sent to Brigadier-General Averell to move in the direction of Charlestown. Orders were afterward sent him by Major-General Sheridan to move in the direction of Shepherdstown and cover the fords across the Potomac. On the morning of the 18th the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) arrived at Summit Point and took position on the right of the infantry, and watching the country well to his front, and connecting with Brigadier-General Averell on his right, in the vicinity of Smithfield; the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) was in the vicinity of Berryville, covering the country from the Opequon Creek to Snicker's Gap; the First Division West Virginia Cavalry (Brigadier-General Duffié) was ordered to Charlestown.

On the 19th and 20th the main body of the cavalry remained in the same position as that of the 18th. On the 21st the rebel army advanced in three columns—by Smithfield, Summit Point, and Berryville—on our army, concentrated about Charlestown, Va. The First Division West Virginia Cavalry (Brigadier-General Duffié) was ordered out across the Charlestown and Leetown road, on the right of the infantry; the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Wilson) were ordered to fall back slowly, as the enemy's infantry columns advanced, and pass to the right of the army, where they were massed, except the Third Brigade, First Division (Colonel Lowell), which was posted on the left and front. The army fell back to Halltown, Va., that night (the 21st), and the cavalry was ordered to fall back the next morning.

Early on the morning of the 22d the enemy advanced rapidly, with strong infantry skirmishers, and were held in check by the First Division West Virginia Cavalry (Brigadier-General Duffié), the Third Brigade, First Division (Colonel Lowell), and part of the

Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson), until the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) could withdraw in the direction of Shepherdstown and the trains withdraw to the rear. The First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) marched direct to Shepherdstown; the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) fell back to Halltown, Va., taking position on the right of the infantry; the First Division West Virginia Cavalry (Brigadier-General Duffié) moved to Point of Rocks, Md., crossing the Potomac, via Harper's Ferry, Va.; the Third Brigade, First Division (Colonel Lowell), fell back to Halltown, and took position on the left of the infantry; the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Brigadier-General Averell) was now across the Potomac River, his main force in the vicinity of Fair Play, Md., and watching the fords on the upper Potomac. On the 23d and 24th the cavalry remained in the same position as on the 22d.

On the morning of the 25th I marched the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Wilson) to Kearneysville by two routes, making the junction half a mile from Kearneysville. From there proceeded in the direction of Leetown in two columns, the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) on the right and the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) on the left. About one mile from Leetown a small cavalry force was met in a heavy woods, and from all the information that could be obtained went to show that nothing but cavalry was in our front, and disposition was immediately made to attack. A brigade was sent on each flank, two to attack in front and one held in reserve. Soon after the attack was commenced it was found that we were fighting infantry—a division of Breckinridge's corps, while on the march in the direction of Shepherdstown, Va. The attack was so sudden and vigorous the division was thrown in complete confusion and back three-quarters of a mile. The enemy lost 250 killed and wounded, together with one brigade commander. I then concluded to fall back, which was done in good order, the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) taking the road from Kearneysville, via Duffield's Station, to the right of the army; the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) taking the direct road to Shepherdstown, Va., the enemy following up the latter column with infantry and artillery. Near Shepherdstown the First Brigade (Brigadier-General Custer) was sent to the relief of a regiment of the Reserve Brigade, which was the rear guard and which was about to be cut off from the main body. Soon after this brigade was cut off from the main force, and they quietly withdrew to the other side of the Potomac River, via Shepherdstown Ford, and covered that and the Antietam Ford; the balance of the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) fell back and took position on the right of the army. On the night of the same day (25th) the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) was sent across the Potomac River, via Harper's Ferry, Va., and took position in the vicinity of Boonsborough, Md.

On the 26th the cavalry remained in the same position as on that of the 25th instant. On the 27th the First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry was ordered from Brigadier-General Duffié's division to report to Brigadier-General Averell's division, and the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the same division, was ordered to report temporarily to Brigadier-General Stevenson at Harper's Ferry, Va. The balance of Brigadier-General Duffié's division was dismounted and ordered to Cumberland, Md., to remount, their horses being turned over to other commanders.

On the morning of the 27th the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) was ordered to Sharpsburg, Md. The same day I went to Hagerstown, Md., to visit the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Brigadier-General Averell). The next day (28th) Brigadier-General Averell's division was ordered to cross the Potomac River at Williamsport Ford, and move on Martinsburg, Va., the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) to cross at Shepherdstown Ford and the First Brigade, First Division (Brigadier-General Custer), to cross at Harper's Ferry, Va. The First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) moved out in the direction of Leetown, Va., where it met the enemy's cavalry in force, and gallantly drove them with the saber through Smithfield and across the Opequon Creek, a distance of five miles; the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) moved from Shepherdstown to Charlestown, Va., where it took position on the left of the army.

On the 29th the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) was attacked by the enemy in strong force and driven back about a mile, when they were relieved by the Third Division, Sixth Corps, who turned and drove the enemy across the Opequon Creek. The First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) then went into camp on the Smithfield and Charlestown pike. On this day I have to regret the loss of Surgeon Rulison, my medical director, who was killed by my side, by being shot by a minie-ball.

On the 30th the First and Third Divisions (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Wilson) concentrated at Berryville, Va., the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) moving across country to the Summit Point and Berryville pike, the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) moving down the Winchester and Berryville pike. On the 31st of August and 1st of September the cavalry remained in the same position, in the vicinity of Berryville, as on the 30th of August.

On the morning of the 2d of September the cavalry moved back to Charlestown, Va., in two columns, the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) via the Charlestown and Berryville pike and the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) via Kabletown. At 5 p. m. same day the First and Third Divisions (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Wilson) moved to Berryville by the Winchester and Berryville pike. The next morning (the 3d) at daylight both divisions moved, via Millwood and White Post, to the Front Royal pike, with the expectation of drawing the enemy's cavalry from their infantry lines by threatening their communications on the Valley pike. No opposition was made to this advance. On the 4th the cavalry was ordered back to Berryville, moving back in two columns. Arriving near Berryville, the advance of the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) was opposed by the enemy's cavalry. They were immediately driven back, when the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) changed front on the Berryville and Snickersville pike, thus making connection with the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson), which was marching on our right, and also connecting with the left of the army. On the same afternoon the First Brigade, First Division (Brigadier-General Custer), was moved to the right of the army, joining the Third Brigade, First Division (Colonel Lowell), in the vicinity of Summit Point. On the 5th the balance of the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) was moved to the right of the army. The cavalry remained in the following positions from the 5th of September to the 19th of September: The Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) covering the country from Snicker's Gap to the Opequon Creek, on the Berryville and Winchester pike; the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) covering the country from the lat-

ter place to Smithfield, Va.; the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Brigadier-General Averell) covering the country from Smithfield in the direction of Martinsburg and the vicinity of the Potomac River. During this time the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) was reorganized in three brigades—the First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Custer; the Second Brigade, by Brevet Brigadier-General Devin, and the Reserve Brigade, by Colonel Lowell, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. While the army lay in this position the cavalry was constantly active, annoying the enemy by forced reconnaissances and otherwise.

On the 13th the Second [First] Brigade, Third Division (Brigadier-General McIntosh), moved up the Berryville and Winchester pike in the direction of Winchester, drove the enemy's cavalry before him three miles, and within two miles of Winchester came upon a regiment of infantry (the Eighth South Carolina) and by a sudden dash of the Third New Jersey and Second Ohio Regiments this regiment was broken and completely surrounded, and the whole regiment entire—officers, men, and colors—marched into camp. Too much praise cannot be given Brigadier-General McIntosh for his quick decision and gallantry on this occasion.

Orders were issued for the army to move on the 19th of September. The Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) moved on the Berryville and Winchester pike in the direction of Winchester, in advance of the infantry; the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) moved on the right to cross the Opequon Creek at Seivers' and Locke's Fords; the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Brigadier-General Averell) was ordered to cross the Opequon Creek and move on the Winchester and Martinsburg pike in the direction of Winchester. I remained on the right, in command of these two divisions. Early in the morning the crossing of the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) was opposed by rebel infantry, but the cavalry gallantly charged across the creek and drove them from their first position back to their second, about a mile and a half from the creek, where the infantry held the cavalry in check for some time, they being posted behind stone walls and rail breast-works. In the meantime Brigadier-General Averell was steadily driving the enemy's cavalry before him in the direction of Winchester. Brigadier-General Averell getting well in rear of the infantry force in front of the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt), they commenced to fall back, when the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) advanced rapidly, and made a junction on the Valley pike with Brigadier-General Averell, in the vicinity of Stephenson's Depot. Both divisions immediately formed to advance on Winchester, Brigadier-General Averell on the right and Brigadier-General Merritt on the left of the Valley pike. We were now about four miles from Winchester; both divisions advanced rapidly, driving the enemy's cavalry pell-mell before them, on and behind their infantry. Near Winchester we came square upon the left flank of the rebel army, now hotly engaged with the Federal forces. Their infantry lines were at once charged by brigades, which lines were broken, and a great many prisoners and battle-flags captured. This day the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) alone captured 775 prisoners, about 70 officers, 7 battle-flags, and 2 pieces of artillery. The rebel army being driven through Winchester, after dark the pursuit was stopped, and the First and Third Divisions (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Wilson) bivouacked on the Winchester and Strasburg pike, and Brigadier-General Averell's division on the Moorefield pike about three miles from Winchester. During

the day the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) fought gallantly, doing wonders, driving a division of rebel infantry from different positions, and clearing the way for our infantry to form. On this occasion Brigadier-General McIntosh, commanding Second [First] Brigade, Third Division, suffered the loss of a leg, and Brigadier-General Chapman, commanding First [Second] Brigade of same division, was slightly wounded. No one could have acted with more coolness and gallantry than did Brigadier-Generals Merritt, Wilson, Custer, McIntosh, Chapman, and Brevet Brigadier-General Devin and Colonel Lowell. Too much praise cannot be given the cavalry for the active part they played on this memorable occasion. At daylight on the 20th the army started in pursuit of the rebel army, Brigadier-General Averell's division of cavalry moving on the Back road to Cedar Creek, Brigadier-General Merritt on the Valley pike to Cedar Creek, and Brigadier-General Wilson, via Stephensburg and Cedarville, on the Front Royal pike. The enemy were overtaken posted in a strong position at Fisher's Hill above Strasburg, Va. The infantry coming up relieved the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt), in front of the enemy, and this division was then placed on the right of the infantry near Strasburg. Brigadier-General Averell's division was moved across Cedar Creek, and placed on the right of Brigadier-General Merritt's division on the Back road.

The next day, the 21st, Brigadier-General Wilson, commanding Third Division, drove Wickham's division of rebel cavalry from Front Royal back toward Luray six miles. On the same day Brigadier-General Merritt's division, with the exception of Brevet Brigadier-General Devin's brigade, which was left at Cedar Creek (in rear of the main army), marched across the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, at Buckton Ford, through Front Royal, and encamped about a mile and a half beyond. Brigadier-General Wilson was now about six miles in advance, the enemy having halted in a very strong position on the south side of Gooney Run. At 2 a. m. the next day (22d) the First Brigade, First Division (Brigadier-General Custer), moved across the ford, over the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, near Front Royal, with orders to move up and recross the Shenandoah at McCoy's Ford, two miles in rear of the enemy's position. The enemy, fearing or knowing this move, commenced to evacuate at about 10 p. m. the previous night. At daylight the 22d the balance of the command moved up the valley. About 11 a. m. that day the advance came upon the enemy posted in a still stronger position on the south bank of Milford Creek, their left resting on the Shenandoah, which runs so close under the mountain it was impossible to turn it, and their right rested against a high mountain. The length of their line was very short, and the banks of the creek so precipitous it was impossible for the men to get across in order to make a direct attack. In addition to their naturally strong position they were posted behind loop-hole breast-works, which extended clear across the valley. Not knowing that the army had made an attack at Fisher's Hill, and thinking that the sacrifice would be too great to attack without that knowledge, I concluded to withdraw to a point opposite McCoy's Ferry. The next day, the 23d, Brigadier-General Wilson's division moved across at McCoy's Ford and proceeded to Buckton Ford, on the North Fork of the Shenandoah; Brigadier-General Merritt's division went through Front Royal, crossing the Shenandoah and stopping at Cedarville, in the meantime having a skirmish with Mosby's guerrillas at Front Royal, killing two officers and nine men. About 4 p. m. that day news was received of the victory at Fisher's Hill, and direc-

tions to move up the Luray Valley. The Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) was ordered to proceed immediately to McCoy's Ford, on the Shenandoah River, and the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) to move up the Luray Valley through Front Royal. Both divisions bivouacked near daylight at Milford Creek, the enemy having evacuated that position. The next morning at daylight, the 24th, both divisions moved up the valley, the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) in advance. The advance came upon the enemy in position about three miles from Luray. They were immediately engaged, and by a gallant charge of the First Brigade, First Division, led by Brigadier-General Custer, were driven about eight miles in the direction of New Market, capturing some seventy prisoners. The command passed through Luray on the pike leading to New Market, crossed the Shenandoah River, and bivouacked at the foot of the pass, the enemy having taken the mountain road leading out of the valley. The next day (25th) at daylight passed over the mountain and joined the army at New Market, issued forage and rations and marched to Harrisonburg that day. In the meantime Brevet Major-General Averell had been relieved from the command of the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry, and Colonel Powell, First Virginia Cavalry, placed in command. On arriving at Harrisonburg, Va., I found this division on the Valley pike about eight miles from Harrisonburg, on the North River; the Second Brigade, First Division (Brevet Brigadier-General Devin), was in the direction of Keezletown and Port Republic. The next day (26th) the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Powell), was ordered to move in the direction of Staunton; Brigadier-General Merritt, with the First Brigade, First Division, was ordered to move in the direction of Port Republic and join Brevet Brigadier-General Devin's brigade. I moved with the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) and Reserve Brigade, First Division (Colonel Lowell), in the direction of Staunton. Brigadier-General Custer, having been assigned to the command of the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry, he moved with me, in order to join his division. Colonel Powell, moving on the Valley pike, turned off to the left from that road in the direction of Piedmont, following the enemy. I moved direct to Staunton, capturing in and about that place the following articles, viz: 300 muskets, 75 sabers, 50 cartridge-boxes, 70 sets horse equipments complete, 60 rounds fixed ammunition, 200 sets harness, 350 saddle-trees, 200 tents, 65 head beef-cattle, 57 prisoners, 25 wagons, 5 tons salt, 100 barrels flour, 500 bales hay, 1,000 bushels wheat, 125 barrels hard bread, 50 boxes tobacco, 50 horses, medical stores, &c.

On the 27th started a regiment, with Brigadier-General Custer, to join his command at Piedmont; at the same time a reconnaissance in force to Waynesborough and Rockfish Gap, but heard nothing from the reconnaissance until the whole party returned. I immediately started the whole force to Waynesborough, which place we reached, a distance of twelve miles, just after dark, and bivouacked for the night. On the next morning, the 28th, proceeded to destroy the railroad bridge across the South Fork of the Shenandoah River and burned the depot and Government buildings. Late in the afternoon the enemy attacked us in strong force with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. They were held in check until after dark, when, on the return of the regiment, sent with Brigadier-General Custer, notifying me of an attempt by the enemy to cut me off from the main army, which was then twenty-five or thirty miles distant, I fell back to Spring Hill, on Middle River, on the Back road from Staunton to Harrisonburg. On the morning of the 29th

marched to Bridgewater on the North River. Left the Third Division (Brigadier-General Wilson) in position there and sent the Reserve Brigade (Colonel Lowell) of the First Division to join its division in the neighborhood of Cross Keys. In the meantime the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) and the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Powell) were operating in the vicinity of Brown's Gap and Piedmont. On the 30th the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Powell) was withdrawn from the front and sent back to Harrisonburg, Va. One brigade of the Third Division was ordered on the Valley pike, crossing the North River. On the same day Brigadier-General Wilson was relieved from the command of the Third Division and ordered to report for duty to Major-General Sherman. Brigadier-General Custer was relieved from the command of the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry and placed in command of the Third Division, Colonel Powell, First Virginia Cavalry, being placed in command of the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry. On the next day (October 1) the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Powell) was ordered down the Luray Valley, to take position at Luray and watch the country in that vicinity. On October 2 the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Custer) were disposed on the line of the North River, about seven miles in front of the army. About 2 p. m. the enemy made a reconnaissance in force with infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and attempted to cross the river, but were prevented from doing so by the cavalry alone. October 3, 4, and 5 the cavalry remained somewhat in the same position, sending reconnaissances to Swift Run and Brown's Gap, and all the time skirmishing with the enemy. October 5, 300 men of the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry, under command of Major Farabee, First Virginia Cavalry, were sent from Luray to destroy the railroad bridge over the Rapidan River; to proceed from there to Culpeper, and thence by Sperryville to Luray. He completely destroyed the bridge. Much credit is due to the officer in command for the prompt and energetic manner in which he carried out his instructions. October 6, the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Custer) followed the army down the Valley, the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) taking the Middle road and stopping for the night at Timberville, the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer) taking the Back road, and camping for the night in the neighborhood of ——— and Brock's Gap. The enemy made an attack at this point, but were handsomely repulsed. One brigade of Second Division West Virginia Cavalry came from Luray through New Market Gap and returned same night to Luray. October 7, the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) continued its march on the Middle road and came into the Valley at Edenburg, and camped for the night about two miles south of Woodstock; the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer) continued its march on the Back road and camped in the vicinity of Columbia Furnace for the night; the rear guard of this column was fighting all day; the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Powell) marched from Luray down Luray Valley to Milford Creek. October 8, the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) continued its march on the Valley pike and stopped on Brook Creek [Tom's Brook?]; the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer) continued its march on the Back road and camped for the night on Tumbling Run—the rear guard of this division was fighting or skirmishing during the whole march. About 4 p. m. this day Brigadier-General Merritt, commanding First Division, sent one brigade back on

the pike to make the enemy develop the force which had been following him during the day, and at the same time he sent two brigades to attack the enemy's column which had been following the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer), and stopped their farther advance, and at dark the First Division was drawn in and camped near Brook Creek, three miles south of Strasburg. The Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Powell) moved from Milford Creek to Front Royal, holding Chester and Manassas Gaps.

The next day (the 9th) I had received orders from Major-General Sheridan to start out at daylight and whip the rebel cavalry or get whipped myself. My command was disposed as follows: Brigadier-General Merritt, commanding First Division, was on the Valley pike at Brook Creek, at the foot of Round Top Mountain; Brigadier-General Custer, commanding Third Division, was on the Back road at Tumbling Run—these two roads as a general thing are parallel and from two and a half to three miles apart. Brigadier-General Custer, being about six miles from Brook Creek, was ordered to move at daylight back on the Back road and attack as soon as met. Brigadier-General Merritt, being near Brook Creek and the enemy, was directed to move about 7 a. m., one brigade on the pike and two brigades between the roads, and connect with Brigadier-General Custer and the brigade on the pike. The enemy's force was as follows: On the Back road, under General Rosser, three brigades, from 3,000 to 3,500 men; on the pike, under Generals Lomax and Bradley Johnson, 1,000 to 1,500 men. Brigadier-General Custer's guns were heard early in the morning on Brook Creek, and Brigadier-General Merritt moved to the attack and to make a connection with Brigadier-General Custer. Colonel Lowell, commanding Reserve Brigade, First Division, moved on the pike and attacked Lomax and Johnson; the First Brigade, First Division, moved on the right to connect with Brigadier-General Custer and to attack the enemy on the right flank; the Second Brigade, First Division, moved in the center. After a spirited engagement for about two hours, the enemy seeing that they were being flanked and severely pressed in front, gave way in great confusion, which was immediately taken advantage of by both division commanders. The enemy endeavored to rally several times, but were unable to stand the desperate charges made by my men, and they were driven in a perfect rout for twenty miles, the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt), on the pike, pursuing them beyond Mount Jackson, the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer), on the Back road, pursuing them beyond Columbia Furnace. The First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) captured five pieces of artillery (all they had on this road except one), their ordnance, ambulance and wagon trains and sixty prisoners; the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer) captured six pieces of artillery (all they had on the Back road), all of their headquarters wagons, ordnance, ambulance and wagon trains; there could hardly have been a more complete victory and rout. The cavalry totally covered themselves with glory, and added to their long list of victories the most brilliant one of them all and the most decisive the country has ever witnessed. Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Custer and Colonels Lowell and Pennington, commanding brigades, particularly distinguished themselves—in fact, no men could have rendered more valuable services and deserve higher honor from the hands of the Government. My losses in this engagement will not exceed 60 killed and wounded, which is astonishing when compared with the results. The First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) re-

turned as far as Woodstock and camped for the night; the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer) returned about six miles and camped for the night.

October 10, the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Custer) remained in camp and the captured property sent to the rear. The Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Powell) was ordered from Front Royal, through Chester Gap, in the Blue Ridge, to Sperryville, and obtained important information. October 11, the First and Third Divisions (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Custer) moved back to the north side of Cedar Creek, taking position as follows: The First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) on the left of the army, and the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer) on the right of the army; the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Powell) marched to Amissville. October 12, I sent reconnaissances from the First and Third Divisions (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Custer) up the Valley pike and the Back road for ten or twelve miles, but could find no signs of the enemy. October 13, all quiet during the day until about 2 p. m., when the enemy advanced a strong infantry force on the Valley pike and commenced an attack on the pickets; at the same time they appeared in strong cavalry force on our right, opposite the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer). They succeeded in driving part of the cavalry pickets across Cedar Creek and advanced about a mile. Brigadier-General Custer moved out promptly and drove the enemy back across the creek and held that line. When the attack commenced Brigadier-General Merritt put his division (First) in the saddle, and late in the afternoon the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) was moved on the right of the army and to the left of the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer). October 14, the First and Third Divisions (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Custer) were in camp on the right of the army, covering the country for five or six miles to the right of the infantry. Brigadier-General Custer sent reconnaissances out on the Back road and found the enemy had retired to the line of Fisher's Hill. October 15, remained in camp; all quiet. The Second Division (Colonel Powell) was still near Front Royal, covering the line of the Shenandoah from the left of the infantry to beyond Front Royal. After dark the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) was ordered to move to Front Royal; the Second Division (Colonel Powell) was ordered to concentrate at the same point, both of these divisions being designed for a raid on Charlottesville and Gordonsville. I moved to the Shenandoah near Front Royal in the afternoon to go in command of the expedition which was to start on the morning of the 16th. During the night of the 15th I received orders suspending the expedition. October 16, the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) was ordered back to the army and took position on the right of the infantry; the Second Division (Colonel Powell) was ordered to resume its old position, and I returned to the army on Cedar Creek. Brigadier-General Custer made a reconnaissance in his front, but could find no enemy outside of their lines on Fisher's Hill. October 17, just before daylight, rebel General Rosser, with one brigade of infantry and three brigades of cavalry—the infantry riding behind the cavalry—attacked Brigadier-General Custer's extreme right picket from the rear, and succeeded in capturing the right reserve of a major and twenty-five men, and then fell back rapidly, evidently frightened from his original designs, whatever they may have been, as he had made a circuit of thirty-two miles in the night to get in rear of our picket-line. The same day one brigade of Second Division (Colonel Powell) was moved nearer the infantry, and posted at Buckton Ford,

on the Shenandoah River, connecting their pickets with the left of the infantry. October 18, all quiet, and cavalry in same position. Reconnaissances showed no enemy in their immediate front. While the Second Division (Colonel Powell) was at Front Royal the rebel General Lomax, with his division, was at Milford Creek, up Luray Valley, about fourteen miles distant, and did not come out.

October 19, before daylight, the enemy made a vigorous attack, having surprised and turned the left of the army. The cavalry was immediately put in the saddle and the First and Third Divisions (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Custer) put in position on the right of the infantry. The trains were then sent to the rear. The First Brigade, Second Division (Colonel Moore commanding), being at Burton's Ford, on the Shenandoah, was by this move cut off from the main army and Colonel Moore, Second [Eighth] Ohio, immediately passed around the enemy's right and came up on the left of our army at Middletown, on the Valley pike, having previously sent his trains to Winchester. This brigade immediately attacked the enemy and held them in check on the pike until they could be re-enforced. At daylight in the morning the enemy made his appearance in front of Brigadier-General Custer's pickets on the extreme right, but the gallant men of the Third Division prevented their farther advance. A great portion of the army, being badly broken, was going to the rear by thousands. To check this stream of stragglers I deployed my escort, First Rhode Island Cavalry, as did Brigadier-General Merritt his, Fifth U. S. Cavalry. After an hour or two work it proved to be a fruitless effort. The escort were drawn in and officers sent farther to the rear to form the men. By this time the enemy had come near enough for the cavalry batteries to open upon them, which they did. The enemy did not bring their lines in the open country between them and the cavalry, but kept under cover of the woods. Between 9 and 10 o'clock I was ordered by Major-General Wright, commanding the army temporarily (Major-General Sheridan being temporarily absent), to move my whole cavalry force on the left of the army. This I was opposed to, but proceeded to obey the order, but on my own responsibility I left three regiments to picket the right, and to this fact thousands of our stragglers are indebted for their safety, for these brave men held their position against great odds for five hours. The First and Third Divisions (Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Custer) were ordered to the left of the army; the First Division (Brigadier-General Merritt) was put in position across the pike, just north of Middletown; the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer) was formed on the left of the First Division; the First Brigade, Second Division (Colonel Moore), was formed on the left of the Third Division; the Horse Battery, B and L, Second Artillery, U. S. Army, Lieutenant Taylor commanding,* was left on the right fighting on the infantry line, where it did admirable service, and was the last artillery to leave that front. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of this battery for their coolness and gallantry on this occasion. When the infantry was forced back and the battery was obliged to retire it joined its brigade (Second, First Division) on the right of the pike, where it immediately went into action. As soon as the cavalry was in position on the left of the army they attacked the enemy. Colonel Lowell, commanding Reserve Brigade, First Division, dismounted a part of his little band, and they advanced to a strong position behind a stone wall, from which the enemy's infantry failed to drive them after

*Lieutenant Taylor commanded Batteries K and L, First Artillery.

repeated attempts. The cavalry fought infantry and artillery only on the left of the army. About 12 m. the cavalry was moved to the left about 300 yards, thus bringing it on the left of the pike. Thus matters stood with the cavalry until 3 p. m., holding on to their ground with more than their usual dogged persistence, displaying gallantry which has never been surpassed, while most of the infantry was reforming several miles on their right and rear. During this time the Second Brigade, Second Division (Colonel Powell commanding division), fell back slowly (by order) on the Front Royal and Winchester pike to Stony Point, and then to a point near Newtown, followed by the rebel General Lomax's division of cavalry, where they remained during the greater part of the day. Colonel Powell thus prevented the enemy's cavalry from getting on the pike to attack our trains and rear. About 2 p. m. Major-General Sheridan arrived upon the ground and directed me to send one division of cavalry on the right of the army. I immediately ordered the Third Division (Brigadier-General Custer) to that position, where he arrived just in the nick of time, for the enemy had just succeeded in crossing infantry and cavalry over Cedar Creek on the right of the army, but the gallant Custer was equal to the emergency. He immediately charged the cavalry and drove them about a mile, in the most beautiful manner, behind their infantry support, from which they did not dare show themselves in force again during the day. On the left the battle was going well for us; in fact, it could not be otherwise, with the cool and invincible Merritt on the ground, supported by such soldiers as Devin and Lowell. At this time the First Brigade, Second Division, was temporarily under the orders of Brigadier-General Merritt, who was constantly annoying and attacking the enemy whenever an opportunity presented itself; although his men were completely within range of the enemy's sharpshooters, his shot and shell, and many a horse and rider was made to bite the dust, they held their ground like men of steel; officers and men seemed to know and feel that the safety of the army in no small degree depended upon their holding their position, and they can never receive too much credit for the manner in which they did their duty. About 4 p. m. Colonel Moore, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, was ordered to join his division at Newtown, and Colonel Powell, commanding the division, directed to shove out a strong force to hold the Front Royal and Winchester pike. About 4 o'clock, in a charge, the gallant but lamented Lowell received a severe wound in the arm and side, but still kept his saddle. About 4.15 o'clock a general advance of the army was made, and it was truly grand to see the manner in which the cavalry did their part. In this general advance Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding Reserve Brigade, First Division, while charging at the head of his brigade, received a second wound, which proved to be mortal. Thus the service lost one of its most gallant and accomplished soldiers. He was the beau ideal of a cavalry officer, and his memory will never die in the command. In the general advance Brigadier-General Custer, commanding Third Division, left three regiments to attend to the cavalry in his front and started with the balance of his division to take part in the advance against the enemy's infantry. Thus the cavalry advanced on both flanks side by side with the infantry, charging the enemy's lines with an impetuosity which they could not stand. The rebel army was soon routed and driven across Cedar Creek in confusion, the cavalry, sweeping on both flanks, crossed Cedar Creek about the same time, charged and broke the last line the enemy attempted to form (it was now after dark), and put out at full speed after their artillery and trains. They continued the pursuit to the foot of

Fisher's Hill, about four miles from Cedar Creek, and captured the following property and prisoners, viz: 45 pieces of artillery, 32 caissons, 156 sets artillery harness, 184 horses, 156 mules, 150 sets wagon harness, 46 army wagons, 672 prisoners of war, 5 battle-flags, also, many muskets, sabers, &c., which it took them about all night to bring in. Darkness alone saved the greater part of the rebel army from capture, for there never were men who displayed more fear of cavalry than they did upon this occasion. The service of the cavalry on this day to the army and the country can never be too highly appreciated. The Horse Artillery, Companies K and L of the First United States, commanded by First Lieutenant Taylor; Companies B and L of the Second United States, commanded by First Lieutenant Peirce; Company C [L], Fifth United States, commanded by First Lieutenant Weir, and Captain Martin's battery, of the Sixth New York, rendered invaluable services on this day, as for five or six hours the only artillery used was that of the cavalry, and nobly did they do their duty, having but about two rounds per piece left after the engagement.

For the gallantry and good judgment displayed by Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Custer and Brevet Brigadier-General Devin and Colonel Lowell in this battle I must again recommend them for promotion, which on several occasions has been justly earned.

I will take this occasion to recommend to the favorable consideration of the proper authorities the following members of my staff, as fit recipients of higher honors than lay in my power to bestow, for gallantry and courage displayed upon this and several other occasions during the campaign; braver and more efficient staff officers never drew rein or saber, viz: Maj. William Russell, jr., assistant adjutant-general; Capt. M. A. Reno, First U. S. Cavalry, chief of staff; Capt. R. Ellis, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. George B. Sanford, First U. S. Cavalry, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. J. J. Coppinger, Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, acting aide-de-camp; Captain Bailey, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Captain Martindale, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. M. Berry, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant Wallace, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant Ellis, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant Slater, First New York Dragoons, ambulance officer; First Lieut. H. H. Goldsmith, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp.

I take pleasure in expressing my sincere thanks to division commanders and their commands for the hearty co-operation given to me and each other. When such feelings exist, success must attend our efforts, and yours has been such that all in future can revert with pleasure to the fact that you belonged to the cavalry of the Middle Military Division, and participated in the successful campaign of Major-General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

For further particulars I would respectfully refer to division and brigade commanders reports, herewith inclosed. Annexed is also a report of casualties.

It is also proper to remark in this connection that as General Averell in his report has gone beyond his province to report upon General Merritt, First Division of Cavalry, at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, to mention a few facts received from official reports, viz: The loss of General Averell's division (Second Division), West Virginia Cavalry, at this time was, aggregate, 32, and not 250, as he supposes; and the loss of General Merritt's division (First Division Cavalry) in the same engagement was 311.

Statement of the casualties in the Cavalry, Middle Military Division, from the 1st of August to the 31st of October, 1864.

Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Cavalry headquarters (1st Rhode Island Cavalry)	1		3	4
First Cavalry Division	186	778	594	1,558
Second Cavalry Division	39	148	112	299
Third Cavalry Division	67	385	321	773
Total	293	1,311	1,030	2,634

Report of property captured and destroyed from the enemy by the Cavalry, Middle Military Division, from August 8 to October 31, 1864.

PROPERTY CAPTURED.

	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Pieces of artillery	29	13	29	71
Caissons	12	10	30	52
Army wagons	36	25	44	105
Ambulances, &c	40	5	23	68
Forges	2	1		3
Horses	134	2,000	423	2,557
Mules	172		182	354
Harness (sets)	263	177	404	844
Medicine wagon			1	1
Battery wagon			1	1
Horse equipments		1,000		1,000
Beef-cattle		7,000	152	7,152
Battle-flags	14	9	6	29

Prisoners captured during campaign, 2,556.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Caissons	2	3	3	8
Army wagons	50	40	4	94
Ambulances	28	5	4	37
Forges	3			3
Limbers	4			4
Muskets	81			81
Barns	630		150	780
Flour mills	47		10	57
Saw-mills	4			4
Woolen mill	1			1
Hay ..... tons	3,455		1,500	4,955
Straw ..... do	255			255
Fodder ..... do	272			272
Wheat ..... bushels	410,742		10,000	420,742
Oats ..... do	750		2,000	2,750
Corn ..... acres	515			515
Flour ..... barrels	560			560
Wagons loaded with flour	2			2
Cattle driven off	1,347		100	1,447
Sheep driven off	1,231		400	1,631
Swine driven off	725			725
Furnaces	3			3
Tanneries	2			2
Railroad depot	1			1
Locomotive engine	1			1
Box-cars	3			3
Stand of arms		3,000		3,000
Ammunition ..... rounds		700,000		700,000

Respectfully submitted.

A. T. A. TORBERT,

Brevet Major-General of Vols., Chief of Cavalry, Commanding.

[Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Shenandoah.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Kernstown, Va., November 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a portion of the cavalry moved to-day, as follows: Second Division, Brigadier-General Powell commanding, moved out on the Winchester and Front Royal pike and engaged General Lomax's (rebel) division of cavalry at Nineveh and routed them completely, pursuing them two miles south of Front Royal. Captured all of the artillery (2 pieces and caissons) they had, their ordnance train (3 wagons), and 180 prisoners, among them 18 officers; killed and wounded several, among them General McCausland, slightly. Third Division, Brevet Major-General Custer commanding, moved out on the Middle and Back roads and engaged rebel General Rosser's division of cavalry, about four miles north of Cedar Creek, and routed them completely, driving them across Cedar Creek. Captured 16 prisoners, killed and wounded several, among them 4 field officers. I regret exceedingly to mention the loss of Colonel Hull, commanding Second New York Cavalry, who lost his life while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge. A portion of the First Division, Brevet Major-General Merritt commanding, moved out on the Valley pike and engaged the enemy's infantry about dark and fought them until about 10 o'clock. The cavalry returned to camp about 11 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff to General Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
November 23, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

I have the honor to report that on the 21st instant I left camp with the Second and Third Divisions on a reconnaissance up the Shenandoah Valley. I went as far as Rude's Hill, about forty miles up. At that point I drove the enemy's cavalry rapidly before me, when I caused the enemy to develop about 10,000 infantry and artillery and one division of cavalry. I fought them for some time on Meem's Bottom, whereupon the infantry advanced in force, and I fell back, followed by infantry and cavalry, five miles north of Mount Jackson, and by a small force of cavalry to Edenburg. I had about thirty wounded. Captured fifteen or twenty prisoners. I ascertained that Kershaw's division of infantry had left Early's army, and that they commenced taking the cars at Waynesborough at 2 o'clock Friday morning, 18th instant. The Second Division had the advance and behaved most gallantly. The Third Division covered the retreat and behaved in the most handsome manner.

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
October 11, 1864.

The chief of cavalry desires to congratulate the officers and men of the cavalry, Middle Military Division, for their unparalleled successes in the Valley of the Shenandoah since the beginning of the campaign.

You have been called upon to endure many privations and hardships, but they have been borne with that heroic fortitude so necessary to insure to you the victories which have crowned your efforts. In the battle of the 19th of September you not only routed the enemy's cavalry but gallantly charged their infantry, broke their lines, and captured many hundred prisoners, nine colors, and three guns. This success, followed by fatiguing marches and harassing skirmishes and reconnaissances with an ever vigilant foe, crowned by your unprecedented achievement of the 9th of October, when, having broken the entire body of their cavalry, you chased their routed columns over twenty miles, capturing eleven pieces of artillery, two colors, many prisoners, and their entire trains, is a record which, by the blessing of God, has contributed to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause.

By command of Brevet Major-General Torbert:

WM. RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 135.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations August 9–October 20.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 5, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division during the campaign in the Valley:

It is scarcely necessary to premise that from the fact that subordinate commanders have not as yet forwarded reports that accounts of the events which happened early in the campaign cannot be given in such detail as I could wish.

On the 9th of August, when I assumed command of the division, it was encamped near Halltown, from which point it marched on the following morning at 5 o'clock via Charlestown and Berryville. After skirmishing with a small brigade of the enemy's cavalry, which was routed, the division encamped near the Winchester and Millwood pike. The following morning the First Brigade was ordered toward Winchester, near which place the enemy was found in considerable force holding a defile on the pike near the town, while his trains and army were passing toward Strasburg. The brigade had a sharp fight with the enemy's infantry, artillery being used freely by the enemy, but I am glad to say the loss of the brigade was not large. It was then determined to move on the Front Royal pike, and the division, in three columns—the First Brigade on the right, the Reserve Brigade in the center, and the Second Brigade on the left—marched in that direction. Near White Post General (then Colonel) Devin came upon a large force of the enemy strongly posted on a ridge, with temporary breast-works of rails for protection. A sharp fight ensued, in which the enemy was finally beaten and driven from the field, which gave us possession of the Front Royal pike. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon two brigades (the Reserve and Second) marched out toward Newtown. The enemy's infantry was encountered about two miles from that town, and a battle

fought by the Reserve Brigade and the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry of the Second Brigade. The enemy were strong in numbers and position, and it was found impossible to dislodge them before dark, which closed the fighting. I regret to say the loss on this occasion was severe to the brigade. Among the wounded was Major Scott, First New York Dragoons, an officer distinguished for gallant conduct on several previous occasions.

On the 12th of August the march was resumed without opposition from the enemy, who was not come up with until reaching Middletown, when his rear guard crossed Cedar Creek, and on being pursued by part of the division commenced a desultory skirmish which was discontinued on our part on the arrival of the infantry. The next day a reconnaissance was made by the Reserve Brigade to Strasburg, near which town the enemy was found posted on Fisher's Hill. The brigade joined the division, which remained in camp, picketing on Cedar Creek, until the 13th of August, when the Second Brigade was ordered to Cedar Springs on the Front Royal pike. The following day the remainder of the division moved to join the Second Brigade, the Reserve Brigade going into camp near Nineveh. The First Brigade was ordered into camp on the left of the Front Royal pike opposite the camp of the Second Brigade. About 2 p. m. [16th] the enemy drove in the pickets of the Second Brigade and skirmishing commenced, which preceded the battle of Cedarville. The enemy attacked with two brigades of cavalry (Lomax's and Wickham's), supported by Kershaw's division of infantry. The pickets of the Second Brigade were driven by the violence of the attack to the reserve, which fought the enemy, though they were greatly outnumbered, contesting the ground with him foot by foot, until Colonel Devin marched his brigade to the field. The First Brigade was immediately posted on a position to the front of its camp. The enemy's cavalry charged and were gallantly met by three regiments of the Second Brigade, which routed him in confusion. A brigade of infantry was then discovered to be moving on the opposite bank of the river toward our left flank. One regiment of the First Brigade was dismounted and thrown forward to a hill near the river-bank to meet this movement, while the rest of the brigade moved (mounted) to an eligible position near the right of the hill to act in concert with the dismounted men. The enemy advanced boldly, wading the river, and were allowed to approach within short carbine range, when a murderous volley was poured into their solid ranks, while the whole command charged. The enemy were thrown into the wildest confusion. They had met a resistance which they little expected; they were driven pell-mell into the river, losing a great number in killed and wounded, nearly 300 prisoners, and 2 stand of colors. Re-enforcements were hurried up by the rebels, but they came too late to retrieve the disaster of the day. They cautiously remained on the south bank of the river, and the fight degenerated into an artillery duel, the enemy using vigorously a heavy battery which they had finely posted on a hill to our right front, and which had given us much trouble by its wicked fire during the battle. Our loss was small—sixty in killed and wounded more than covered our entire casualties—while the punishment, &c., inflicted on the enemy could not have been far short of 600 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Colonel Devin, who acquitted himself with conspicuous skill and gallantry, was painfully wounded in the foot, though he kept the field to the end of the battle. Great credit is due General Custer for the masterly manner in which he handled his command. All honor to the

brave officers and men who won this battle, which cost the enemy so dearly. The Reserve Brigade, which was ordered up during the engagement, but which did not arrive in time to take part, resumed its camp for the night, as did the other brigades of the division.

On the 17th the division marched at 8 a. m. in compliance with orders, destroying the grain and forage, and driving off the cattle in the Valley from Cedar Creek to Berryville. This duty, not among the most agreeable assigned to soldiers, was thoroughly though delicately done; no private property, save that mentioned, being injured; nor family molested by any soldier in the command to my knowledge. During the 18th, 19th, and 20th of August the command remained in the vicinity of Berryville. In this interval several attacks were made by parties of guerrillas on the pickets and foraging parties of the First Brigade, in which several men were killed. The Third Brigade, Colonel Lowell commanding, joined the division while it was encamped at Berryville. It was assigned to the duty of watching the enemy on the Winchester pike. (I would here remark that although this brigade constituted part of the division, that I am unable to give any account of the most of its operations, as it was detached from the command during most of the early part of the campaign, until it was broken up, and its regiments assigned to the other brigades of the division.) On the 21st the Third Brigade was attacked and Colonel Lowell was sent orders to fall back on the command at Berryville, the division having orders to march to Charlestown. After leaving Berryville the enemy annoyed the rear guard but little, the force that followed being small. August 22, marched to Shepherdstown via Duffield's Station. On the 23d and 24th remained in camp, picketing, &c. August 25, a reconnaissance was made, in conjunction with the Third Division, toward Leetown. Near Kearneysville the enemy's infantry (Breckinridge's corps) was met, and after a sharp skirmish the two divisions fell back toward Shepherdstown. At this latter place the rear guard was forced from its position by the enemy, who followed it up with astonishing vigor. The First Brigade was ordered out to repel the attack, which it did, driving the enemy well toward Shepherdstown, but was in its turn threatened in its rear by a force of the enemy which had marched across the country and struck us in the flank. The Second Brigade was immediately ordered to engage this force violently, in order to give the First Brigade a chance to retire across the Potomac. The attack was made with marked impetuosity by the Second Brigade, and I am glad to say had the desired effect, as General Custer retired across the river without molestation. During the day the loss to the enemy, as we have since learned, was very heavy. The first attack made on his columns, which were marching toward Williamsport, was so heavy as to throw him into the greatest confusion, and though it was no part of the plan to fight his infantry, subsequent developments have proven that the two divisions did much toward defeating for a time Breckinridge's entire corps of infantry. During the day a splendid mounted charge was made by the Second Brigade, while the First Brigade did noble service on foot. August 26 and 27, remained in camp picketing and reconnoitering. August 28, marched to Leetown, at which point the enemy's cavalry, under Lomax, was engaged by the Reserve Brigade and driven toward Smithfield. At this latter place the enemy made a decided stand, when the division was disposed for battle, the First Brigade moving to the right flank and the Reserve Brigade attacking in front, Second Brigade

being held as reserve. In the attack the First U. S. Cavalry distinguished itself in a splendid charge against double its numbers of the enemy, repelling his charge and driving his column back in confusion. Lieutenant Hoyer, of the First, a gallant and promising young officer, fell mortally wounded while leading his squadron in the charge. The enemy were finally driven across the Opequon to Bunker Hill, and the division encamped near Smithfield. The next day the brigade was ordered on reconnaissance to Bunker Hill, to discover if possible the whereabouts of the enemy's infantry. Two divisions of his force (infantry) were met on their way to attack us. The brigade was withdrawn to the right bank of the Opequon, and the entire division, after a stubborn resistance, fell back toward Charlestown, about two miles. The enemy did not advance far, but in his turn retired to the left bank of the Opequon. August 30, marched to Berryville, and on the 31st and 1st of September remained in camp.

September 2, marched to Bullskin Run at daybreak, and at 7 p. m. marched again to Berryville. September 3, marched, via White Post, to Front Royal and Winchester pike, and on the 4th returned to Berryville, where the right of the enemy's infantry line was found to rest. This was avoided with but little skirmishing by a movement to our right. On the 5th of September the division moved to the right of the infantry then facing the enemy, and picketed, reconnoitered, &c., until the night of the 18th. At 2 a. m. on the 19th it marched to the Opequon and took part in the battle fought on that creek, a report of which is given separately.* September 20, led the pursuit of the enemy to Strasburg, found him in force on Fisher's Hill. September 21, marched to Front Royal by way of Buckton Ford, and thence, on the 22d, with the Third Division, up Luray Valley to Milford, where the enemy was found strongly posted. The division was but slightly engaged. Captain Emmons, assistant adjutant-general of the Reserve Brigade, was dangerously wounded during the day by one of the enemy's sharpshooters. It having been decided impracticable to carry the position of the enemy without great loss of life, it was decided to withdraw both divisions. This was done at dark, and the command on the following day returned to Front Royal. Near this town the advance of the Reserve Brigade encountered a body of guerrillas, under a Captain Chapman, who were in the act of capturing an ambulance train of our wounded. The gang was quickly dispersed, with a loss of eighteen killed. Lieutenant McMaster, of the Second U. S. Cavalry, was mortally wounded in this affair, being shot after he was taken prisoner and robbed. The night of the same day the command marched to Milford, and after crossing Overall's Run (where the rebels had destroyed the bridge) by a ford, bivouacked until daylight on the 24th. The march was then resumed, when Wickham's cavalry was met near Luray and routed by the First and Reserve Brigades, with the loss of nearly 100 prisoners and one battle-flag belonging to the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. September 25, crossed the mountains to New Market, where, after halting, feeding, &c., the division moved on to Harrisonburg. September 26, the Reserve Brigade was detached and marched with the Third Division to Staunton, Waynesborough, &c.; the remaining portion of the division moved on to Port Republic, the Second Brigade in the advance, driving the enemy's cavalry before it across Middle River into Brown's Gap, where the enemy's army was found in force. It was

* See p. 443.

also discovered that Kershaw's division, which had come from Gordonsville, was joining Early through Swift Run Gap. The artillery of the division was placed in an advantageous position and shelled Kershaw's trains with great effect. An attack was ordered on the trains at the same time, but it was found that they were too strongly guarded to be taken, and the attack had no other effect than to scare the enemy mightily. In the afternoon the enemy's infantry made an attack on the skirmish line of the Second Brigade, driving the right of it from a dense chaparral into which it had been pushed forward. A very heavy and accurate artillery fire and a display of mounted squadrons in the open field deterred the enemy from a farther advance. Major Scott, First New York Dragoons, was wounded (the third time during the campaign) in this affair. September 27, the Second Division, in position near Weyer's Cave, was driven from that place by a combined attack of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. This division fell back from its position to the right of Port Republic, sending its wagon trains to the First Division. The enemy, instead of advancing to our front, threatened our right and communications by moving in the direction of Cross Keys. To preserve these the command fell back to Cross Keys and took up position for battle. The enemy did not accept the offer, but moved from Brown's Gap the same night to Waynesborough, where he came in contact with the command of the chief of cavalry at that place. September 28, as soon as it was discovered the enemy were withdrawing from Port Republic a brigade of the First Division (Colonel Kidd) and one of the Second Division (Colonel Schoonmaker) were ordered to advance to Port Republic, which was done, and the rear guard of the enemy driven toward Waynesborough. September 29, both divisions (First and Second), being under my command by orders from army headquarters, marched across the country, destroying mills and forage and driving off cattle. This work was completely done throughout the Valley from within a few miles from Waynesborough and Staunton to Mount Crawford.

September 30 and October 1, remained in camp near Mount Crawford. On the 2d of October the enemy advanced and skirmishing took place along my entire line, lasting all day. October 3 and 4, remained in camp near Mount Crawford, from which place the division moved, on the 5th, to Cross Keys and vicinity. October 6, moved to Harrisonburg and thence on Middle road to Timberville, destroying forage, grain, &c., and driving off cattle across the entire valley. October 7, marched at 8 a. m., continuing the work of destruction, joining the pike near Edenburg, where the division camped. October 8, moved as rear guard to the army and fought the enemy near Tom's Creek (as reported in separate report of the battle of the 9th). October 9, fought the battle of Tom's Creek (report made).* October 10, camped near Tom's Run. October 11, marched to Cedar Creek and camped on the left of the infantry at Bowman's Ford, where we remained during the 12th. October 13, the enemy shelled the infantry camps, and the division was moved to the right of the infantry line, where it remained during the 14th. On the 15th the division marched at dark to Front Royal, starting on an expedition which, for reasons, was afterward abandoned. October 16, returned to camp on the right of the infantry, where we remained during the 17th and 18th. October 19 and 20—accounts of the operations of these dates are given in special reports of the battle of Middletown.†

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* See p. 446. † See p. 448.

The following is a list of property destroyed and captured by the division in the movement from Port Republic to Tom's Brook:

Property.	No.	Money value.	Property.	No.	Money value.
Barns	630	$1,693,000	Cattle driven off	1,347	$36,380
Flouring mills	47	314,000	Sheep driven off	1,231	6,340
Saw-mills	4	8,000	Swine driven off	725	8,000
Woolen mill	1	10,000	Flour ..... barrels	560	6,720
Hay ..... tons	3,455	103,607	Tanneries	2	4,000
Straw ..... do	255	2,550	Railroad depot	1	3,000
Fodder ..... do	272	2,720	Wagons loaded with flour	2	5,000
Wheat ..... bushels	410,742	1,026,105	Locomotive engine	1	10,000
Furnaces	3	45,000	Box-cars	3	1,500
Corn ..... acres	515	18,000			
Oats ..... bushels	750	750	Total		3,304,672

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Cavalry, Army Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 12, 1864.

SIR: The division moved as ordered at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 19th ultimo, two brigades and the wagons via Summit Point, the First Brigade across the country to Seivers' Ford. No serious opposition was met with until we arrived at the Opequon. The enemy's cavalry pickets retreated across the creek. At the fords it was found that the enemy was picketing as usual with infantry, which seemed determined to prevent our crossing. After occupying the fords below I sent the First Brigade to Locke's Ford, while the Reserve Brigade was ordered to effect a crossing at Seivers' Ford; this was done in fine style by Colonel Lowell, who threw over dismounted men, closely supported by the Fifth U. S. Cavalry and part of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, mounted. In making this lodgment on the left bank of the creek Captain Rodenbough, of the Second U. S. Cavalry, with his gallant regiment, was particularly conspicuous in charging down the hill, across the creek, on up the opposite incline in the face of a galling fire from the enemy's infantry, who had taken possession of the railroad cut, and were completely covered from our fire. The Second advanced (a heroic little band) almost without firing a shot, until it had gained the crest of the cut; here a number of prisoners were taken; this was done with but small loss. Simultaneous with the crossing at this ford General Custer, with his brave brigade, forced the passage at the ford three-quarters of a mile below—Locke's. His men, as usual, fought with the greatest gallantry, rushing recklessly over every opposition, and pressing well forward into the country on the other side, connecting his left with the right of the Reserve Brigade. This was all completed before sunrise. The rich crimson of that fine autumnal morning was fading away into the broad light of day when the booming of guns on the left gave sign that the attack was being made by our infantry. The glorious old First Division was never in better condition. Officers and men, as they saw the sun appear bright and glorious above the horizon, felt a

consciousness of renewed strength, a presentiment of fresh glory to be added that day to their already unfading laurels. They felt like men who were willing to do and die; that they were not deceived the history of the day proves.

After the junction of the lines on the other side of the Opequon both brigades were ordered to advance and press the enemy vigorously, keeping him engaged, the object being to prevent Breckinridge, who was known to be in our front, from sending his corps to join the rest of Early's forces near Winchester, or at least, if he did send it, to follow closely in his rear and get on the enemy's flank. Every man in the two brigades now engaged (the First and Reserve) fought like a hero. About 11 o'clock a charge was made by part of the First Brigade and the Second [U. S.] Cavalry, Reserve Brigade. Our men rushed upon the infantry, who were protected by a long line of rail barricades, but finding unusual and unexpected obstacles, retired, taking a position more advantageous, from which they made the enemy in his turn retire before them. Here the enemy used his artillery freely. About 1.30 p. m. the order for a general advance was given. The Second Brigade, not hitherto engaged, was thrown across the creek, as also the artillery, which at intervals up to this time had been doing good execution from fine positions on the right bank. The Second Brigade, with the First U. S. Cavalry (Captain Baker), moved in column on the direct road from Seivers' Ford to the Winchester pike (the road meeting the pike about four miles from Winchester). The First and Reserve Brigades moved across the country with orders to concentrate at the junction of these two roads. It was soon found that the enemy's infantry had withdrawn from our front, leaving the protection of their flank to their cavalry. General Devin charged this last about a mile from the pike, and hurled it in confusion up the road and across the country to the pike. It was soon disposed of; although outnumbering the Second Brigade it could not stand before the keen steel and resistless force of the sturdy troopers of the "Old War Horse." The junction of the three brigades at the point designated was soon effected and the advance toward Winchester immediately begun—the First Brigade on the right, the Second Brigade in the center, and the Reserve Brigade well to the left, to cover the flank and connect if possible with our infantry. When approaching the field near Winchester the enemy's cavalry (re-enforced) again met our advance, when the Second Brigade charged it, which charge, being closely followed up by the First Brigade (each holding a reserve), drove the rebel horsemen pell-mell over their infantry and out of sight into the town of Winchester. These men only returned later in the day on the crest of a line of hills well to our right to annoy us with their artillery fire. At this time (3 p. m.) the field was open for cavalry operations such as the war has not seen, such as all good cavalry officers long to engage in; nor was the division slow to take an active part in the grand theater of battle which was being enacted at our feet.

Up to this time no communication had been opened with our infantry; we knew they were going to fight and about where we might expect them. A six-gun battery of the enemy was playing away rapidly toward our left front. This was ordered to be charged, but before the order could be executed it withdrew, and the charge was directed on the enemy's infantry, which was attempting to change front and meet us; they were in confusion; no time was lost; the intrepid Devin, with his gallant brigade, burst like a storm of case-shot in their midst, showering saber blows on their heads and shoulders, trampling them

under his horses' feet, and routing them in droves in every direction. The brigade emerged from the fray with 3 stand of colors and over 300 prisoners. This blow, struck by General Devin, was at the angle of the line caused by the enemy's refusing his left to meet our attack. Soon Colonel Lowell (Reserve Brigade), who formed to left of the position from which Devin charged, entered the lists. His heroic brigade, now reduced to about 600 men, rode out fearlessly to within 500 yards of the enemy's infantry line of battle, on the left of which, resting on an old earth-work, was a two-gun battery. The order was given to charge the line and get the guns. The noble Lowell, with his heroic little brigade, moved boldly forward; a withering fire staggered the head of his column; it was deployed; the enemy's capacity for harm was gone, their pieces being unloaded. The brigade dashed down, broke through the enemy's lines, and swept it away in confusion, leaving the guns far behind in the hurly-burly of the mêlée. It was a noble work well done—a theme for the poet; a scene for the painter. In this charge the gallant Rodenbough, at the head of his regiment, lost an arm. These movements had given us the ground at first occupied by the enemy. The First Brigade moved to a position near the front, and, forming in column of squadrons, made ready to give the final stroke to the work of the day. The sun was fast going down and the enemy making the greatest effort to go away, but the cavalry gave them no rest.

We were at this time under a fearful fire of artillery, which, as hinted at before, had taken its position on the crest of a line of hills to our right flank. The Fourth and Sixth New York Cavalry (Second Brigade) was formed in rear of the First Brigade in column of squadrons, and the fragment of the Reserve Brigade, with the same formation, was posted on the right of this column. A battery of the enemy, which had been doing some execution, posted to the left front about 500 yards, limbered up and ran away. The charge of the left column was ordered; the gallant Custer led it; boot to boot these brave horsemen rode in. The enemy's line broke into a thousand fragments under the shock. The Reserve Brigade followed the blow, and all was lost to the enemy. Many of them threw down their arms and cried for mercy; others hung tenaciously to their muskets, using them with their muzzles against our soldiers' breasts; a number took refuge in a house and fought through the doors and windows, but the field was won. Four stand of colors were here taken and over 500 prisoners were swept into our lines, and the miserable remnant of Early's army fled madly through the streets of Winchester.

Thus it will be seen that six distinct charges were made by parts of the division after the general advance toward Winchester—two by the Second Brigade and one by the First Brigade against the enemy's cavalry; one by the Second Brigade and one by the Reserve Brigade against the enemy's infantry and artillery, and one, the final charge, in which all three of the brigades were concerned. Brigade and regimental commanders did their duty handsomely in rallying their commands after each charge, and the commanding officers of the First and Reserve Brigades are particularly worthy of praise for carrying out orders and concentrating their brigades at a given point on the pike in the shortest possible time. Everything was well done during the day, and everything was done in a space of time which seemed short, even where there was the greatest reason for impatience on the field of battle in time of need.

The battle of the Opequon was truly a glorious occasion for the First Cavalry Division, and there is not a man nor officer in the command who

does not take a just pride in what was done by the division toward winning the victory and trailing the rebel banners in the dust in the Valley of the Shenandoah, the former valley of humiliation to Union armies.

Our losses were heavy, not in numbers, but many of our best soldiers poured out their life blood on the fields around Winchester. Lieut. Col. Melvin Brewer, Seventh Michigan Cavalry; Capt. William O. North, Fifth Michigan Cavalry; Maj. C. W. Ayres, Ninth New York Cavalry, and last, but not least, Capt. James F. McQuesten, Second U. S. Cavalry, acting inspector-general on my staff, fell in the front of battle heroically fighting for the integrity of the Union, the ascendancy of the old flag. Never did braver men shed their blood, and never in a juster cause. Each one of these gallant officers was actuated by the highest principles that inspire a soldier. Each was a willing sacrifice in the hour of his country's need.

The names of the enlisted men who fell in this battle are transmitted herewith; they died gloriously in the thickest of the fight, with the simple but proud record of enlisted men of the First Cavalry Division who had always done their duty; they need no more flattering history.

There are many events of personal daring which it would not be possible in the limits of this report to recount. I have taken occasion to mention in a separate paper those who were particularly deserving of praise, but I find that but poor justice can be done to a command in any report of a battle in which those who were not prominently distinguished are among the exceptions. The battle, in addition to its immediate results, has had the effect to establish in the mind of each officer and man in the command the lesson derived from our former experience, that the First Cavalry Division is invincible in a contest with anything like equal numbers of the foe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 12, 1864.

MAJOR: On the 8th instant the division marched in rear of the army, acting as rear guard. When arriving at Tom's Creek it was ordered to halt and go into position by the chief of cavalry. Soon after orders were received from the major-general commanding the army to send a force toward Woodstock on a reconnaissance. The First Brigade (Colonel Kidd) was detached on this duty, while a regiment from the Reserve Brigade and one from the Second Brigade was ordered out on the flanks of this reconnaissance to protect the movement. Soon after the departure of the First Brigade a report was received that the enemy was attacking the Third Division in force on the Back road, about four miles to our right rear. At the same time orders came from the chief of cavalry that if the attack was serious to strike the enemy in his flank. The Reserve and Second Brigades were immediately ordered out, and marching across the country found the enemy's cavalry on the Back road and commenced skirmishing with them. The enemy soon made front toward the Reserve Brigade, which was principally engaged, but at the same time was driven back across Tom's Creek, where, with his

artillery in position, he made a stubborn resistance. It was expected at this time that the Third Division would attack the enemy on the Back road, but from some cause the attack was not made, and at dark the two brigades engaged were withdrawn, the enemy having been forced back over a mile. In the meantime the First Brigade had made the reconnaissance to Woodstock without opposition, was attacked in its rear as it returned to Tom's Creek, but the enemy was easily repulsed, and the division, after establishing its picket-line, went into camp.

On the morning of the 9th the division marched to the position near the Back road, where the brigades had been engaged the evening before. The Third Division was found fighting the enemy on the same ground from which the enemy was driven. The First Brigade was immediately ordered to attack the enemy in his right flank and rear, while the Reserve Brigade was ordered to move on the pike, cross Tom's Creek, and then, if it met with no opposition on the pike, to turn to its right after moving out well, and, if possible, gain the enemy's rear. At the same time the Second Brigade was ordered to the front on a ridge midway between the pike and Back road to push the enemy there, as well as to establish and keep up the connection between the two wings of the division. These orders were all soon carried out, and the First Brigade very quickly became hotly engaged with the flank of the enemy in position in front of the Third Division. Martin's battery, attached to the First Brigade, did excellent execution in enfilading the enemy's lines, while the brigade, by its vigorous attack, in conjunction with the Third Division, soon hurried the enemy from his position and down the road. At this time report came that Colonel Lowell (Reserve Brigade) was hotly pressed in his front on the pike, when the First New York Dragoons (Second Brigade) and Fifth U. S. Cavalry (at division headquarters) were thrown in to his assistance. These regiments went in on the left flank of the force attacking Lowell, and, together with the Second Brigade, divided the two wings of the enemy's line, forcing him to retreat on both roads. Not a moment's delay now occurred; the enemy was pressed at every step; the Reserve Brigade moved on the pike, the Second on the ridge between the pike and Back road, and the First Brigade on the left of the Back road. Now the enemy's resistance became very feeble, and presently his retreat became a rout.

The success of the day was now merely a question of the endurance of horseflesh, and let it be here stated that no more splendid commentary could be made on the soldierly qualities of the troopers of this division than the fact that their horses, with but few exceptions, endured a run of nearly twenty miles and were found the next day in condition for a reasonable march. Tom's Creek was left far in the rear, Maurertown was passed. The enemy's opposition was fitful; each time our troopers came in view they would rush on the discomfited rebels with their sabers, and send them howling in every direction; numbers fled to the mountains. Once or twice the rebel artillery made a stand and fired a few shots; when near Woodstock they did it to their cost; Lowell's brave troopers caught sight of the battery and rode it down, sabering everyone who made resistance—two pieces were here sent to the rear; at Edenburg two other pieces, together with a number of caissons and wagons, shared a like fate. At the crossing of Stony Creek the Reserve Brigade was halted in order to collect its strength, and two regiments of the Second Brigade, previously ordered to the pike, took up the pursuit. After crossing the creek, which was

deep, a shot which came thundering down the road gave us to understand that there was still another gun ahead. The Ninth New York dashed forward and soon another gun, a number of wagons, caissons, forges, and ambulances were added to the trophies of the day. Still the chase did not end; it was only when the advance reached Mount Jackson that the command was ordered to halt, and our weary horses and excited, fearless riders were called from the pursuit. The fragments of the enemy's column could be seen flying miles in advance; where they stopped the terror-stricken wretches could scarcely tell themselves, I cannot. In the meantime the First brigade, still co-operating with the Third Division, pushed forward along the Back road to a point opposite Woodstock; this brigade, though not immediately concerned in any of the captures made, did a great deal to add to the success of the columns on both roads, particularly in dislodging and helping to rout the enemy in front of the Third Division; its services should not be overlooked. In this connection I would not omit to mention the First Michigan Cavalry, of the First Brigade, with its gallant commander, Colonel Stagg. This regiment was on picket on the pike, and after the advance of the Reserve Brigade through its lines, a staff officer was sent from division headquarters to have it move on and act with the Reserve Brigade during the day; this it did right nobly, sharing the success of the Reserve Brigade and dealing the enemy some heavy blows. The division encamped in the vicinity of Woodstock on the night of the 9th.

Never has there been, in the history of this war, a more complete victory than this of Tom's Creek. Almost everything the enemy had with his "reorganized cavalry" was captured or destroyed; his force was routed and driven at a breakneck speed over twenty miles of country, which was covered with the debris of his unmannerly retreat.

The list of captures are as follows: 42 C. S. and U. S. wagons with ordnance and quartermaster's stores, 3 ambulances, 5 pieces of artillery with limbers, 4 caissons, 5 forges, 29 mules, 39 horses, 25 sets harness, 52 prisoners of war (3 commissioned officers), 1 C. S. wagon loaded with Enfield rifles.

I cannot close this report without recommending to the proper authorities the accomplished chief surgeon of the division, Asst. Surg. J. W. Williams, for the able and energetic manner in which he has administered the affairs of his department during the present campaign in the Valley. After the close of this battle, as also after the battle of the Opequon, every attention was given the wounded of the command in the shortest possible time. No single complaint is heard of the medical officers of this command, but praise is given them from every quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 24, 1864.

MAJOR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part this division took in the battle of the 19th and subsequent operations:

About 4 a. m. on the 19th an attack was made on the pickets of the First Brigade near Cupp's Ford, which attack, coupled with the firing on the extreme left of the infantry line, alarmed the camps, and every-

thing was got ready for immediate action. The First Brigade was at once ordered to move to the support of its picket-line, while the Reserve Brigade, which had the night before received orders to make a reconnaissance on the Middle road, was ordered to halt and await further orders. This brigade had advanced in the execution of its reconnaissance to the picket-line, and subsequently acted for a short time with the First Brigade in repelling the attack of the enemy feebly made on that part of the field. Soon after moving from camp the heavy artillery firing, and immense number of infantry stragglers making across the country to the Back road from our left, showed that it was in that direction the heavy force of the enemy was advancing. The Fifth U. S. Cavalry, attached to division headquarters, was immediately deployed across the fields, and, together with the officers and orderlies of the division staff, did much toward preventing the infantry going to the rear, and forced everyone to stop and form line. About this time the Second Brigade (General Devin) was ordered to move to the left of the line, cover and hold the pike, and at the same time deploy men in that part of the field to prevent fugitives from going to the rear; this General Devin quickly accomplished, and did good service, especially in preventing the infantry straggling. On moving to the left General Devin ordered his battery to report to division headquarters, where Lieutenant Taylor, commanding, received orders to advance to an eligible position on the infantry line of battle, and use his pieces on the enemy till such time as it was unsafe to remain there. Great credit is due Lieutenant Taylor for the prompt and efficient manner in which he carried out this order. He was well advanced to the front of battle, without supports from his own command, and none save what was offered by the thin and wavering line of infantry near his position. The artillery of the infantry had gone unaccountably to the rear, or had been captured by the enemy, and Taylor's was the only battery for some time on that part of the field. It is thought that his rapid and destructive fire did much toward preventing a farther advance of the enemy on that flank in the early part of the day. About 10 o'clock, in compliance with orders from the chief of cavalry, the First Division was moved to the left of the infantry line and disposed so as to connect with the infantry and at the same time cover the Valley pike and the country to the left. This was soon done—the Second Brigade (Devin's) occupying the right, the Reserve Brigade (Lowell's) the center, and the First Brigade (Kidd's) the left of the division line of battle. Orders were then sent to each brigade to press the enemy warmly, and Lowell was cautioned to watch his opportunity and charge a battery of the enemy which seemed exposed in the open country to the left of the pike. Never did troops fight more elegantly than at this time; not a man shirked his duty, not a soldier who did not conduct himself like a hero. All through the day each man fought with the instinct and judgment of an officer and with the courage for which this division has become so celebrated. Twice or thrice by movements in the infantry line on our right the enemy got in the flank of the division line and subjected it to a murderous fire; but there was no movement on the part of the men save that demanded by superior judgment for a fresh disposition to meet the contingency; no running, no confusion, where at one time among so many others there was the most intense demoralization. The line at this time, in compliance with orders given as above stated, advanced nearly to Middletown, driving the enemy before it through the open country, the gallant Lowell, as usual, with his noble command forcing from the enemy every available

inch of ground. This advance was handsomely made by all the brigades; at the time it was intended more as an offensive-defensive movement than one looking to a final victory. The enemy withdrew from the open country, evidently fearing the attack of the cavalry, and the battery which was marked for attack and possible capture also withdrew to a safer position. Sheltered by the woods on each flank and the houses and fences of Middletown, the enemy (Kershaw's and Pegram's divisions) in our front, Kershaw on the extreme right, continued a sharp skirmish, varied by attacks on both sides, until the final advance by the whole army under the major-general commanding. Shortly after taking position on the left of the line as above described, Colonel Moore's brigade, Second Division, was ordered to report to the First Division for orders. This brigade, having skirmishers on the line to the left of the pike, was ordered to advance with the line of the First Division; it did so handsomely, fighting with spirit while it remained with the command; it was ordered to the left toward Front Royal later in the day by the chief of cavalry. During the entire day the enemy kept up an artillery fire on our position which was truly terrific; it has seldom been equaled for accuracy of aim and excellence of ammunition. The batteries attached to this division did nobly, but were overpowered at times by weight of metal and superior ammunition. So excellent was the practice of the enemy that it was utterly impossible to cover a cavalry command from the artillery fire; a number of horses and men were destroyed by this arm during the day. As the news spread through the command that the major-general commanding the army had arrived a cheer went up from each brigade in this division; every officer in the command felt there was victory at hand; they all had confidence in him who had formerly commanded them more directly in trying circumstances, and when the order was given for a general advance each veteran in the First Division bent his brow resolutely and rode fearlessly toward the goal. Words are but poor vehicles to convey a description of the scene; suffice it to say, the charge was successfully made, each brigade doing its duty nobly. The Reserve and Second Brigades charged into a living wall of the enemy, which, receiving the shock, emitted a leaden sheet of fire upon their devoted ranks; but the enemy were broken and fled before the resistless force of the blow, coupled with the stern, steady, unrelenting, yet swift, advance of the infantry, who, under the new régime, excited the admiration of all beholders.

The First Brigade, in column of regiments in line, moved forward like an immense wave, slowly at first, but gathering strength and speed as it progressed, overwhelmed a battery and its supports amidst a desolating shower of canister and a deadly fire of musketry from part of Kershaw's division, at short range, from a heavy wood to our left. Never has the mettle of the division been put to a severer test than at this time, and never did it stand the test better. The charge was made on an enemy well formed, prepared to receive it with guns double-shotted with canister. Into that fearful charge rode many a noble spirit who met his death. One more prominent than the rest, if individual prominence among a band of heroes is possible, received his death wound—the fearless Lowell, at the head of as gallant a brigade as ever rode at a foe, fell in the thickest of the fray, meeting his death as he had always faced it—calmly, resolutely, heroically. His fall cast a gloom on the entire command. No one in the field appreciated his worth more than his division commander. He was wounded painfully in the early part of the day, soon after which I met him; he

was suffering acutely from his wound, but to ask him to leave the field was to insult him almost; a more gallant soldier never buckled on a saber. His coolness and judgment on the field were unequaled. An educated and accomplished gentleman, his modest, amiable, yet independent, demeanor endeared him to all his superiors in rank; his inflexible justice, temperate, yet unflinching, conduct of discipline made him respected and loved by his subordinates. He was upright as a man, pure as a patriot, and pre-eminently free from the finesse of the politician. His last breath was warm with commendations of his comrades in arms and devotion to his country's cause. Young in years, he died too early for his country, leaving a brilliant record for future generations, ending a career which gave bright promise of yet greater usefulness and glory.

After the charge our ranks were soon formed and the command moved forward resistlessly to Cedar Creek. Part of the enemy's forces which had fled by the fords below were followed by detachments of the First and Reserve Brigades, which captured quite a number of prisoners, the First Brigade adding another to its trophies in the shape of a battle-flag. The Second and Reserve Brigades moved to Cedar Creek (the Second Brigade in advance), charged across the fords and bridge, pursuing the enemy with unparalleled vigor to his stronghold—Fisher's Hill—"leaving, like the whirlwind, nothing but the wreck in their track to be gathered up." In this pursuit the Second Brigade lost heavily. I respectfully call attention to the report of General Devin, commanding Second Brigade, who ably conducted this movement. Great credit is due him for his untiring energy and determination in following up the victory, toward which he and his gallant command had done as much during the entire day as men could do. The Reserve Brigade was also "in at the death," but, in compliance with orders, halted and formed as a reserve, while the First and Second Brigades pursued the enemy on their different roads. Night alone saved Early's demoralized army from total annihilation. As it was, he carried off with him but five pieces of artillery and but few other wheels.

The following morning (October 20) the division moved to Fisher's Hill, where a small force of the enemy's cavalry was found. This disappeared from our front and the command was pushed on to Woodstock. At that point it was ascertained from citizens and prisoners that the enemy was some distance in advance. The First and Second Brigades were halted and the Reserve Brigade ordered on toward Edenburg, beyond which point it went, without, however, coming up with the flying enemy. During this pursuit a number of wagons, ambulances, caissons, arms, &c., abandoned by the enemy, were found on the road and destroyed.

During the battle and subsequent pursuit the following captures were made and property destroyed by the division: 3 battle-flags, 22 pieces of artillery, 8 caissons, 37 ambulances, 29 wagons, 95 horses and harness, 141 mules and harness, 389 prisoners of war, including 6 commissioned officers; two of the above wagons were loaded with muskets. Property destroyed; 12 army wagons, 28 ambulances, 81 muskets, 2 caissons.

In concluding this report I must again return my acknowledgments to my staff and subordinate commanders for their untiring energy and zeal in the performance of their duties and implicit and unquestioning obedience to orders; they are commended to the notice of superior headquarters.

The men and officers of the command have endured all the hardships of the arduous campaign without the comforts afforded by a regular system of transportation, oftentimes without regular issues of rations, uncomplainingly and cheerfully. If there have been any instances of unsoldierly conduct they are exceptions to the rule. The command as a whole is gallant and well disciplined, confident in its own strength, and justly proud of its prowess.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

ADDENDA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 24, 1864.

Brevet Major-General MERRITT, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. First Cav. Div., &c., Sheridan's army, Strasburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following schedule of property and prisoners captured by the Second Brigade (Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. C. Devin), First Cavalry Division (Brevet Major-General Merritt), in the battle near Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864, which schedule was delivered by Captain White, brigade inspector: 22 pieces of artillery, 8 caissons, 30 ambulances, 29 army wagons, 117 horses, 143 mules, 2 stand of colors, 1 guidon, 353 prisoners, and a large number of small-arms.

The Secretary of War is well pleased to have this new occasion to present the acknowledgments of the Department and of the country to the officers and men who have achieved such glorious victories.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: With extreme gratification I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, mentioning the schedule of captures made by the First Cavalry Division in the battle of Middletown on the 19th instant, and expressing the "acknowledgment of the War Department and of the country to the officers and men who have achieved such glorious victories." The division which I have the honor to command is justly proud of its many successes and the ready recognition of its services by the War Department.

The captures made by this division in the battle of the 19th instant and subsequent pursuit are as follows: 3 battle-flags and 1 guidon, 22 pieces of artillery, 8 caissons, 37 ambulances, 29 wagons, 95 horses and harness, 141 mules and harness, 389 prisoners (including 6 commissioned officers).

The following property was destroyed on the same occasion, viz: 12 army wagons, 28 ambulances, 81 stand of arms, 2 caissons.

The property captured was duly turned into army headquarters, and the provost-marshal of this division has receipts for the same from the provost-marshal of the army. It has all been forwarded, except that appropriated for the use of the army, to Washington City.

It may not be amiss to mention in this connection that during the present campaign in the Valley the First Cavalry Division has captured 14 battle-flags, 29 pieces of artillery, 18 caissons, over 100 wagons and ambulances, nearly 2,000 prisoners of war, including 122 commissioned officers. Since the 1st of May the command has captured 3,004 prisoners of war.

The above data furnishes evidence of a record upon which both officers and men of this command have a right to felicitate themselves.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 4, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps, Mid. Mil. Div.:

MAJOR: Since writing the above my attention has been called to a congratulatory order which appears in the newspapers over the signature of Brig. Gen. G. A. Custer, commanding Third Cavalry Division, in which he claims that forty-five of the forty-eight guns captured in the battle of Middletown on the 19th ultimo were taken by the Third Division. I had before heard from different sources that such claims were made by officers of the Third Division, but took no notice of them, as I did not think it possible, from what I knew of the pursuit of the enemy on the south side of Cedar Creek, that such unfounded assertions as were current could receive the support or indorsement of General Custer. But since this official recognition of over-weening greed of some of the Third Division for the rightful captures of my command I think it my duty to my officers and men to declare the statement alluded to above as without foundation in truth. Furthermore, I state positively that the number of guns, twenty-two, with caissons, wagons, ambulances, &c., turned in by this division to army headquarters by positive orders were all captured by this division, and that the provost-marshal of the division has receipts for the same. I have no personal ambition to gratify in this matter. I left the field after dark about the same time General Custer left. I did so in consequence of orders from cavalry headquarters, which orders were to send but one brigade over the creek, holding the Reserve Brigade on the north bank. This order sent to the Reserve Brigade did not reach it until it had gone well on to Strasburg, and it therefore assisted by its presence in making the capture above spoken of. It also brought in and turned over prisoners taken in Strasburg. If there was no positive proof of the truth of the above statements, there is ample presumptive evidence in the fact that this division lost almost as many in killed and wounded on the south side of Cedar Creek as the Third Division lost during the entire day. Forty-five out of forty-eight guns are scarcely captured usually without loss, while the remaining three are productive of more bloodshed than that experienced by an entire division of cavalry in a pitch-battle. I make this statement in justice to the living as well as to the dead heroes

of the First Cavalry Division. True, as some friends urge, the division has enough glory for any one command, but not enough not to feel such wholesale robbery as is attempted to be practiced on it in this instance.

I would remark, in conclusion, that it is possible General Custer did not write the order attributed to him in the newspapers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

No. 136.

Report of Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 19.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
September 28, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the engagement of the 19th instant near Winchester:

In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, my command was in readiness to move from its encampment near Summit Point at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th. It being the intention to reach the Opequon, some five miles distant, before daylight, the march was begun soon after 2 a. m. and conducted by the most direct route across the country, independent of roads. My brigade moved in advance of the division and reached the vicinity of the Opequon before daylight and unobserved by the enemy, whose pickets were posted along the opposite bank. Massing my command in rear of a belt of woods and opposite a ford, situated about three miles from the point at which the railroad crosses the stream, I waited the arrival of the division commander and the remainder of the division. At daylight I received orders to move to a ford one mile and a half up the stream and there attempt a crossing. This movement was also made beyond the view of the enemy, and my command was massed opposite the point designated in rear of a range of hills overlooking the Opequon. Owing to a reconnaissance made at this point by our forces a few days previous the enemy were found on the alert, thereby destroying all hopes of securing possession of the ford by surprise. Two regiments, the Twenty-fifth New York and Seventh Michigan, both under command of that reliable soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, of the Seventh Michigan, were selected to charge across the ford and obtain possession of the rifle-pits of the enemy upon the opposite bank. By request of the senior officer of the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry, that regiment was placed in advance and both regiments moved under cover of a hill as near to the ford as possible without being exposed to the fire of the enemy. At the same time the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Kidd commanding, advanced, dismounted, to the crest overlooking the ford and engaged the enemy upon the opposite bank. Everything promised success and the order was given for the column commanded by Colonel Brewer to charge. Accordingly both regiments moved rapidly toward the ford; the advance of the Twenty-fifth New York reached the water, when the enemy, from a well-covered rifle-pit opposite the crossing, opened a heavy fire upon our advance and succeeded in repulsing the head of the column, whose conduct induced the entire por-

tion of the command to give way in considerable confusion. No responsibility for this repulse could be attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, who had left nothing undone calculated to insure success. Giving him orders to reform his command under cover of the ridge or hills before mentioned, and directing Colonel Kidd to engage the attention of the enemy as closely as possible, while such disposition of a detachment of sharpshooters was made as to quiet that portion of the enemy lodged in the rifle-pits covering the ford, the First Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Stagg commanding, which had been held in reserve, was ordered to accomplish what two regiments had unsuccessfully attempted. No time was lost, but aided by the experience of the command which preceded it, the First Michigan Cavalry secured a good position near the ford, from which Colonel Stagg, detaching two squadrons as an advance guard, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, one of the most dashing and intrepid officers of the service, ordered the charge, and under cover of the heavy fire poured in by the Sixth Michigan, gained a footing upon the opposite bank, capturing the rifle-pits and a considerable number of prisoners. The enemy retired about one mile from the ford in the direction of Winchester and took position behind a heavy line of earth-works, protected in addition by a formidable cheval-de-frise. My entire command was moved to the south bank of the stream and placed in position along the ridge just vacated by the enemy. About this time a battery of horse artillery, under command of Lieutenant Taylor, reported to me and was immediately ordered into position within range of the enemy's works. Prisoners captured at the ford represented themselves as belonging to Breckinridge's corps, and stated that this corps, with Breckinridge in command, was posted behind the works confronting us. Deeming this information reliable, as the results of the day proved it to be, I contented myself with annoying the enemy with artillery and skirmishers until the other brigades of the division, having effected a crossing at a ford lower down, established connection with my left. Acting in conjunction with a portion of Colonel Lowell's brigade, an advance of the First and Seventh Michigan and Twenty-fifth New York was ordered to test the strength and numbers of the enemy. This movement called forth from the enemy a heavy fire from his batteries. It failed, however, to inflict serious damage. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who headed the charging column, as was his custom, succeeded in piercing the enemy's line of infantry and reaching to within a few feet of their artillery. Overwhelming numbers alone forced him to relinquish the intent of their capture, and he retired after inflicting a severe loss upon the enemy. This advance, while clearly developing the strength and position of the enemy, was not without loss on our part. Among those whose gallantry on this occasion was conspicuous was Lieutenant Jackson, of the First Michigan Cavalry, who, while among the foremost in the charge, received a wound which carried away his arm and afterward proved mortal. He was a young officer of great promise, and one whose loss was severely felt. At this time the engagement along the center and left of our line was being contested with the utmost energy upon both sides, as could be determined both by the heavy firing of artillery and of small-arms. While it was known to be impossible to carry the position in my front with the force at my disposal, it was deemed important to detain as large a portion of the enemy in our front as possible and thus prevent a re-enforcement of other parts of their line. With this object in view, as great a display of our forces was kept up as circumstances would allow. At the same time skirmishing was continued with little or no loss on either side. From the configuration of the ground, the

enemy was enabled to move or mass troops in rear of his position, unseen by my command. Either detecting our intention of delaying him, or receiving orders to this effect, he abandoned the position in our front and withdrew toward our left. In the absence of instructions I ordered a general advance, intending, if not opposed, to move beyond the enemy's left flank and strike him in reverse. I directed my advance toward Stephenson's Depot and met with no enemy until two miles of that point, where I encountered Lomax's division of cavalry, which at that time was engaged with Averell's division, advancing on my right on the Martinsburg pike. Our appearance was unexpected and produced such confusion upon the part of the enemy, that though charged repeatedly by inferior numbers, they at no time waited for us to approach within pistol range, but broke and fled. Soon after a junction was formed with General Averell on my right, which with the connection on my left made our line unbroken. At this time five brigades of cavalry were moving on parallel lines; most, if not all, of the brigades moved by brigade front, regiments being in parallel columns or squadrons. One continuous and heavy fire of skirmishers covered the advance, using only the carbine, while the line of brigades as they advanced across the open country, the bands playing the national airs, presented in the sunlight one moving mass of glittering sabers. This, combined with the various and bright-colored banners and battle-flags, intermingled here and there with the plain blue uniforms of the troops, furnished one of the most inspiring as well as imposing scenes of martial grandeur ever witnessed upon a battle-field. No encouragement was required to inspirit either man or horse. On the contrary, it was necessary to check the ardor of both until the time for action should arrive. The enemy had effected a junction of his entire cavalry force, composed of the divisions of Lomax and Fitzhugh Lee; they were formed across the Martinsburg and Winchester pike, about three miles from the latter place. Concealed by an open pine forest they awaited our approach. No obstacles to the successful maneuvering of large bodies of cavalry were encountered; even the forests were so open as to offer little or no hinderance to a charging column. Upon our left and in plain view could be seen the struggle now raging between the infantry lines of each army, while at various points columns of light-colored smoke showed that the artillery of neither side was idle. At that moment it seemed as if no perceptible advantage could be claimed by either, but that the fortunes of the day might be decided by one of those incidents or accidents of the battle-field which, though insignificant in themselves, often go far toward deciding the fate of nations. Such must have been the impression of the officers and men composing the five brigades advancing to the attack. The enemy wisely chose not to receive our attack at a halt, but advanced from the wood and charged our line of skirmishers. The cavalry were then so closely connected that a separate account of the operations of a single brigade or regiment is almost impossible. Our skirmishers were forced back and a portion of my brigade was pushed back to their support. The enemy relied wholly upon the carbine and pistol; my men preferred the saber. A short but closely contested struggle ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy. Many prisoners were taken, and quite a number on both sides left on the field. Driving the enemy through the woods in his rear the pursuit was taken up with vigor. The enemy dividing his columns from necessity, our forces did likewise. The division of General Averell moved on the right of the pike and gave its attention to a small force of the enemy which was

directing its retreat toward the commanding heights west of the town. My command, by agreement with General Averell, took charge of all forces of the enemy on the pike and those in the immediate vicinity of the ground to its left. Other portions of the First Division made a detour still further to my left, so that which had lately been one unbroken line was now formed into several columns of pursuit, each with a special and select object in view. Within three quarters of a mile from the point where the enemy had made his last stand he rallied a portion of his forces. His line was formed beyond a small ditch, which he no doubt supposed would break if not wholly oppose an attacking column. Under most circumstances such might have been the case, but with men inspired with a foretaste of victory greater obstacles must be interposed. Without designating any particular regiment the charge was sounded, and portions of all the regiments composing my brigade joined in the attack. The volleys delivered by the enemy were not sufficient to check the attacking column, and again was the enemy driven before us, this time seeking safety in rear of his line of infantry. Here he reformed for his last attack to check our advance. The batteries of the enemy were now enabled to reach us, an advantage they were not slow to improve. At this time a battery of the enemy, with apparently but little support, was being withdrawn. My command, owing to the repeated charges, had become badly broken, rendering it impossible to avail myself of the services of a single organized regiment. With detachments of each regiment a charge was ordered upon the battery, which but for the extreme smallness of our numbers would have proved successful. Lieutenant Lonsbury, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, with great daring, advanced with a handful of men to within a few paces of the battery, and was only prevented from capturing it by an infantry support, hitherto concealed and outnumbering him. Sergeant Barber, clerk at headquarters, distinguished himself in this charge as my color bearer. He carried the colors in advance of the charging column and was conspicuous throughout the engagement until severely wounded in the latter part of the day. It being necessary to reform my regiments before a farther advance, advantage was taken of a slight ridge of ground within 1,000 yards of the enemy's line of battle. Behind this ridge and protected from the enemy's fire I formed as many of my men as could be hastily collected. The guns which had been annoying us on our right were now charged and taken by the First and Fifth Regular Cavalry. This gave us possession of a portion of the main line of the enemy's fortifications. At the same time our infantry on the left and center had, after our success on the right, been enabled to drive the enemy and were now forcing him toward the town. Still determined to contest our farther advance, the enemy now contracted his lines. This gave me an opportunity to move my brigade to a small crest within 500 yards of the enemy's position. This movement was entirely unobserved by him, his attention being drawn toward the heavy lines of our infantry now advancing in open view far to our left. At this moment I received an order from the division commander to charge the enemy with my entire brigade. Having personally examined the situation and knowing that a heavy force of the enemy was lying down behind their works, facts of which I knew the division commander was ignorant, I respectfully requested that I might be allowed to select my own time for making the charge. My reasons for this course were that I was convinced the advance of our infantry on the center and left would compel the force in my front to shift its position to the rear and the most favorable moment to strike it would be after this movement

had commenced, not while they were awaiting us in rear of their works. My opinions were verified. Watching the enemy until his force had risen from behind their works and commenced the retrograde movement, I gave the order to my command to charge. The order was obeyed with zeal and alacrity upon the part of all. The First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Michigan, with a portion of the Twenty-fifth New York, advanced in one line; most of the command using the saber alone. Officers and men seemed to vie with each other as to who should lead. Among those in advance my personal attention was attracted to Colonel Stagg, commanding First Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, commanding Seventh Michigan, also Captain Warner, of the same regiment; to Colonel Kidd, commanding Sixth Michigan, and to Colonel Hastings, commanding Fifth Michigan. Each of these officers led their regiments with most commendable valor. The enemy upon our approach turned and delivered a well-directed volley of musketry, but before a second discharge could be given my command was in their midst, sabering right and left, capturing prisoners more rapidly than they could be disposed of. Further resistance upon the part of those immediately opposed to us was suspended. A few batteries posted on the heights near the town continued to fire into our midst, fortunately killing more of their own men than of ours. This fire was silenced, however, as we advanced toward them. Nothing now remained but to collect the prisoners and other trophies of the victory. No further resistance was offered. The charge just made had decided the day, and the entire body of the enemy not killed or captured was in full retreat up the Valley. Many of the prisoners cut off by my command fell into the hands of the infantry, whose advance soon reached the ground. My command, however, which entered the charge about 500 strong, including but 36 officers, captured over 700 prisoners, including 52 officers, also 7 battle-flags, 2 caissons, and a large number of small-arms. It is confidently believed that, considering the relative numbers engaged and the comparative advantage held on each side, the charge just described, stands unequaled, valued according to its daring and success, in the history of this war. Night put an end to the pursuit, and this brigade bivouacked on the left of the Valley pike, three miles from the battle-field. Our loss was by no means trifling. A numerical list of casualties has been already forwarded. Among the gallant dead who fell on that day is Captain North, of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, whose bravery has rendered him conspicuous on scores of battle-fields.

It is with the deepest regret that I record the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, of the Seventh Michigan, who fell at the moment of victory, while leading his regiment in the final charge. I believe I am correct in stating that he fell farthest in advance of those who on that day surrendered their lives in their country's cause. Possessed of ability, qualifying him for much higher positions than those he filled, he was invariably selected to command expeditions involving danger and requiring experience, daring, and sagacity, and invariably did he perform the duty assigned him with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his commanding officers. Known and respected by all his brother officers, his memory will always be cherished by every member of this command. And of him all will say he was a soldier sans peur et sans reproche.

Instances of personal daring and gallantry during the engagement were numerous and deserving of particular mention, but it is impracticable to include this list in a report of this character. A few have been referred to, having impressed themselves upon my personal notice at

the time. I will only add in this connection that both officers and men did their duty, and not a single case of misbehavior occurred throughout the entire engagement. The assistance derived from the zealous and persevering efforts of the members of my staff deserve to be recorded. My orders were transmitted with accuracy and celerity, frequently delivered under a heavy fire. Of the numerous charges made by my command there were none that were not participated in by one or more of my staff. They were particularly energetic in rallying and reforming regiments broken or repulsed in the charge. The following-named staff officers distinguished themselves: Maj. George A. Drew, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. L. W. Barnhart, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. E. F. Decker, First Michigan Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. G. S. White, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp.

Surgeon Wooster, First Michigan Cavalry, was extremely attentive to the wants of the wounded, and discharged his duties with marked success.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division Cavalry.

No. 137.

Report of Col. James H. Kidd, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 26–October 27.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
November 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from Brevet Major-General Merritt, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the First Brigade, First Division Cavalry, from September 26 to October 27, inclusive, during which time I was in command:

On the morning of 26th of September, Brigadier-General Custer having been assigned to the command of Averell's division, I was directed by him to assume command of the brigade, which I did, and proceeded with the division to Port Republic, having the advance until connection was made with General Devin's (Second) Brigade. Arriving at Port Republic I was ordered by the general commanding division to send two regiments across the Shenandoah to capture small parties of the enemy who were in sight. The Sixth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Major Deane and Major Darling, respectively, were sent, and charged the enemy until they encountered a largely superior force of cavalry and infantry, which was massed at a convenient distance and under cover, disclosing only enough to invite an attack. Having made such dispositions of the regiments as to prevent a flank movement, which was attempted, I held the line the entire day and picketed it during the night. Martin's (Sixth New York) battery was in position and aided in checking the enemy after our charge was repulsed. The Fifth Michigan Cavalry was on picket, the First in reserve.

September 27, ordered to Cross Keys; went into camp near that place at night, Sixth Michigan on picket. 28th, drew in my picket-line and moved to Port Republic; remained there (with Seventh Michigan Cavalry on picket) until the 29th, when marched in rear of the division, the Sixth Michigan deployed as skirmishers, with orders to burn all barns,

&c.; the Fifth Michigan Cavalry (Major Hastings), marched on the left, via Piedmont, to Mount Crawford, where the entire brigade went into camp, having destroyed a large amount of property and driven in a large number of cattle and other stock. Seventh Michigan Cavalry left on duty at Port Republic. 30th, moved camp; the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry on duty at Conrad's Ferry; Seventh Michigan at Port Republic; two squadrons (First and Sixth Michigan) on picket in front of brigade.

October 1, remained in camp; Fifth Michigan sent to Port Republic, and while there made two reconnaissances through Brown's Gap. 2d, attacked and fell back in conjunction with the force on right of the brigade. 3d, ordered to Cross Keys; picket-line extended by patrol to Conrad's Ferry, a distance of twenty-five miles; three regiments constantly on duty. 4th and 5th, ditto. 6th, marched to Timberville, via Harrisonburg, from whence, on the 7th, to Woodstock.

The 8th, marched, the Fifth Michigan Cavalry in rear, acting as rear guard, to Fisher's Hill; slight skirmishing all day with Major Hastings' rear guard. At Fisher's Hill received orders from the general commanding division to drive back the force following, if possible. The Sixth Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Major Deane, supported by the Seventh Michigan Cavalry (Major Darling), drove the enemy at a run as far as Woodstock. Here they were re-enforced, and I deemed it prudent to withdraw, the Fifth Michigan Cavalry (Major Hastings) having the rear. About one mile from Tom's Brook I halted (the enemy not having made his appearance). The Seventh was sent to make a demonstration in favor of General Custer, while the Fifth Michigan picketed the road toward Woodstock. The enemy was soon discovered charging with heavy columns on either side and on the pike, supporting an unusually strong skirmish line. I directed the Sixth Michigan and Twenty-fifth New York to move back and take up the position on Tom's Brook, while the First Michigan remained to support the Fifth Michigan, which I ordered to fall back slowly to the same point. I cannot speak in terms of too great praise of the gallantry of Major Hastings and the officers and men of his command, who three times repulsed desperate charges made by a greatly superior force of the enemy; nor of the squadron of the First Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Charles Shier. According to the testimony of citizens and negroes, the force which attacked that night consisted of two brigades of cavalry with artillery. Having taken the position at Tom's Brook, and brought up one section of Martin's battery, I made preparations to hold that position. The enemy not pressing the attack, I ordered Major Birge, with one battalion of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, to advance and reconnoiter their position. He found the enemy posted near the point where their charge was repulsed. On account of darkness, and order to recross Tom's Brook, no attack was made that night.

On the morning of the 9th, this brigade having the advance, I was ordered to make an attack on the flank of the force confronting the Third Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Custer. The attack was made and vigorously followed up by the Sixth and Seventh Michigan and Twenty-fifth New York Regiments, the Fifth Michigan supporting the battery, the First Michigan on picket. The enemy was driven a distance of two miles. An attempt made by several organized regiments to charge my line was handsomely repulsed by the Seventh Michigan Cavalry and the enemy scattered in confusion. Receiving orders to halt until the brigade on my left, which was at first repulsed, had come up, I was unable to press the pursuit until the enemy had

made his escape to the two roads between which my line rested. From Woodstock, hearing heavy firing in that direction, I went to the right, arriving near the "Furnace" simultaneously with General Custer's skirmish line. The First Michigan Cavalry, I was informed, did good service in supporting the flank of the Reserve Brigade.

October 10, in camp at Fisher's Hill. 11th, fell back to Cedar Creek. 12th, 13th, and 14th, in camp. 15th, moved in advance of division to Front Royal. 16th, turned to camp. 17th and 18th, in camp.

October 19, the picket-line of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry was driven in; the entire brigade moved out to the support. Found the enemy strongly posted with artillery; was ordered back and ultimately took position on the extreme left of the army. My left was not supported by General Powell's division. That the First Brigade was engaged that day the casualties bear witness. One stand of colors and many prisoners were captured. Darkness intervened to prevent perfect success. Kershaw's division, which confronted us, was utterly broken and scattered. The First Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Capt. A. W. Duggan, the Fifth Michigan, commanded by Maj. S. H. Hastings, the Sixth, by Maj. C. W. Deane, and the Seventh by Major Darling, all deserve special mention. They never behaved with more consummate gallantry. I have to regret the loss of Capt. Charles Shier, First Michigan Cavalry, who was mortally wounded while leading a charge. A gallant officer, a polished scholar, and an accomplished gentleman, his loss is keenly felt by all who knew him.

October 20, moved with division to Woodstock. 21st to 24th, except detail for picket and reconnaissances, no duty assigned to the brigade. 25th, I received orders to move through Little Fort Valley and attempt to attack the enemy in flank at Milford. After having lost about two hours by a misunderstanding in regard to the roads I found the passage through the mountains so obstructed that, in my own opinion and that of every officer whom I consulted, it was impossible to accomplish anything that day. This fact I reported to the general commanding division and also to the chief of cavalry, and received orders to return to camp. 26th, I was relieved from command by order of the chief of cavalry.

In closing this report I would tender thanks to the officers and men of this command who gave me cordial co-operation and support in what I attempted to do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. KIDD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Cavalry Division, Mid. Mil. Div.

No. 138.

Report of Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, of operations September 1–30.

HDQRS. FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY VETERAN VOLS.,
October 15, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment for the month of September, 1864, from the regimental diary of the acting adjutant:

September 1 found us in camp near Berryville, Va. September 2, marched at 6 a. m. toward Charlestown and halted two miles from Rippon

Corners, from whence we were ordered out on picket. The picket-line was drawn in at 9 p. m., and the regiment returned with the brigade to Berryville, Va., consuming the most of the night in the march. September 3, marched 6 a. m. to corners west of White Post, and finding the enemy flanking to our left and rear, returned to one mile north of White Post and encamped. September 4, marched 6 a. m. in the direction of Charlestown; met the enemy at Berryville, where they shelled the advance of the column, killing one man and wounding two others of Company F. A slight skirmish ensued, but, flanking to the right, the brigade marched within our infantry lines, which were posted at the cross-roads, one mile and a half east of Berryville. September 5, made a reconnaissance to the right and front; found the enemy's lines on the Opequon Run. September 6, lay in camp. September 7, moved camp to another field on the left. September 8, went out on a reconnaissance under command of Maj. Thomas M. Howrigan, with orders to burn the mills at Locke's Ford, but finding the enemy quite strong, returned to camp without executing the order; the regiment was then sent out on picket. September 9, remained on picket. September 10, relieved from picket and returned to camp. September 11 and 12, lay in camp. September 13, went out on a reconnaissance with brigade to the Opequon Run, near Locke's Ford. September 14, moved camp half a mile. September 15 to 17, lay in camp. September 18, regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Custer and complimented upon their general appearance.

September 19, marched 2 a. m. with the brigade to Locke's Ford, there found and attacked the enemy at 7 a. m., whom, after quite a skirmish, we dislodged, and crossed the stream. Found the enemy had fallen back to a strong position about a mile farther back; part of the regiment was deployed upon the skirmish line, which, after the enemy's lines were ascertained, the whole of the First and Fifth Michigan Cavalry charged, and after a very severe fire was repulsed. About one hour later the brigade advanced and found the enemy falling back toward Winchester, whom we pursued rapidly, driving them before us and capturing some prisoners. About three miles from Winchester, Va., the enemy formed two regiments en masse and charged the skirmish line of the Regular Brigade, forcing back their line. This regiment charged upon them, scattering and pursuing them nearly a mile. The brigade then coming up the whole pushed forward toward Winchester, charging the rebel cavalry twice more, and last of all the rebel infantry, capturing and killing very many, which closed the day, giving a complete victory to the Union army. During the day the regiment was in five different charges, in three of which it was completely successful, but suffering a loss of one officer killed, Maj. Melvin Brewer, commanding the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and three wounded—Capt. Amasa E. Matthews, Company I, Lieut. Albert T. Jackson, commanding Company F, and Lieut. Henry Beach, acting adjutant—and 6 enlisted men killed and 30 wounded. The brigade then pushed on in pursuit of the enemy, with the division, as far as Kernstown, Va.

September 20, marched 6 a. m., via Newtown and Middletown, across Cedar Run, to heights overlooking Strasburg, Va., from thence two miles to the right and rear on Capon Springs road and encamped. September 21, marched 7 a. m. to Front Royal, Va. September 22, marched 1.30 a. m., crossed to north side of South Branch of the Shenandoah and moved up the stream to opposite Allen's Cross-Roads; there recrossed the river and marched to Allen's Cross-Roads, thence to Milford; brigade sup-

porting the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, which had an engagement at that place with the enemy; at dark retired to Allen's Cross-Roads and encamped. September 23, marched 7 a. m., via Front Royal, to Cedarville and encamped. Received dispatches from General Sheridan of the battle of Fisher's Hill and of the defeat of the rebels, and marched to intercept their retreat, via Front Royal to Milford. September 24, marched 7 a. m. to Luray, meeting Imboden's brigade of cavalry at Yager's Mills, on Hawksbill Creek, which the brigade engaged, charged, and routed. This regiment in the van captured 46 prisoners, 30 horses, and killed and wounded a number of their men, pursuing them on the charge nearly three miles. From thence marched to New Market Gap and to the summit of the mountain, where finding our own pickets, returned to the base again and encamped. In this engagement two enlisted men were wounded. September 25, marched 7.30 a. m. to New Market, and from thence to within a mile of Harrisonburg. September 26, suffered the most severe loss of the campaign, General Custer being relieved and put in command of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps; Colonel Kidd, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, assumed command. Marched 5.30, via Harrisonburg, to Port Republic; found and engaged the enemy, forcing them back quite a distance; regiment supported the battery. September 27, marched 2.15 p. m. to Cross Keys and awaited en masse until sundown; no enemy appearing, fell back to cross-roads near Massanutten Mountain and encamped. September 28, marched at 5 a. m. on a reconnaissance toward Port Republic; found a dismounted line of rebel pickets, supposed to be infantry, and, after a slight skirmish, returned to camp. In the afternoon marched to Port Republic and took possession of the town, the enemy having suddenly evacuated. September 29, marched 11 a. m. the most direct route to Mount Crawford, driving stock and burning all forage by the way. September 30, moved camp down the river one mile.

During the month the regiment marched, exclusive of picket duty and detached duty of squadrons, 251 miles.

Respectfully submitted.

PETER STAGG,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES H. SAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 139.

Report of Col. James H. Kidd, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, of operations August 3–October 19.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
December 17, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief résumé of operations of this command for the year embraced between the dates November 1, 1863, and November 1, 1864:

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On the 3d of August the regiment embarked on transports at City Point, arriving at Washington on the 6th, and marched thence, via Poolesville and Harper's Ferry, to Halltown, reaching the latter place

on the morning of the 10th in time to join in the advance of the new army of the Middle Military Division, under its new commander. On the morning of the 11th marched at daylight; took up a position beyond the Opequon Creek toward Winchester. A section of Ransom's battery was charged upon by the enemy. Capt. James Mathers, with one battalion of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, happening to be at hand, repulsed the charge and saved the battery, at the sacrifice, however, of his own life. He was instantly killed while urging his men forward. 12th, was ordered by General Custer to reconnoiter the enemy's position beyond Cedar Creek. Found him in strong force and no attack was made by the cavalry on the position. 13th, 14th, in camp. 15th, moved to Cedarville. On the 16th the First Cavalry Division was attacked in their camp near Front Royal by Kershaw's division of infantry and Fitz Lee's division of cavalry. In the bloody repulse given the enemy only one battalion of this regiment participated, the other being several miles distant at the time guarding a ford. The Second Battalion, commanded by Capt. H. H. Vinton (subsequently major and now lieutenant-colonel), constituting the skirmish line in front of the brigade, repulsed the first attack made by the enemy's cavalry, and afterward made two charges, capturing many prisoners. The time from the 16th to the 25th was consumed in a retrograde movement, finally bringing up at Shepherdstown. 25th, fought the battles of Kearneysville and Shepherdstown, where the Michigan Brigade, cut off from all support and surrounded by the enemy's infantry and cavalry, was rescued by the genius of its commander and the intrepidity of its men. Of the men of this regiment who came, of course, under my particular notice, not a man left the ranks or betrayed a sign of weakness or fear when the enemy were assailing us in front and on both flanks, with a river in rear, the fords of which were supposed to be in possession of the enemy. So unflinchingly did they face the danger that the enemy dared not charge our line, but suffered us slowly to retire to a ford, the existence of which was known to General Custer alone. That officer afterward said that if he had found the enemy at the ford as he apprehended, he had determined to break through their lines in the direction of Shepherdstown. From this perilous position we escaped without the loss of a man captured, and our wounded were all brought off.

From the 25th of August to the 18th of September the regiment was engaged in the fights at Leetown and Smithfield; made three reconnaissances, encountering the enemy each time and being under fire; acted once as escort for General Sheridan, and had one chase after Mosby's guerrillas, wounding an officer of his command, who was captured, and was with General Sheridan during all the marchings and counter-marchings which characterized the earlier part of the Shenandoah campaign.

On the 19th of September this regiment, at Seivers' Ford, on Opequon Creek, was dismounted and ordered by General Custer to dislodge the enemy from their position on the opposite bank and open the way for the brigade to cross. The enemy was strongly posted behind breastworks of rails in such a manner as to completely command the ford. For an eighth of a mile before reaching the ford the country was open. Across this space the regiment charged, exposed to a galling fire. When reaching temporary shelter, a halt was made to reform the line. When the advance was again ordered the enemy fell back precipitately, a force having come up from another direction to threaten his flank.

Having effected a crossing, the brigade pushed on to Winchester, reaching which point we soon became engaged with rebel cavalry and infantry. Three charges were made by the regiment—in the first we assisted in routing the rebel cavalry; in the second we were repulsed by rebel infantry, and in the third charge made by that portion of the brigade which had rallied, led by General Custer in person, this regiment alone captured more prisoners than it had men engaged. Seven officers had their horses shot under them on the field.

From 19th to 23d, in pursuit of Early's army. 24th, overtook Wickham's brigade of rebel cavalry in the Luray Valley and charged on the left of the brigade line, assisting in routing the enemy. 26th, crossed the Shenandoah at Port Republic. The regiment charged on a rebel wagon train near Brown's Gap, but finding itself confronted by Early's whole army, very judiciously failed to capture the train.

From the 26th of September to the 26th of October the regiment was commanded by Maj. Charles W. Deane. During that time the regiment made several reconnaissances, acted as escort for General Sheridan three times, and fought three battles. On the evening of the 8th of October I was ordered by General Merritt to drive the force which had been harrassing our rear in the retrograde movement from Harrisonburg back to Woodstock, a distance of six miles. Giving the Sixth Michigan the advance, I succeeded in doing this. The enemy were driven at a jump the entire distance. They made several attempts to charge the regiment, but were repulsed each time. On the 9th I was ordered to open the ball by attacking the flank of a very strong cavalry [force] which confronted General Custer. This attack was made with great impetuosity by the Sixth and Seventh Michigan, but as this report has only to do with one regiment, I will omit all mention of the very gallant part taken in this fight by the Seventh Michigan, and the splendid gallantry of the Fifth Michigan in the fight of the 8th. The Sixth Michigan charged and scattered a mounted and dismounted line of the enemy; made the first impression that was made upon the enemy's lines in the action of the 9th of October, charging and routing everything that opposed them, until they found themselves two miles in advance of the other two brigades of the First Division, who were being at the same time driven back by another portion of the same force engaging us, and until ordered by the division commander to halt. On the 19th of October the regiment behaved with such coolness in the face of the defeat which threatened our arms as to win complimentary notice from all its commanders. It made two charges upon lines of infantry, in both of which it succeeded in breaking the enemy's lines. In the second charge many prisoners and a battle-flag were the trophies; the enemy was utterly routed.

During the year the regiment has been in twenty-three pitched battles, besides innumerable skirmishes; has captured more prisoners than it has ever had men for duty; has participated in the dangers and shared all the honors of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. KIDD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General of Michigan.

No. 140.

Report of Maj. Charles W. Deane, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, of operations August 10–October 5.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
In the Field, October 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry from the 10th of August to the present date:

August 10, 1864, marched with the other regiments of the brigade from camp near Halltown, via Berryville, to the Millwood and Winchester pike and encamped. August 11, marched at daylight toward Winchester; when near Winchester the enemy was encountered; the Sixth was formed behind the battery. After an hour or two fifty men ordered to report to General Custer, and reached him just in time to save a section of Ransom's battery. I regret to add that Capt. James Mathers, of Company L, was killed at this point. Soon after noon we recrossed the Opequon and went up to the intersection of the Front Royal and White Post roads. The regiment was sent on picket on the Front Royal road toward Winchester. August 12, marched at 6 a. m. through Newtown, Middletown, to Cedar Creek, and camped about dark. The Sixth was ordered to cross the creek and ascertain the rebel position, which was satisfactorily found out before we had marched far. We then returned and went into camp. August 13, crossed Cedar Creek on the Back road in forenoon, and soon after recrossed and went into camp again. August 14 and 15, remained in camp all day. August 16, marched to Cedarville on Front Royal pike; 150 men of the regiment were sent out on picket; shortly after the line was attacked by two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry; the brigade supported the line, and after a short action the rebels were repulsed. August 17, brigade fell back to Berryville; camped three miles from town toward the river, the Sixth Michigan acting as rear guard. August 18, moved camp to Berryville. August 19, regiment was ordered out to assist Colonel Alger about dark. August 20, regiment went on picket on Snicker's Ferry road. August 21, was called in at noon and fell back to Charlestown. August 22, marched to Shepherdstown and went into camp. August 23, regiment on picket on Knoxville [Kearneysville] road. August 24, regiment on picket. August 25, relieved and marched with brigade to Knoxville [Kearneysville], where a strong force was encountered; the Sixth was dismounted, then remounted and formed for a charge, but was not sent in; about noon marched back and took position three miles south of Shepherdstown, where we were attacked and nearly surrounded about 3 p. m., and had to cut our way through to the river, which was safely accomplished by the brigade; encamped near Sharpsburg. August 26, marched to Antietam Ford and camped. August 27, marched back to Sharpsburg; started at 10 p. m. and marched all night toward Harper's Ferry, reaching there at daylight. August 28, marched to Leetown and joined the rest of the division, then to Smithfield, and Sixth went on picket at ford below the town. August 29, regiment crossed the ford at 9 a. m. and connected with the First Michigan; after going a mile were ordered to the left and rear; finally recrossed the river and took up our old position, but were soon ordered back, and fell back near Charlestown and camped for the night. August 30, marched toward Berryville, and crossed about two miles north of the town. August 31, stayed in camp all day.

September 1, regiment relieved the Fifth Michigan on picket on Limestone Ridge. September 2, moved back toward Charlestown and camped at dark; started for Berryville, reaching there about 1 a. m.; halted until daylight. September 3, marched to White Post and out to the Front Royal pike, where the brigade halted and the Sixth was ordered to Newtown on a reconnaissance; went to within two miles and a half of Newtown, where a large force of rebels were discovered; returned, moved back one mile beyond White Post and encamped. September 4, marched back toward Berryville, Sixth in advance; when near Berryville encountered Mosby and chased him about three miles, capturing one lieutenant; moved to the right of Berryville and around to the Summit Point pike, and camped near Clifton; Sixth went on picket. September 5, on picket. September 6, relieved by Seventh Michigan Cavalry. September 7, remained in camp. September 8, went on reconnaissance to fords on Opequon. September 9, remained in camp. September 10, remained in camp; 100 men sent to report at dark to escort train. September 11, remained in camp. September 12, regiment escorted General Sheridan to Swan's Ford. September 13, brigade moved down to Locke's Ford and made demonstrations; Sixth on picket. September 14, remained on picket. September 15, relieved by Seventh Michigan and returned to camp. September 16 and 17, remained in camp. September 18, regiment made demonstrations at Swan's Ford in forenoon; returned to camp. September 19, started at 2 a. m., went to Swan's Ford, and then to Locke's Ford, where the Sixth was dismounted, and advanced to drive the rebels from the ford; after some firing this was accomplished, and brigade crossed over; followed the rebels to near Winchester, when the whole division charged them; after reforming twice the brigade charged the third time and brought out over 500 prisoners. The Sixth was in all of those charges and took their share of the prisoners. Afterward we marched through Winchester and camped three miles beyond. September 20, marched to Strasburg; went into camp on Rock Valley road. September 21, marched to Front Royal. September 22, started at 1 a. m. and marched to Milford. September 23, marched back to Front Royal; started at dark; marched back to Milford; halted till daylight. September 24, marched toward Luray; met Wickham's rebel cavalry about three miles this side; whipped them in thirty minutes, and went on a piece and halted. I would remark that Maj. M. D. Birge and Lieutenant Probasco displayed great gallantry on the skirmish line during this skirmish. Marched to Luray Gap and camped. September 25, crossed the mountain to New Market; marched to Harrisonburg and encamped. September 26, Colonel Kidd assumed command of brigade, and I took command of the regiment. Marched to Port Republic; shortly after arriving there I was ordered to cross the river and try and capture the enemy's wagon train. I charged down the road about two miles, when I found a strong line of infantry and cavalry and a section of artillery in front, and halted; shortly after was ordered back and threw out a skirmish line near the ford; at dark recrossed the river and encamped. September 27, regiment ordered to Cross Keys; went there and was joined by brigade shortly after; at dark moved back about two miles, and Sixth went on picket. September 28, joined brigade at Port Republic at dark. September 29, marched toward Piedmont; sent out one battalion to destroy mills, barns, &c., and bring in cattle; crossed the Middle River and ordered to hold position until dark and join brigade at Mount Crawford, which I did. September 30, marched to Rollins' Mills and camped, one battalion acting as cattle guard.

October 1, staid in camp; one battalion went to Harrisonburg with cattle to-day. October 2, regiment placed on skirmish line about noon and kept on till dark; then went on picket between Cross Keys and Rollins' Mills. October 3, still on picket. October 4, relieved by Seventh Michigan Cavalry and joined brigade at Cross Keys. October 5, remained in camp.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. DEANE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. H. SAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 141.

Report of Maj. Melvin Brewer, First Michigan Cavalry, commanding First and Seventh Michigan Cavalry, of operations August 23.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
August 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that according to orders I proceeded, in command of the First and Seventh Michigan Regiments, out on the Smithfield or Winchester pike. Found a few of the enemy's cavalry two miles and a half this side Kearneysville; drove them with some skirmishing to the other side of Kearneysville, occupied that station for twenty minutes and returned, leaving the enemy with a few dismounted skirmishers in our front. They belong to Johnson's command, and according to statements of citizens Johnson's and Gilmor's cavalry lay between Kearneysville and Leetown, Jackson's command having been relieved by them last evening. Gilmor, with his men, variously stated to be from 100 to 300, was at Kearneysville last evening. I found no damage done the railroad, and the telegraph uninjured. I could learn nothing in regard to Early's force.

Very respectfully,

M. BREWER,
Major, Commanding.

Captain BARNHART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 142.

Report of Maj. Daniel H. Darling, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, of operations November 7.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
November 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders I made a reconnaissance to Edenburg, with the Seventh Regiment and 100 men of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry. We passed unmolested up the pike till we struck the enemy's picket-line beyond the creek that crosses the pike this side of Edenburg. Their outer vedettes were driven in upon their main line, together with

some dismounted men. A few shots were fired and we withdrew, having found their line quite strong, and posted, as nearly as we could learn from citizens, about where it has been for the last ten days. Citizens also report the enemy's infantry at New Market and Forestville. Drums were distinctly heard in direction of Forestville. I send you a man whom I picked up at Woodstock; he is a stranger there, and came in yesterday from Staunton. Thinking he might give some valuable information I brought him along. The command left camp at 8 a. m., being detained two hours by the detail from the Sixth Michigan Cavalry. Arrived in camp at 8 p. m.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. DARLING,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. SAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 143.

Report of Col. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Fourth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 29.

CAMP NEAR LEETOWN, VA.,
August 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report on to-day's operations:

My brigade was ordered to form on the left of Smithfield at about 2 p. m. As soon as I had massed it I received orders to dismount two regiments and support, or rather re-enforce, the Reserve Brigade, which I promptly did. I placed two pieces on the outskirts of the town and checked the enemy's advance in my front quite effectively. Some time afterward I was directed to withdraw on account of the First Brigade having fallen back on the right. I then deployed a regiment as mounted skirmishers in order to protect the withdrawal of the two dismounted regiments. I remained in the rear until I succeeded in withdrawing all my dismounted men, but before I reached the center of the town I found the enemy had already occupied the right of the town, and I was compelled to order the dismounted men to enter the field in the rear of it, and reach their horses, which were brought to the rear as soon as possible. The withdrawal of the other two brigades had been too quick to give me the indispensable time to bring out the brigade in a proper condition to make an effective stand at a short distance from the town. Besides, the pack train of the Reserve Brigade got among my men, many of whom had not yet reached their horses. Knowing how necessary it was to find out a position where to make an effective stand and to hold the position until the infantry could come to our support, I rode with one of my battery officers toward the rear to select a commanding position. I selected the spot where, afterward, the infantry relieved us. I put the two sections in position, one to the right and the other to the left of the road. I was afterward directed to withdraw the section on the right of the road, having been informed that General Custer would hold that side of the road. I then placed in position the other section on the left also, and having dismounted the two regiments I had with me (Ninth New York and Seventeenth Penn-

sylvania Cavalry), I ordered to throw up barricades and prepare themselves to hold that position at all hazards. I went then back where the other two regiments were fighting, they having been directed by the general commanding to form there, and directed their retreat, having the First New York Dragoons on the left of my two regiments. In the second advance by the infantry I sent the Fourth New York Cavalry to protect the left flank of the infantry, which they did, and returned at about 10.30 p. m. Had I been informed a little sooner of the falling back of the First Brigade I would have withdrawn sooner my dismounted men, who were quite a mile in front of the town at the moment I gave the order of recall, and I would not have required more than half an hour before I could evacuate the town. I would have also had more time to select a nearer position to hold than I did.

The officers and men fought well, which the casualties in horses and men both will show. I did all I could to keep up the good name which the Second Brigade enjoys, and if the brigade did not do as much as the commanding general had a right to expect from it it is certainly not the want of good will but the lack of time to form sooner.

I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,

DI CESNOLA,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. A. E. DANA,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 144.

*Reports of Brt. Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 4–October 21.**

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

September 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from July 4, 1864, to September 1, 1864:

July 4, marched to and encamped at junction of telegraph and Light-House Point roads. July 16, marched to Jerusalem plank road, on the left of the army, and relieved the Second Cavalry Division and Bryan's Provisional Brigade, then picketing that flank. July 19, the pickets of the brigade were attacked and driven in by the enemy's infantry, who were immediately repulsed and the line re-established. July 20, were relieved by Chapman's brigade, of Third Cavalry Division, and returned to camp on telegraph road. July 26, marched to Appomattox River, crossed on pontoons, thence to James River, crossing by pontoons to Jones' Neck, from which point the brigade marched to Deep Bottom, arriving on the morning of July 27. The same day marched to New Market road, where the brigade encamped.

July 28 the brigade was ordered to support the Reserve Brigade, which had been heavily attacked, and the left of which forced back by Wilcox's division of rebel infantry. I immediately ordered the Sixth and Ninth New York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry to prepare to fight on foot (the Fourth New York Cavalry had been previously sent on a reconnaissance on the Charles City road). While this order was in process of execution the enemy's line of battle appeared on the crest

* See foot-note reference to Devin's report of operations from July 4 to July 31, 1864, bottom of p. 2, Part I, Vol. XL.

overlooking our position near the New Market road. To carry the enemy's position it was necessary to cross the men by file (on the run) through two passages across a swamp and ditch, and form on the bottom under the crest and the enemy's fire. This was quickly effected; I formed the squadrons as they passed through, and ordered the Ninth New York Cavalry to gain the woods on the enemy's right flank; the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were ordered to support the Ninth New York, and as soon as the order was in process of execution I ordered the Sixth New York Cavalry to charge up the crest. The enemy, confused by the rapid and effective fire of the Ninth New York on their flank and the renewed attack of the Reserve Brigade on their left, retired precipitately when charged in front by the Sixth New York, and the brigade, closing in upon them, inflicted severe punishment, capturing seventy-two prisoners (besides a number of wounded), two battle-flags, and killing and wounding a large number of the enemy. The enemy showing a disposition to reform and advance, McIntire's section of Heaton's battery (which had already opened a heavy fire from the bottom) was ordered on the crest, and its splendid practice soon drove the enemy from the woods, where he was massing. The brigade was soon after relieved by Gibbon's division, of Second Corps. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania were ordered to take up a part of the new line for a time, but were retained until 10 p. m., and did not retire until they found the infantry had retired and left their flanks exposed. This short but brilliant engagement reflected great credit on the regiments engaged, and established the fact that our cavalry can dismount and with their carbines successfully repulse their own front of veteran infantry. Colonel Cesnola, with the Fourth New York Cavalry, was for a time cut off from the command, but succeeded in coming in, with the loss of one man wounded and a few horses.

July 29, at 1 a. m. crossed James River to Jones' Neck; at daylight recrossed to Deep Bottom and formed in line of battle with the division, remaining in line until dark, when the brigade recrossed the James and Appomattox Rivers, and on the morning of July 30 marched to the Jerusalem plank road on the left of the army. On the same night marched to Lee's Mills, relieving a brigade of Gregg's division. July 31 marched to City Point and encamped. August 3, embarked at City Point for Camp Stoneman at Giesborough Point. On the night of August 6 marched through Washington and Georgetown to Tennallytown, where the brigade encamped. August 7, marched by Rockville, Darnestown, and Dawsonville, to Monocacy Church, where the brigade encamped. August 8, marched by Point of Rocks, Petersville, and Knoxville, to Pleasant Valley, where the brigade encamped. August 9, crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and marched to Halltown, where the brigade encamped. August 10, marched by Charlestown and Berryville to Chapel Bridge and encamped one mile beyond. Fight at the old toll-gate.

August 11, Colonel Cesnola, with the Fourth New York Cavalry, was ordered to reconnoiter toward Newtown. Colonel C. having reported the enemy in force on the Front Royal turnpike, the brigade was ordered up in support, the Sixth New York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania on the left and the Ninth New York advancing on a line one mile to the right, but intersecting the Front Royal pike. The enemy was found strongly posted behind stone walls at the point where the road from White Post to Newtown crosses the Front Royal pike. The Sixth New York were ordered to charge the enemy's left flank, but from the nature of the ground, fences, &c., were unable to make any impression mounted, and

were obliged to retire. I now ordered one section of Heaton's battery into position and opened upon the enemy's front. At the same time I ordered the Sixth New York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania to dismount and charge the left of his position, which was at this time partially uncovered. The galling fire on his flank soon dislodged the enemy from his cover, and he precipitately retired to a position one mile in rear, whence he opened upon my advance with a battery of 3-inch guns. I immediately ordered up the other section of Heaton's battery, and, unlimbering within short range, soon made the enemy vacate his new position and retire toward Newtown. The force engaged proved to be Vaughn's (Tennessee) brigade of mounted infantry. I was now ordered by General Merritt to halt and reform. At 4 p. m. I was ordered to march in rear of the Reserve Brigade on the road toward Newtown. After advancing some miles the Reserve Brigade became warmly engaged, and being ordered to support I sent in successively the Sixth New York, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, and the Ninth New York Cavalry. The enemy were driven a mile before dark, when the brigade was retired and encamped.

August 12, the brigade marched to Newtown, where I was ordered to march in the direction of Fawcett's Gap and scour the country in that vicinity. I marched to Cedar Run Church, whence the Fourth New York Cavalry were sent [to] Fawcett's Gap, and the Sixth New York Cavalry were ordered to pursue a train of the enemy's wagons, then about two miles ahead on the Strasburg road. The Fourth New York reached the gap without trouble, and ascertained that no trains or organized bodies of the enemy had passed in that direction. A few stragglers were captured. The Sixth New York came up with and engaged the enemy's rear guard for two miles, but were unable to overtake the wagons before reaching the cover of the enemy's infantry at Strasburg. At 3 p. m. I received a dispatch from General Merritt, ordering me to join the division at Middletown, which point I reached at dark and encamped. August 13, the brigade crossed Cedar Creek to near Strasburg, but was ordered to recross, and went into camp west of the turnpike. At 7 p. m. the brigade was ordered to march in the direction of Cedarville, on Front Royal and Winchester pike. Encamped that night five miles from Middletown, and picketed to Cedarville. August 14, marched to Cedarville and encamped; drove the enemy's pickets across both forks of Shenandoah, and picketed within sight of Front Royal.

Fight at Front Royal.—August 16, General Merritt came up with First and Reserve Brigades. The latter went into position at Stony Point, Custer's brigade remaining in support at Cedarville. About 2 p. m. a heavy force of cavalry and artillery crossed the river above the forks, and, driving in the squadron of Ninth New York Cavalry on picket, obtained possession of the high crests on each side of the turnpike at the point where it crosses Crooked Run. At the same time Wickham's brigade of rebel cavalry dashed up the turnpike and charged Hanley's squadron of Ninth New York Cavalry (which had been dismounted). Captain Hanley, in the most gallant manner, held the enemy in check until I was enabled to get up the Fourth New York Cavalry, Colonel Cesnola, with which I at once charged the enemy's column in flank, routing and driving him back across the run, capturing a number of prisoners and a battle-flag. I now ordered the other three squadrons of Ninth New York Cavalry to take position on the hills to the right and threaten the enemy's left. The Sixth New York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were placed in support. The enemy, having thrown across a

heavy force of infantry at the ford at the forks of the two rivers, at this time suddenly appeared in force on my left and front. The Fourth New York and two squadrons of Sixth were sent across the turnpike, and at once charged the enemy before he had an opportunity to form. The rebel infantry were driven into the river, where many of them were taken prisoners, and another battle-flag was captured by the Sixth New York Cavalry. Two squadrons of the Sixth New York had fortunately been left in reserve in a hollow upon the right of the pike. Simultaneously with the charge of the Fourth and Sixth New York upon the enemy's infantry his cavalry, led by General Wickham in person, again crossed the run and dashed up the pike. The head of his column was at once charged in flank by the two squadrons of Sixth New York, and again he was routed and driven across the run. The enemy had, by incredible exertion, succeeded in placing his guns upon the almost perpendicular crests before mentioned, and during the whole action kept an incessant rain of shot and shell upon our line, but fortunately with slight effect. The elevation was too great to allow of our guns being used upon them effectually, although Peirce's battery was advanced to the front and succeeded in reaching the crest with shell. General Custer had in the meantime engaged the enemy upon my extreme left, and although he made repeated efforts to gain a footing upon this side of the run, he was in every instance repulsed until dark.

August 17, the brigade marched to Nineveh. At that point the Fourth New York Cavalry were sent to the vicinity of White Post to burn all hay and grain stacks, &c. The other regiments marched to the Berryville turnpike to near Chapel Run, where the brigade encamped, picketing the front of the division. August 19, Colonel Cesnola assumed command of the brigade, Colonel Devin having been wounded in the action at Front Royal. August 20, the brigade was ordered to retire to Berryville and encamp. August 21, the brigade was ordered to cover the retirement of Lowell's brigade, which had been attacked by the enemy on the Winchester pike. After Colonel Lowell had withdrawn, the brigade was ordered to cover the rear of the division, then retiring to Charlestown, where the command encamped. August 22, marched to near Shepherdstown and encamped, picketing toward Charlestown. August 25, marched to Kearneysville, where the brigade went into action on the right of the division, then about to engage the enemy's infantry. At 1 p. m., after suffering severely, the brigade was ordered to retire in column parallel with First Brigade; marched to near Shepherdstown, when the command again engaged the enemy, who had closed up and had succeeded in cutting off the First Brigade from the division. Major Durland, with Seventeenth Pennsylvania, was ordered to charge the enemy and open communication with the First Brigade. The major charged gallantly, driving the enemy back into the woods and to a certain extent relieving the First Brigade, although he did not succeed in opening communication. The brigade was then ordered to retire and encamped near Bolivar Heights. August 26, advanced pickets to near Charlestown. August 28, marched to Leetown and engaged the enemy's cavalry, driving them through Smithfield, where the brigade encamped. August 29, the brigade went into action on the extreme left of the division, then engaged with the enemy's infantry. After a severe fight the brigade was ordered to retire in column parallel with the other brigades, and encamped on Washington's farm. August 30, the brigade marched to Berryville in

advance of the division and encamped near the town. Colonel Cesnola was relieved from command and ordered to Harper's Ferry for muster out.

I would respectfully state that in consequence of a wound received in action near Front Royal, I was absent from the brigade from August 19 to September 15, and am consequently unable to detail from personal observation the operations of the brigade during that time, but have been obliged to rely upon such data as are now accessible. I believe, however, the facts as stated are mainly correct.

Throughout the whole of this quick, sharp, and arduous campaign the officers and men of the brigade have been true to their reputation and that of the gallant old First Division. The regimental commanders—Cesnola, Durland, Nichols, and Beardsley—have been up to the mark and their men have followed with the confidence that arises from an implicit trust in the ability of their gallant leaders. My staff—Captains Mahnken, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Wright, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain White, provost-marshal; Surgeon Clarke, and Lieutenant Wheeler, brigade quartermaster, and Lieutenants Cating and Parker, acting aides-de-camp—have added to their already well earned reputations as gallant soldiers and efficient staff.

Detailed lists of casualties during this campaign, and of prisoners and property captured, have already been forwarded to division headquarters.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

AUGUST 22, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

COLONEL: I have the honor, in accordance with your request, to transmit a résumé of the operations of my brigade on the 15th [16th] instant. I have endeavored to be as brief as possible, consistent with furnishing you a clear idea of what occurred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

About 3 p. m. on Monday [Tuesday], August 15 [16], the pickets of Devin's (Second) brigade, First Cavalry Division (then holding the fords of the Shenandoah) were driven in by a heavy force of cavalry. The brigade was at once advanced in support, and the Fourth New York Cavalry, Colonel Cesnola, was ordered to charge the rebel cavalry, who were endeavoring to surround and capture our dismounted men. The Fourth charged with the saber, routing and driving back the rebel column and capturing the battle-flag of the Third Virginia Cavalry, with a number of prisoners. The enemy now threw a heavy force of infantry across the river on the left of the position. The Fourth and part of the Sixth New York were ordered to charge them before they could succeed in forming. This was successfully accomplished, the Sixth New York, Major Beardsley commanding, capturing the battle-flag of Cobb's Legion and a large number of prisoners. General Custer

at the same time charged on the extreme left, with great success, capturing a number of prisoners. While the Fourth and Sixth were charging the rebel infantry, the cavalry, under Brigadier-General Wickham, again advanced to turn our right. As soon as the flank of their column was fully exposed two squadrons of the Sixth New York were ordered to charge and again broke and routed them. The Ninth New York (with the exception of Hanley's squadron) was posted on the roads to the right and was not heavily engaged. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania was drawn up in support and suffered somewhat from the heavy artillery fire of the enemy.

The brigade lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 8 officers and 37 enlisted men. Ten officers and 128 enlisted men were captured by the brigade, and a large number of the enemy's wounded were brought in and cared for.

Captain Mann, of Fourth New York, was killed, and Captain Schneider, of Fourth, and Captain Heermance and Lieutenant Weston, of Sixth New York, were desperately wounded while charging at the head of their squadrons.

Colonel Devin, commanding the brigade, was struck in the foot by a minie-ball.

Captain Hanley, of Ninth New York, behaved with distinguished gallantry, and had three horses shot under him during the action.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from September 1 to October 21:

September 2, the brigade marched from Berryville to Rippon, returning the same night to Berryville. September 3, the brigade marched to White Post and encamped. September 4, marched to near Snicker's Ferry and encamped. September 5, marched to Summit Point and encamped. September 6, marched to near Smithfield and encamped. During a skirmish near the Opequon, Captain Reinhold, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, was killed. September 9, the First New York Dragoons were transferred to the brigade and Colonel Gibbs assumed command. The brigade remained at Smithfield holding the line of the Opequon until September 19, at which time Brevet Brigadier-General Devin returned and assumed command.

Battle of the Opequon.—A full detail of the operations of the brigade during this battle has been forwarded to you.*

September 20, the brigade was ordered to advance on the Strasburg pike to the crossing of Cedar Creek. Passed through Kernstown and Newtown without opposition; came up with the enemy's cavalry at Middletown; drove them across Cedar Creek and through Strasburg to Fisher's Hill. I was here ordered to hold the town until relieved by the infantry at 5 p. m. The brigade then marched to the right and encamped for the night. September 21, was detached from the division, crossed Cedar Creek, and encamped near Middletown. At this point the Seventeenth Pennsylvania was detached and ordered to Winchester and the Fourth New York to Harper's Ferry, leaving me less than 600 men. September 22, at 5.30 p. m. I received orders from Major-General Sheridan to advance rapidly with my brigade and join in the pursuit of the enemy, then in full retreat from Fisher's Hill.

* See report dated October 13, p. 481.

After passing through Strasburg I found the roads blocked up with our infantry advancing. With great difficulty I reached the head of our infantry column, twelve miles from my camp, about 10 p. m., and reported to General Sheridan. One section of my battery was placed in position and opened upon the enemy's rear. I was now ordered to advance through the fields on the left of the turnpike, on a line parallel with the head of the infantry column.

September 23, at daylight, having reached Woodstock, I was ordered to take the advance and pursue the enemy through Mount Jackson. I came up with and engaged his cavalry at a creek three miles south of Edenburg, and drove them through Hawkinsville to Mount Jackson. Here a large force of infantry was plainly visible bivouacked around the town. I ordered Taylor's battery into position on the crest on the left of the pike and opened upon the enemy, at the same time advancing the Ninth New York as skirmishers with the Sixth New York in support. They immediately became warmly engaged. General Averell now came up with the Second Division West Virginia Cavalry, and assumed command. He deployed one of his brigades on the left and the other on the right of my command. I remained in position in the center until dark, when, having expended my ammunition, I was ordered to retire. September 24, at sunrise our infantry came up and I was ordered to advance on the left toward Mount Jackson. On arriving at that place I was ordered by General Sheridan to send a regiment across the river on our left, drive in the enemy's cavalry skirmish line, and develop the force on his (the enemy's) right. The order was promptly, successfully executed by Colonel Gibbs with the First New York. I was now ordered to cross with the balance of my command and press the enemy's right. Finding the enemy in full retreat, I swung around on the turnpike, deploying on both sides in advance of our infantry skirmishers, and pressed forward on the trot. At this point the Ninth New York was ordered to the left to follow some trains said to have gone in that direction. I came up with the enemy's line of battle in front of New Market. Ordering Taylor's battery to the front (and on a ridge to the right of the road) I opened with shell and spherical case-shot, at the same time advancing the First New York as skirmishers. The enemy at once replied with a battery from a hill on my right front. I had pressed up to within 500 yards, when the enemy retired precipitately through the town. I charged half way through the main street, and on the left, but a hot fire from the inclosures and gardens forced me back. I now dismounted two squadrons of the First New York, cleared the town, charged through with the rest of my command, and found another line formed 300 yards beyond and retiring in excellent order. I again advanced my skirmishers and battery, and again the enemy retired. The chase continued in this manner to a point seven miles south of New Market, the enemy retiring from one position to another, while I pressed them so sharply with my skirmishers and Taylor's battery (I had nothing more) that I was frequently within 500 yards, and the enemy was compelled to retire in line. At dark I was relieved by the infantry and went into camp. The Ninth New York joined me during the night, not having found any train. Nothing could surpass the gallantry with which my little force (less than 400 men) continued to press the enemy's line, though at times two miles from support. Lieutenant Taylor handled his guns most efficiently.

September 25, I was ordered to advance to Harrisonburg. This I did without opposition, and ascertaining that a large part of the enemy's forces had passed on the Keezletown road I formed on that front. I was

now ordered to advance to Keezletown, which I did, and ascertained that the enemy had retired on the road to Port Republic. A number of prisoners were captured during the march. I encamped for the night at Peale's Cross-Roads. September 26, I was ordered to advance to Port Republic. While near Cross Keys, Brigadier-General Merritt, commanding First Cavalry Division, came up with the First and Reserve Brigades, and assumed command. When within two miles of Port Republic, my advance—Ninth New York—met and engaged McCausland's cavalry brigade. We soon drove them to the river, across, and nearly to Brown's Gap. The enemy deployed at this time a division of infantry through the woods on our front and right, and we were suddenly attacked on right and rear and compelled to retire to the open country near the river. The enemy attempted to press, but the accurate range and splendid execution of Taylor's battery soon drove them into the woods. We remained in position until dark and encamped. There was evidently a heavy force in our front. September 27, about noon, Powell's division, on our right, were suddenly attacked by the enemy in force and were driven rapidly past our flank. I was ordered to withdraw from the position I held on the opposite side of the river, and marched toward Keezletown. I retired, with slight molestation, and encamped at the junction of the road to Cross Keys. September 28, the First New York Dragoons were sent to McGaugheystown, and drove the enemy's cavalry out of that place. While endeavoring to communicate with the First New York, Lieutenant Cating, of my staff, had his horse killed and was himself wounded and taken prisoner. September 29, the brigade swung around by Port Republic, Lewis' Furnace, Piedmont, and the Valley pike, to Mount Crawford, destroying and burning 82 barns containing hay and grain, 72 stacks of hay and grain, 5 flouring mills, 2 saw-mills, 1 iron furnace, 1 wagon loaded with grain, and 1 wagon-load of flour, and drove in 321 head of cattle and 20 sheep. September 30, the brigade moved out upon the road to Cross Keys and encamped.

October 2, in a skirmish at the bridge on the turnpike, Lieutenant Saunders, of the Sixth New York, was mortally wounded. The brigade retired two miles to Early's farm and encamped. October 6, the brigade marched to Harrisonburg, thence by the Middle road to Timberville and encamped. October 7, the brigade marched on the Middle road by Forestville, striking the Valley pike near Edenburg. The enemy threatening our rear, the command was formed in line of battle. At dark I crossed Stony Creek and encamped between Edenburg and Woodstock. October 8, marched to Tom's Brook. The Ninth New York Cavalry were deployed to the right of the pike and the First New York Dragoons to the left for the purpose of destroying grain, &c. These two regiments burnt 115 barns filled with hay and grain, 206 stacks of hay and grain, 18 flouring and grist mills, 18,000 bushels of wheat, 1 woolen mill, 2 saw-mills, and 60 acres of stacked corn. The brigade also drove in 290 head of cattle, 319 sheep, and 75 hogs. The railroad depot at Woodstock, containing a locomotive engine and three cars, were also burned. About 4 p. m. the enemy appeared in force on our left and rear, and such part of the brigade as was available was ordered to support the Reserve Brigade then engaged. At dark the brigade encamped near the turnpike. October 9, the brigade was ordered to form in center of the division on the crest south of Tom's Brook and attack the enemy. A special report of this day's operations has already been forwarded.* October 10, the brigade marched

* See report dated October 15, p. 483.

to the right of the turnpike above Tom's Brook and encamped. October 11, the brigade marched through Strasburg, across Cedar Creek, and encamped near Bowman's Ford. October 13, the enemy having attacked the left of our infantry lines, the brigade was marched to the right of the turnpike and encamped with the division.

October 14, I was ordered to cross Cedar Creek in front of our right; endeavored to reach Strasburg from that direction and ascertain to what point the enemy had retired. On arriving near the hill overlooking the town, I found a brigade of the Eighth Corps which had advanced by the pike. A small force of the enemy were occupying the town and earthworks on this side. I ordered the Sixth New York to charge, supported by the First New York. The order was promptly executed and the enemy driven through the town. He then advanced a regiment of infantry through the woods on my right and also a regiment of infantry up the turnpike from Fisher's Hill. As I had no artillery with me and had been ordered not to engage the infantry of the enemy, I retired when attacked to the crest from which I had first advanced. At 3 p. m. the Ninth New York, which had been sent toward the Back road, joined me, and I again advanced and drove the enemy from the town. He at once deployed two lines of battle, consisting of at least one brigade each, on the slope and in the works on Fisher's Hill west of the turnpike. Both the enemy's line and my own remained in this position until dark, when I retired in pursuance of orders to retire when I had ascertained that the enemy occupied Fisher's Hill in force. The brigade encamped with the division west of Middletown.

October 15, at 7 p. m., the brigade marched with the division by Cedarville to Front Royal, crossing both forks of the Shenandoah and encamped near the town. At 8 a. m. October 16 I was ordered to recross in advance of the division and mass near Cedarville. At 12 m. the brigade returned to camp near Middletown.

Battle of Cedar Creek.—At daylight, on the morning of the 19th, the left of our infantry lines was attacked by the enemy. Immediately on hearing the firing I ordered the command to saddle up. I was soon after ordered by General Merritt to deploy my command toward the turnpike and drive up the infantry stragglers. On deploying my command as skirmishers toward the left I found large numbers of the infantry retiring by regiments, companies, squads, and stragglers. With some difficulty I checked the rout at this point (between the turnpike and the cavalry camp), it being necessary in several instances to fire on the crowds retiring, and to use the saber frequently. I now proceeded to the turnpike and found a brigade of the Second Division, which had just come in from the left. I immediately deployed the left of my line in connection with them. At this time the enemy advanced through the town, and commenced to drive in the skirmishers of the brigade mentioned. A battery also opened upon us from the rear of the town. As I was fearful that the enemy would turn our left at this point, gain possession of the turnpike, and make certain the disaster that was then imminent (viz, the loss of our trains, and perhaps the rout of the army), I requested the officer in command of this brigade to dismount his command and seize and hold the stone walls crossing the road at this point. He protested that his men had great objections to fighting dismounted, and declined to accede to my request. Fortunately, General Merritt had become aware of the state of affairs and ordered Colonel Lowell with the Reserve Brigade to my support. That gallant officer, at my request, at once dismounted a part of his command and seized the stone walls. I was soon after enabled to withdraw my com-

mand from the right and to re-enforce Colonel Lowell's line with the Sixth New York and part of the First New York, and the position was held until the general advance at 3 p. m.; although the enemy made several determined efforts to drive us from it, and even gained our right and rear by the retiring of our infantry lines. Taylor's battery had been placed in position on the right, but on ascertaining the situation on the turnpike I ordered it to that point and posted it immediately in rear of the stone walls referred to. The enemy immediately concentrated upon it a converging fire from several batteries, disabling one 3-inch rifled gun and killing several men and a number of horses. I was obliged to retire the battery to another and more sheltered position on the left of the turnpike. In both positions, however, it was well served and most efficiently. At 3 p. m. I was ordered to advance on the right of the division and connecting with the left of our infantry lines, my right on the turnpike. On reaching the town (Middletown) it became necessary to dislodge the enemy, who occupied the gardens and inclosures. Twice the Sixth and First New York charged the town, and each time were compelled to retire under the terrible fire, as it was impossible from the nature of the ground to reach the enemy's infantry. The brigade was at the same time exposed to a hot fire on its right flank from the enemy's line on the opposite side of the turnpike, which line had not yet been dislodged by our infantry. On again advancing the brigade passed to the left of the town and advanced rapidly toward Cedar Creek. I was now ordered to charge down to the creek. On nearing the creek I ordered the leading regiment (Sixth New York) to break by platoons and charge the bridge. This bridge was about 150 feet in length, some 30 feet high, and so narrow that but two horses could pass abreast. The enemy's infantry were in line across the turnpike. The Sixth gallantly charged across the bridge, Lieutenant Blunt, of my staff, in advance. The enemy fired one volley, and as the Sixth dashed at them they broke for the woods on the left. Adjutant Main, of the Sixth New York, was killed at this point, Sergeant Grimshaw shot through the groin, and several men wounded. I had sent Captain White, brigade inspector, to bring the other regiments across the ford on the left, and had myself crossed with the Sixth New York. On the enemy's breaking I went to the left of the turnpike to form the other regiments as they came up. I ordered Colonel Gibbs to form two squadrons of his regiment and to look out for our right flank, and myself proceeded to the front. Up to this time I was not aware that any troops, except those of our own division, had crossed Cedar Creek. While the Sixth were charging up the road I had noticed a skirmish line (of certainly not over thirty men) advancing over the hill from the right, which I at first supposed to be a squad of rebel cavalry, and afterward thought must have been a part of my own men who had diverged to the right. I afterward learned that they were part of General Custer's force. While crossing to the right of the turnpike to ascertain if there was any movement on that flank I met a gun going to the rear, and some person, either a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, called out to me. "We have got the gun; a gun and a stand of colors for the First Vermont." I asked the men what they were doing there, and they answered that their regiment had crossed upon the right. I proceeded down the road and soon met a non-commissioned officer of the Sixth New York with a gun. I at once ordered all of the First New York Dragoons to the front, except one squadron; I proceeded toward Strasburg and successively met men of the Sixth New York and First New York Dragoons with guns, caissons, &c.

At this time Colonel Nichols, of the Ninth New York, reported to me that he had met General Custer on the hill just above the bridge, and that the general had asked him to go into the woods to the left of the pike after some rebel infantry which he said were in there. Colonel Nichols had gone in there and captured eight prisoners and had then follow[ed] me. Captain White at this time sent me word that there were a number of guns beyond Strasburg, many of them overthrown beside the road, and that the enemy's trains were just in front. I at once ordered Colonel Nichols to hold a small reserve and go to the assistance of Colonel Gibbs and remove all the property possible. My headquarters were at this time in front of the brick house at this end of the town of Strasburg. My horse had been shot in the off fore leg while charging the bridge, and by this time had gone dead lame. I was quite anxious with regard to our right rear flank, which was open from the direction of the grade road that intersects the Middle road, and comes out on the hill overlooking Strasburg, in advance of which road my whole organized force was at this time. I remained at this point until between 10 and 11 p. m., at which time one of my staff reported that the Ninth New York had reached the stone bridge at the foot of Fisher's Hill and had cut off the rear of the enemy's train, besides capturing all the guns that were left on this side of Fisher's Hill, and that we had now on the way back all the property we could escort, but that there was a large amount that would have to be left. I had already sent two of my staff (Lieutenants Chamberlin and Blunt) across Cedar Creek in charge of guns, &c. The rest of my staff (Captains Mahnken and White) were beyond Strasburg sending property to the rear, and I determined to go back to General Sheridan and endeavor to have a force sent over to hold the town. I ordered the squadron in reserve to be deployed as a rear guard, when the last of the column should be ready to come in, and myself proceeded to General Sheridan some time before midnight. The captured property—22 pieces of artillery, 8 caissons, 29 army wagons, 30 ambulances, 117 horses, 143 mules, 2 stand of colors, a large number of small-arms, and in addition 352 prisoners—was safely brought across Cedar Run, parked near the pike, and duly turned over on the morning of the 20th instant to Captain Bean, provost-marshal of the First Cavalry Division.

I have been thus particular in detailing the operations of my command while in pursuit of the enemy on the night of the 19th instant, as some misunderstanding appears to have arisen as to what command charged the rear of the enemy and captured his guns, trains, &c. I have no hesitation in asserting that the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division was the only organized force that approached within one mile of Strasburg on the night of the 19th instant; that I was the only brigade commander, and was in any event the senior officer, present after General Custer had retired after the capture of the gun on the hill above the creek; that no troops except those of my own command went beyond Strasburg; that none other (except perhaps some stragglers) entered the town, and that I alone had made any disposition to protect the captured property. A gallant officer and some valuable men of the Sixth New York were killed and wounded while charging the enemy between the bridge and the top of the hill, and an officer of the Ninth New York was knocked down and his horse killed while cutting off the rear of the enemy's train at the stone bridge at the foot of Fisher's Hill. The Ninth New York alone captured three guns between the old mill beyond Strasburg and the stone bridge. On the hill this side of Strasburg Lieutenant Blunt, of my staff, chased a 3-inch rifled gun into the woods and brought it off with its drivers.

My officers and men were repeatedly fired into after passing the railroad and one man of the First New York Dragoons killed. As I was returning I met a field officer, a major of the Fifth New York Cavalry; I saw also another officer, a staff lieutenant. These were the only officers I saw except those of my own command. I respectfully trust that nothing in this latter explanatory report will be construed as reflecting on the gallant soldiers of the Third Division, who charged with my men. The glory acquired was sufficient for all, and they are heartily welcome to their share.

October 20, at daylight the Ninth New York, with part of the First New York Dragoons, were ordered to proceed to Strasburg, and, if possible, gain Fisher's Hill, and ascertain whether the enemy remained in that vicinity. Soon after, the brigade was ordered to march with the division to that point. Colonel Gibbs, on reaching Fisher's Hill, found it occupied by two squadrons of the enemy holding the approach on the turnpike. He succeeded in ascending the hill on the left, charged and drove the enemy to near Tom's Brook. The brigade advanced with the division on the turnpike to Woodstock, where the command was massed and the men and horses were fed, after fasting for thirty-six hours, during which they were almost constantly fighting, marching, or working. At 4 p. m. I was ordered to return to Tom's Brook and sweep the country east of the turnpike as far as the mountains. The Ninth New York was ordered to move up on the east side of the river; two squadrons of the First New York were deployed to move up the west bank, and with the remainder of the brigade I moved to the right of the ridge east of the turnpike. We succeeded in picking up some twenty-five infantry stragglers from the rebel army. The brigade encamped north of Tom's Brook. October 21, I was ordered to march to Strasburg; thence crossing Cedar Creek, the brigade moved into camp with the division on the left of the army.

Throughout the whole of these operations the officers and men of this command behaved with distinguished gallantry. During the early part of the engagement at Cedar Creek, when all seemed lost, I did not see a single cavalry straggler, and the men stood up nobly under a most withering fire. When obliged to retire the movement was effected in perfect order, and new lines formed as if on parade.

I respectfully trust that it may not be considered out of place here to mention the hearty and willing co-operation that was at all times extended to me by the brave and lamented Colonel Lowell, commanding the Reserve Brigade. In him the service has lost an estimable gentleman, and a gallant soldier whose future was bright with promise.

List of casualties and returns of prisoners and property captured have already been forwarded to division headquarters.

Very respectfully,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Capt. A. E. DANA, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Cavalry Division.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the action of September 19, 1864, near Winchester, Va.:

The brigade marched from Summit Point at 2 a. m., in rear of the division and train, and arrived at Seivers' Ford, on the Opequon, soon

after daybreak. I was ordered to mass in rear of the First Brigade. The First Brigade was soon after ordered to cross on the right, and I was ordered to advance to the creek and cover the Reserve Brigade, which had crossed in front and was engaged with the enemy. I also, by order of General Merritt, directed one section of Taylor's battery, supported by the Fourth New York Cavalry, to move to the right and take position on the hill covering the ford where General Custer was endeavoring to force a crossing. The section rendered valuable service at that point. About 2 p. m. I was ordered, with the remainder of the brigade, to cross on the left, advance, and, if possible, gain the Winchester pike, and endeavor to effect a junction with Lowell and Custer. I crossed the river without opposition, met the enemy's cavalry half a mile from the river, charged with Seventeenth Pennsylvania, and drove them for a mile, until, having crossed a bridge and run, I was suddenly attacked on my right flank by a column of the enemy's infantry, which I had broken through as they retired from Custer's front. My men were momentarily thrown in confusion, and the rebel cavalry, seizing the opportunity, rallied, charged, and forced us back to the bridge. I immediately formed the First New York Dragoons across the road, and, after a sharp fight, succeeded in checking them. It was here the gallant Captain Thorp, of the First New York, was killed. I now ordered up the Ninth New York Cavalry, and with that regiment and First New York again advanced. My skirmishers eagerly followed up the rebel cavalry as they rapidly retired, and the latter faced about and again charged them, driving them in on the gallop. I at once ordered the Ninth New York to charge and the First New York to support. The wild cheers and gleaming sabers of the gallant Ninth, as they dashed at the "chivalry," so dismayed them that, barely meeting the shock, they whirled and broke for the woods on their left, leaving a lieutenant-colonel and a number of prisoners in our hands. Reforming, I again advanced in line, with the Ninth New York in advance, the First New York on the left and rear, and in a direction facing the enemy's batteries, which were firing rapidly. At this time a line of infantry emerged from the woods on our left front. They were in some disorder, and I was at first mistaken as to their identity, supposing them to be our own troops, as I was not aware we had gained the enemy's rear. General Merritt at once ordered me to charge, which I did by changing front obliquely to the left, the evolution being splendidly executed by both regiments at a gallop, when, like a whirlwind, they dashed on the unfortunate infantry, who were vainly endeavoring to form. It was a terrible scene. Right on, over and through the rebel lines dashed the wild troopers, slashing right and left, pistoling those who had again seized their guns after surrender, and taking prisoners by the score. The rebel batteries redoubled their fire, which they distributed impartially alike to friend and foe. The brave Colonel Gibbs, of the First, and Nichols, of the Ninth, led their regiments in gallant style, and won unfading laurels in this, one of the grandest charges ever made in this war. The charge resulted in the capture of 3 battle-flags and over 300 prisoners, and the total rout of the division attacked. It cost the lives of the gallant Major Ayres, of the Ninth New York, and Captain Wright, brigade inspector on my staff, soldiers whom the brigade could ill spare. Our loss otherwise was comparatively slight, in view of the desperate nature of the charge and the terrible fire of the enemy's batteries. The First and Ninth were halted to reform, and the Sixth and Fourth New York were ordered to charge on the left of Custer's brigade. In this charge the Sixth New York, numbering less

than 100 men, captured 2 battle-flags and over 100 prisoners. The little band suffered severely in this charge. I was now ordered to mass the brigade near Winchester, and at dark was ordered to advance on the Strasburg pike, where I encamped one mile beyond the town.

The officers and men of the brigade, as usual, sustained their old reputation, and where all behaved so gallantly it is impossible to discriminate. The officers of my staff behaved gallantly, in every instance charging with the regiments to whom they conveyed the order.

Lists of casualties* and names of officers individually distinguished have already been forwarded to division headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the pursuit of the enemy on the 9th of October, 1864:

The brigade marched at sunrise to near Tom's Run, at which point I was ordered to form on the left of First Brigade. I was soon after ordered to cross the run and form on the opposite crest, connecting on the left with Reserve Brigade and on the right with First Brigade. While this order was in process of execution the Reserve Brigade became warmly engaged with a heavy force of the enemy moving up the turnpike. That brigade was forced back to my left and rear and the enemy appeared in force in the woods on my left and front. I at once dismounted two squadrons of First New York Dragoons and soon dislodged them, at the same time relieving the pressure on Colonel Lowell's front. I was now ordered by General Merritt to advance and press the enemy, which I did with success, my skirmishers advancing at the trot. I reached Woodstock with but slight opposition, and taking a road to the right drove a force of the enemy rapidly through the woods and across the run and ravine beyond the town. Ascertaining that the road bore too much to the right, I crossed the country to the turnpike, on which I met General Torbert, who ordered me to take the advance on a trot and pursue the enemy to Edenburg. On arriving at that point I found the enemy had passed through. I at once forded Stony Creek with the Ninth New York Cavalry, and at a gallop pursued the enemy up the turnpike. When near Hawkinsburg we pressed them so closely that they were obliged to leave in our hands one of the two guns yet in their possession, continuing their retreat with the other. On rising the crest of the hill a party of the enemy could be seen retiring on the road to the right while none could be seen on the turnpike. I naturally concluded that the remaining gun had gone in that direction, and ordered Colonel Nichols with Ninth New York Cavalry to pursue on that road. Ascertaining from a prisoner captured that the gun had gone toward Mount Jackson, I ordered Captain Edwards with a detachment of Sixth New York Cavalry to pursue on a gallop. The Sixth charged clear through Mount Jackson, but the gun had been taken

* Embodied in table, p. 116.

hastily across the river, on the south bank of which a strong force of the enemy were endeavoring to form. Many of the horses had already broken down in the long and rapid pursuit (nearly twenty miles, and eight miles on the gallop), and after holding Mount Jackson for an hour the command was ordered to retire. The rebel surgeons at the hospital at Mount Jackson stated that the force we were pursuing consisted of two brigades of cavalry under General Lomax, and that they passed through at a rapid gait and in evident terror. The First New York Dragoons while following the command discovered a park of thirty-one wagons loaded with ordnance and quartermaster's stores. The wagons and contents were burned by our troops.

The men and officers behaved splendidly, as usual.

Lists of casualties and property captured and destroyed have already been forwarded to division headquarters.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

No. 145.

Report of Maj. William E. Beardsley, Sixth New York Cavalry, of operations August 13.

WINCHESTER, VA., *August 14, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the arrival in this place with all of our brigade train but about eight or ten wagons. We were attacked by Mosby at daylight yesterday morning in Berryville (en route for Winchester), and a disgraceful panic ensued, resulting in the entire destruction of the Reserve Brigade's train and a portion of ours, with battery forges, &c., the running off of nearly all the mules, the capture of a large number of prisoners, killing of five men of ours, with many wounded; among the latter is Captain McKinney, flesh wound in right thigh; he is here and doing well. After emptying my pistol in exchange with an officer, and being hard pressed, without a single man as support, I dashed off and checked the guard (100-days' men), but failed to get them back until finding Mason and one man of the old Sixth with a carbine, we deployed as skirmishers, and returned to the head of our train, where a party was applying the torch, and by the use of the one carbine succeeded in driving off the enemy and secured the paymaster's treasure chest and trunk of pay-rolls, which we carried on our horses to a place of security, when I succeeded in rallying about twelve muskets, under a sergeant, who advanced as skirmishers, when a single volley saved all our train but eight wagons, which were already burned. Lieutenant Allyn had charge of 200 head of cattle; all missing from the rear of the train. I sent for cavalry, and shortly the First Rhode Island arrived, but about thirty minutes too late, the enemy having disappeared with their booty in the direction of Snicker's Gap, and they did not pursue. I sent to this place for ambulances and have the wounded here. General Kenly, commanding here, sent down his teams, and our brigade train is now here without teams, except nine wagons, including your wagon and the two regimental ones. Now, what shall we do? No guard furnished us, neither teams with which to proceed.

Major Sawyer is here and anxious to pay. His money, $112,000, is also safe. I have no hesitation in saying that with fifty good men of the Sixth New York I could have repulsed the thieves. Mr. Evarts now informs me that for lack of teams he was obliged to abandon all the forage and seven wagons and three battery forges, all in good condition, now at Berryville, which, for lack of guards, cannot return for them. The infantry here are only in the way. We shall remain here until we hear from you. I am myself still quite sick.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. BEARDSLEY,
Major Sixth New York Cavalry.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN,
Commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

No. 146.

Report of Capt. George E. Farmer, Sixth New York Cavalry, of operations October 19.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
October 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from Brevet Brigadier-General Devin, I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 19th instant, in accordance with instructions received from Brevet Brigadier-General Devin, the Sixth New York Cavalry was formed in columns of platoons north of the bridge on Cedar Creek, for the purpose of charging the enemy. The command charged in column across the bridge, driving the enemy's infantry from the opposite side into the first crest of woods. At this moment several mounted men appeared on the hill on our right, one of whom waved a red flag. Mistaking them for the enemy, the command turned to the right, where we found General Custer with the First Vermont and Fifth New York Cavalry. The regiment was here formed on the left of General Custer's command, and charged at the same time. The charge was continued through the town of Strasburg. At the outer edge of the town the advance halted, the men having become scattered in securing and carrying off the plunder. The advance mentioned consisted of ten or fifteen men belonging to the First Vermont and Fifth and Sixth New York Cavalry. In charging the bridge we lost one man wounded. In charging the artillery and trains we lost our adjutant (John G. Main) killed and one man severely wounded. The colors of the Forty-fourth Georgia (captured by Chief Bugler Thomas M. Wells),* seven pieces of artillery, one caisson, a number of wagons and ambulances, besides a number of prisoners, were brought in by this command, all of which was turned over to Lieut. W. N. Chamberlin, acting quartermaster.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. FARMER,
Captain, Sixth New York Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. J. H. MAHNKEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

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* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

No. 147.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 9–31.

Report of operations of Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division, for August, 1864:

August 9, brigade organized near Halltown, Va. August 10, moved to Summit Point, on extreme right of army, skirmishing near the Opequon. Eighteen prisoners captured—15 Imboden's cavalry and 13 Rodes' division. August 11, crossed Opequon to Winchester, driving out 200 of enemy's cavalry; light skirmishing; captured 5 prisoners; moved to White Post. August 12, took the advance through Newtown and Middletown to Cedar Creek; took 3 prisoners. Skirmished at Cedar Creek; took 14 prisoners. August 13, 14, and 15, camped near Cedar Creek and picketed. August 16, left camp and moved to old forge on extreme right. August 17, moved to Winchester, on Back road, burning forage and driving in stock; skirmishing near Winchester; moved across Opequon Creek on Berryville and Winchester pike. August 18, skirmishing; fell back one mile from creek. August 19, in camp; picketing on right; attack on our lines toward evening repulsed. August 20, attacked about 4 p. m.; repulsed the enemy and connected picket with Second Brigade on left, Third Division on right; kept the old line, one mile from the Opequon. August 21, attacked 10 a. m. vigorously; skirmished constantly till 2 p. m., when retired by order to near Berryville, followed by enemy; tried to take position on ridge west of town; thrown into confusion for a time, but held the ridge till ordered back and moved to north fork of Bullskin Run through Rippon. August 22, moved to Charlestown; sharp skirmish; had the rear guard to Halltown; picketed left of the army to the Shenandoah. August 23, in camp picketing. August 24, reconnaissance made on the left; captured 13 prisoners. August 25, reconnaissance made; 4 prisoners captured; killed, 3, wounded, 4, left in our hands. August 26, reconnaissance made; captured 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 69 enlisted men, Fifteenth South Carolina. August 27, enemy retired; followed them to Charlestown; 1 prisoner taken, Kershaw's; 2 prisoners taken near Duffield's; sharp skirmish in afternoon with Lomax. August 28, moved to north fork of Bullskin Run, left of army. August 29, moved to Summit Point; still on extreme left. August 30, reconnaissance made toward Opequon; killed 2 lieutenants and 3 men, left in our hands; captured 5 enlisted men (Lomax's brigade); moved to Smithfield pike. August 31, in camp; regiments picketing Summit Point, Smithfield, and Leetown.

In the various skirmishes the brigade has lost 3 officers and 14 men killed, 2 officers and 56 men wounded, and 1 officer and 3 men captured and missing.

Total number of prisoners captured by the brigade, 7 officers and 121 enlisted men. Two officers and 6 enlisted men killed, and 4 enlisted men wounded.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

No. 148.

Report of Col. Alfred Gibbs, Nineteenth New York Cavalry (First New York Dragoons), commanding Reserve Brigade, of operations August 10–September 1.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
Camp near Berryville, Va., September 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade from August 10 to the present date, both inclusive:

On the 10th ultimo the undersigned assumed command of the brigade, consisting of the First U. S. Cavalry, Captain Sweitzer commanding; the Second U. S. Cavalry, Capt. D. S. Gordon commanding; Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Starr commanding; First New York Dragoons, Major Scott commanding; First Rhode Island Cavalry, Major Farrington commanding, and Battery D, Second U. S. Artillery, Lieut. E. B. Williston commanding. The brigade, except the First Rhode Island Cavalry, on detached service, marched from camp near Halltown at 8 a. m., passed through Charlestown and took the road toward White Post. About 4 p. m. met the enemy's pickets, when the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry and First New York Dragoons were thrown out as skirmishers, dismounted, handsomely drove back the enemy through a thick wood and upon the road leading toward Newtown, and at about 3.30 p. m. [11th] the First New York Dragoons was thrown out in advance on the Newtown road, where, about 4 p. m., it met and drove in the enemy's pickets and skirmishers, posted in open woods on either side of the road and forced them back to a strong line of breast-works made of fence rails about a mile and a half from the town. The First U. S. Cavalry was then thrown in on the left of the First New York Dragoons and the Second U. S. Cavalry on the right. The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, throwing a squadron into the woods on the extreme left to protect that flank and a squadron of the First New York Dragoons mounted, covering the right flank, the remaining squadron of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry being held in reserve as a support to the battery. The enemy showing a strong force of infantry and gradually pushing the command back, the battery was brought into position, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry thrown forward in the open field on their front. They deployed in excellent order and drove the enemy back through the woods lining this open field. The battery then opened with excellent effect, throwing solid shot and shell with great precision, and the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Devin's brigade, being deployed to support the regiments on the left of the road, the enemy retired sullenly to his breast-works, and the action closed about dark. The brigade went into camp about a mile in rear unmolested. Our loss that day was quite heavy. At sunrise [12th] the enemy fired into the pickets, but made no further demonstrations, and the brigade entered Newtown without meeting the enemy, who had passed through the town a couple of hours before. The brigade moved on the left of the road, on a line parallel with the First and Second Brigades, on the Winchester and Strasburg pike, and camped for the night on Cedar Creek, near Middletown.

On the 14th, taking a dirt road, marched to Strasburg, where found the enemy in force in intrenchments about a mile beyond the town. Returned to camp same day and camped near Middletown, where the

brigade remained on the 15th, and marched on the 16th through Middletown and Cedarville and camped at Nineveh. At 6 p. m. the First and Second Brigades, being sharply engaged in front of Front Royal, saddled up and marched back to near Cedarville, when the brigade was ordered back and returned to its previous camp at Nineveh. On the 17th marched through Berryville and camped two miles out of town on the Snickersville road. The next morning marched through Berryville and camped one mile out of town on the Winchester pike. The regiments and battery remained in camp there until the 21st, when the brigade marched down the Charlestown pike. On arriving at the cross-roads, or the fork of the Summit Point road and the Charlestown pike, the First U. S. Cavalry and First New York Dragoons, with a squadron of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry as flankers on the left, were deployed as rear guard, and skirmished with the enemy on the left of the pike as far as Rippon. The brigade went into position half a mile in rear of Charlestown. On the 22d marched toward Shepherdstown without meeting the enemy; camped on a ridge back of the town that night (the 23d) and moved camp to near Antietam Ford on the 24th. On the morning of the 25th marched toward Kearneysville and met the enemy in force about half a mile beyond the railroad, the Reserve Brigade being held in reserve. Found a strong force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry in front. Began to retire about 1 p. m., throwing out the First New York Dragoons and First U. S. Cavalry on the left of the road retiring. Kept up continued skirmishing as far as Shepherdstown, when the First U. S. Cavalry was ordered to join the column on the Halltown road. A force of the enemy's infantry interposing between the rear guard and the main guard, the First New York Dragoons took the road to Antietam Ford, crossed the river, and camped for the night, coming into camp two miles and three-quarters from Harper's Ferry the next afternoon. After passing through Shepherdstown, on the Halltown road, when about four miles from the town, the enemy appearing close in rear with infantry, the First and Second U. S. Cavalry were deployed as skirmishers on both sides of the road, and held the enemy in check until relieved, when they marched to camp as above, reaching it soon after dark. Remained in camp next day till noon, when the brigade made a reconnaissance toward Shepherdstown, drove a company of Gilmor's force out of town, the First U. S. Cavalry making a brilliant charge through the town and occupying it for an hour, until reconnaissances could be made on the Winchester and Kearneysville pikes. The brigade remained in camp on the 26th and 27th. On the 28th the brigade marched toward Leetown and Smithfield, charged through Leetown with the Second U. S. Cavalry, supported by the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Leaving Leetown by the Smithfield pike, the First U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Captain Sweitzer, supported by the Second U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Harrison, met a brigade of Maryland cavalry, and brilliantly charged them with the saber, completely routing them, and driving them in confusion down the road. In this dashing affair a most excellent officer, Lieut. Joseph S. Hoyer, of the First U. S. Cavalry, was mortally wounded, and died soon after. The brigade was then deployed with strong supports, and pursued the enemy down the road. Upon reaching a wood near Smithfield, the enemy opened with artillery on the right of the road, and Williston's battery was sent to an eminence on the left of the pike, soon silencing the enemy's, which limbered up and retired with all its other force across the river Opequon. Smithfield was occu-

pied without further molestation, and the brigade bivouacked for the night on the heights on the east bank of the Opequon. About 10 a. m. on the 29th the enemy appeared in force on the opposite heights, and showed a strong force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. A section of the battery was placed on each side of the road leading to the bridge across the river. The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry constructed a barricade of rails in front of the battery, which was occupied by one of its squadrons, under Captain Morrow. The First New York Dragoons, First and Second U. S. Cavalry, with the remainder of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, were deployed, dismounted, in the woods and on the ridge bordering the stream. About 11.30 a. m. the enemy opened furiously from two batteries on either side of the road leading to Bunker Hill, and made excellent practice, many case-shot and shells exploding in and about the battery and among the led horses. About 12.30 p. m. the enemy crossed the stream on both flanks, and showed a strong force of infantry in front. The command fell slowly back, contesting sharply every foot of ground, retiring without confusion and leisurely for about three miles, which took about four hours and a half, the battery going into position twice, and being served with great precision. When about three miles from Charlestown the brigade came into position, and made a firm stand; the enemy, however, soon ceased pursuit and retired. About 5 p. m., part of the Sixth Corps having arrived and formed line of battle on the left of the road, the Second U. S. Cavalry was deployed as skirmishers on the right of the road, supported by a strong line of battle, composed of the Sixth Pennsylvania and First New York Dragoons, with the First United States as a reserve, and moved steadily toward the Opequon. The enemy was found in small force, retiring quickly at our approach, firing sluggishly. At sunset the brigade passed beyond Smithfield, and halted upon the crest overlooking the river, driving the enemy across the river, when all firing ceased. Our loss was 1 officer killed and 4 wounded, and 30 men killed and wounded. At dark the brigade returned to within two miles and a half of Charlestown, where it went into camp. On the 30th the brigade moved at 3 p. m. on the Summit Point and Berryville pike, and went into camp near the forks of that and the Charlestown pike. Remained in camp on the 31st ultimo and 1st of September.

I have omitted to mention that on the 13th of August the train of the brigade, while en route to join it at Cedar Creek and guarded by a battalion of 100-days' men, was attacked by guerrillas at or near Berryville at daylight and completely destroyed, with all the archives of the brigade headquarters, regiments, &c., officers' baggage, &c. At this time it was about eighteen miles distant from the brigade.

On the 15th instant [ultimo] the brigade commissary, First Lieut. J. S. Walker, regimental commissary First U. S. Cavalry, while on his way to Harper's Ferry on official business, with an escort of five men, when near Charlestown was attacked by guerrillas and murdered, and First Lieut. Philip Dwyer, regimental commissary Fifth U. S. Cavalry, wounded and taken prisoner. All of the escort except one were killed or wounded and taken prisoner. On the 16th of August Second Lieut. John Barry, First U. S. Cavalry, with a party of forty men, was sent to communicate with the infantry on the right and report. He proceeded to Newtown, and, finding the enemy there, proceeded to Winchester, where he found the infantry and reported and proceeded to rejoin the brigade. He was attacked at the cross-roads of the pike and White Post roads, and was obliged to retreat with the loss of seven men, rejoining camp in safety on the 18th.

Owing to the absence of official documents, I am unable to furnish a correct list of the killed, wounded, and missing, but copies of the lists have already been forwarded to your office.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED GIBBS,

Colonel First New York Dragoons, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. E. DANA,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. First Cavalry Division.

No. 149.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding Reserve Brigade, of operations September 8–October 4.

Report of operations of the Cavalry Reserve Brigade from September 8, 1864, to October 4, 1864:

September 8, 1864, the Reserve Brigade was reorganized under Special Orders, No. 103, September 8, 1864, headquarters First Cavalry Division. The First New York Dragoons were replaced by the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to Pleasant Valley for muster-out. Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, assumed command. September 8–12, the brigade lay in camp near Summit Point, picketing on the left of the cavalry line and in front of the Sixth Corps. September 13, made demonstration at Locke's Ford, on the Opequon, in conjunction with First Brigade; took one lieutenant and ten privates of Breckinridge's corps; returned to former camp at night-fall. September 14–18, picketing as before. September 19, marched at 2 a. m.; reached the Opequon at Seivers' Ford before daybreak. The enemy's picket-line was driven in by Second U. S. Cavalry and Second Massachusetts Cavalry, about forty prisoners being taken, and the opposite bank of the creek occupied in a line of about three miles, the right connecting with the First Brigade. A very gallant charge was made by Second U. S. Cavalry on one of Breckinridge's batteries, but was repulsed, the infantry supports being well placed behind rails breast high, a simultaneous charge by the First Brigade being also repulsed. Soon after noon the whole line was advanced to the Martinsburg pike; the brigade was necessarily much scattered. Two squadrons of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry joined the charge of the Second Brigade on the enemy's infantry; the rest of that regiment got mixed up with the skirmish line of Averell's division. The First, Second, and Fifth U. S. Cavalry advanced toward Winchester, on the left of the pike; charged a battery supported by infantry and cavalry; captured two guns, with their caissons and most of the horses and drivers. What part of these regiments could be rallied assisted in the subsequent charge of the First Brigade upon a brigade of the enemy's infantry. After dark the brigade was moved through Winchester and camped two miles out on the Valley pike. September 20, marched to Strasburg and camped on the road to Capon Springs. September 21, marched to Front Royal and camped on the Shenandoah. September 22, marched to Milford in support of the Third Division; relieved one of its brigades on the right of the line, but no attack on the enemy's position was ordered; fell back to McCoy's Ford and camped. Captain Emmons, assistant adjutant-general, wounded. September 23, marched to near Cedarville, dispersing en route a detachment of Mosby, under Captain Mountjoy, killing thirteen. From Cedarville returned by forced march to Milford, finding that position

just evacuated by the enemy. September 24, marched up valley to Luray, supporting First Brigade in a rapid and brilliant affair with one of Wickham's brigades, two squadrons of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry charging and capturing battle-flag of Sixth Virginia Cavalry and twenty prisoners; camped west of Shenandoah. September 25, crossed ridge to New Market; marched in the afternoon to Harrisonburg and camped. September 26, the brigade was temporarily detached, acting with Third Division under order of chief of cavalry; marched in the advance to Staunton, capturing prisoners, cattle, and stores; camped east of the town. September 27, destroying railroad; at 4 p. m. marched to Waynesborough. September 28, the brigade on picket at Rockfish Gap and toward New Hope. At 5 p. m. were attacked at both points by cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and fell back to position above Waynesborough. After dark returned with Third Division through Staunton and by forced march to Spring Hill, the brigade having both the advance and rear guards. September 29, moved to Bridgewater and anon to Mount Crawford, camping on the left of the infantry and picketing to Cross Keys and Rockland Mills. September 30, rejoined the brigade, camping and picketing as before. October 1–3, encamped north of Mount Crawford, picketing upon the pike. October 3, made a reconnaissance in afternoon upon pike. October 4, in camp; picketing as before.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

No. 150.

Report of Lieut. Col. Casper Crowninshield, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding Reserve Brigade, of operations October 5–31.

Report of operations of the Cavalry Reserve Brigade from October 5, 1864, to October 31, 1864, inclusive:

October 5, moved in morning to Cross Keys; picket in front, connecting with Second Brigade on right and left covering road leading to Harrisonburg. October 6, at 7 a. m. withdrew pickets and moved with division to Harrisonburg, thence down the Valley on Ridge road to Timberville. First and Second United States and one squadron Second Massachusetts Cavalry on duty all day burning hay and grain and collecting cattle. Camped at Timberville, picketing toward Harrisonburg, connecting with Third Division on right and Second Brigade, First Division, on left. October 7, moved along Ridge road, intersecting pike near Edenburg; found the enemy following up the infantry; moved out in connection with Second Brigade to develop their strength; enemy fell back as we advanced, and not finding them in any force fell back north [of] Edenburg, picketing in front. October 8, moved through Woodstock and across Tom's Creek, connecting with Third Division on right and Second Brigade, First Division, on left. October 9, broke camp at sunrise; moved out on the pike; sent out an advance guard at Tom's Creek; moved down the pike one-quarter of a mile, and met the enemy in force; formed skirmish line, connecting with Second Brigade on right, when the enemy opened with artillery and simultaneously charged our skirmish line, driving it back a short distance, when

effectually [routing] them (the enemy), they were forced to retire. We again advanced, commencing to drive them before us till near Woodstock, at which time, the order being given to charge, was effected in the following order: First United States, supported by Fifth United States, on the pike, Second Massachusetts on either flank (Second United States being left behind in support of a section of artillery); pursued the fleeing enemy beyond Edenburg, capturing 1 battle-flag, 4 pieces of artillery, 4 caissons, 2 forges, 2 ambulances, 7 wagons, and 50 prisoners; lost but 7 wounded in the brigade. At dark moved back to Woodstock and bivouacked for the night, picketing our own camp. October 10, returned to within three miles of Strasburg and camped, picketing on left of Second Brigade. October 11, broke camp at 11 a. m.; moved through Strasburg across Cedar Creek and camped on left of infantry at Buck's Ford, on North Fork Shenandoah, picketing on south bank of river, connecting with infantry on right and Second Division on left. October 12, remained in camp, picketing as before. Second Massachusetts Cavalry moved at midnight for Rectortown with dispatches for General Augur. October 13, broke camp at 2 p. m.; moved to right and camped in rear of army headquarters, two miles west of Middletown; pickets not withdrawn. October 14, command saddled all day, but did not break camp; Second Massachusetts returned; pickets withdrawn from left of infantry. October 15, moved with balance of division to Front Royal via Middletown and Cedarville; camped near Front Royal. October 16, returned to camp two miles west of Middletown. October 17, remained in camp, picketing on right of First Brigade. October 18, remained in camp, picketing as before. October 19, broke camp at daylight and moved to the right of infantry on a reconnaissance for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the enemy; found their cavalry in force; skirmished with them about an hour, when orders were received to fall back, as the whole army had been attacked; proceeded to the left of infantry and formed skirmish line, connecting with infantry on right and First Brigade on left; Second Massachusetts made two charges on the enemy's infantry, checking their advance; held our position till 3 p. m., when the whole line advanced, and this brigade, together with Second Brigade, charged a battery of enemy's artillery; were repulsed, with considerable loss, Colonel Lowell being mortally wounded while leading his command in the charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Crowninshield, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, assumed command of brigade. The enemy's line commenced to fall back, when we again charged, pursuing them down the pike and across Cedar Creek. Here we were halted and ordered to fall back, recrossed the creek and camped on left of infantry. October 20, moved with the division to Woodstock; brigade advanced far as Edenburg; finding no enemy, returned and camped near Fisher's Hill. October 21, marched to Middletown and camped on left of infantry. October 22, remained as above. October 23, remained as above; sent two squadrons on picket in front of General Getty's division, Sixth Corps, near Fisher's Hill. October 24 to 26, still in camp as above. October 27, sent two regiments (First United States and Second Massachusetts) on reconnaissance to Woodstock; returned, finding no enemy. October 28 to 31, remained in camp, picketing as above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CROWNINSHIELD,

Lieut. Col. Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. A. E. DANA,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

No. 151.

Reports of Brt. Maj. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division (Army of West Virginia), including operations August 3–September 23.

BATH, N. Y., *October 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose reports of expedition to Wytheville and destruction of Tennessee railroad; of operations during General Hunter's expedition to Lynchburg, Va.; of engagement with Ramseur's division of rebel infantry near Winchester, Va., on the 20th of July; of operations with Army of West Virginia;* of fight at Moorefield, August 7, and of operations with Middle Military Division up to September 23, 1864. All of these reports have been sent through the proper channels, but, owing to the fact that I was relieved of the command of my division on the 23d of September, I have the honor to ask the attention of the Department to these reports in the connected form in which they are presented, in order that a just opinion may be formed of my conduct since the opening of the spring campaign.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
New Creek, Va., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: After having pursued the enemy under McCausland from Chambersburg to Hancock, on the 3d instant I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding the department directing me to pursue, by the most expeditious route, that portion of the enemy's forces and attack it wherever found. On the same day I learned by telegram from Brigadier-General Kelley, at Cumberland, that the enemy was then at Springfield. On the 4th I accordingly crossed the Potomac with my command at Hancock, taking the route via Bloomery Gap, the Cumberland turnpike having been rendered impracticable by the enemy. Arriving at Bath, I received information from what was deemed a reliable source that the enemy in considerable force was crossing the river at Cherry Run and marching toward Hancock. I halted my command and sent scouts to verify the report, which was ascertained to be false, though it occasioned a delay of several hours in my movements. At 4 p. m. I moved forward, and by making a night march reached Springfield at 5 p. m. on the 5th, losing during the day about 100 horses from exhaustion. I had learned that the enemy had fallen back from New Creek on the 4th in the direction of Burlington and Moorefield, and reports were numerous that he had been re-enforced by Imboden and Vaughn. During the night of the 5th–6th rations and forage were received and issued to the command, and on the morning of the 6th I resumed the march, arriving at Romney at about 11 a. m. Here I learned that the enemy had passed the junction of the Moorefield grade with the West Virginia turnpike, seven miles from Romney, between 9 and 10 a. m. on the morning of the 5th, going in the direction of the

* For the reports previously enumerated, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, pp. 41, 145, 326, 327.

former place. Placing little reliance in the numerous reports that the enemy re-enforced intended a further raid through West Virginia, I believed he would attempt to reach the Valley via the Wardensville turnpike. I therefore sent Major Work, of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding a battalion, with instructions to proceed rapidly by what is known as the Grassy Creek road in the direction of Wardensville and endeavor to reach Lost River Gap, on the Wardensville turnpike, in advance of the enemy to blockade and hold the gap until I could overtake and attack the enemy in the rear; or, if he could find that McCausland had not left Moorefield, to move rapidly forward and attack him as soon as he heard the sound of my guns; or, should he find the enemy had taken Strasburg road, to still endeavor to intercept him. I resumed the march at about 1 p. m. During the afternoon an order of McCausland's, dated at Moorefield on the 6th, was captured, from which I inferred he could not be far from that place. About 6 p. m. my scouts reported the enemy's pickets four miles in advance and about ten miles from Moorefield, information also placing McCausland's and Johnson's brigades three and four miles, respectively, north of the town. I soon after halted my command for rest and feed, with orders to be ready to move at 1 o'clock the following morning, timing the movement so as to make the attack precisely at daylight. I also sent couriers to Major Work with orders for him to move as rapidly as possible over the Wardensville turnpike and attack the enemy vigorously at the same time. I designed, if possible, to surprise the enemy, wherein I was only partially successful. At 1 a. m. the column was again in motion, and by an adroit movement the enemy's pickets and reserve and a patrol going out from his camp were successfully captured without a shot being fired, though some delay in the march was occasioned. From the captured patrol I learned that the enemy was apprised of my approach and had been waiting an attack since 3 o'clock. I no longer hoped for a surprise, but relied upon the vigor of the attack. Passing through and beyond Reynolds' Gap at a trot at 5 a. m., the rebel General Bradley Johnson's brigade was found posted in line of battle on both sides of the road, one mile north of the South Branch of the Potomac River. Without a moment's halt or delay my advanced brigade, under Major Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, deployed, and with an eager shout dashed forward upon the enemy's lines with such impetuosity that, waiting only to fire a few shots, they broke, fled in the wildest confusion, leaving two pieces of artillery, a large number of horses, and throwing away whatever impeded their flight. Giving them no time to reform, Gibson pursued them hotly to the river, precipitating them over its steep banks across and into the ranks of McCausland, who, with another brigade, was posted upon the south bank. There, as I anticipated, the enemy endeavored to make a stand. Colonel Powell, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, was immediately ordered forward, and, crossing the river in the face of a severe fire, soon routed the enemy a second time, rolling the tide of fugitives back toward Moorefield. A quarter of a mile from the river the roads fork—the right-hand one leading to Moorefield, upon which a part of the enemy's forces fled, pursued by Major Gibson; the left-hand one leading to the hills and intersecting the Wardensville turnpike four miles east of Moorefield. Taking advantage of a strong position on this latter road one mile from the river, McCausland, with a larger portion of his scattered command, offered a stubborn resistance, but after a sharp contest of a few minutes' duration he was for the third time routed by a portion of the

Second Brigade and driven to the mountains, with the loss of his remaining artillery and many prisoners. Pursuit was continued on the various roads taken by the enemy until noon. Ten miles east of Moorefield, on the Wardensville turnpike, Major Work met a portion of their retreating force, estimated by him at 500 men, attacked them, capturing 35 prisoners and about 100 horses; the balance scattered through the woods and fled to the mountains. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy is unknown, but large. Three battle-flags were captured, with 4 pieces of artillery (all the enemy had), 420 prisoners, including 6 field and staff and 32 company officers, over 400 horses and equipments, and a number of small-arms. General Johnson was captured, with his colors and three of his staff, but, passing undistinguished among other prisoners, effected his escape. My loss is 9 killed and 32 wounded.

Major Conger and Captain [Lieutenant] Clark, Third West Virginia Cavalry, were killed while leading a charge. Captain Kerr, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was severely wounded while penetrating the enemy's lines in a gallant effort to capture the rebel commander. Among the prisoners captured is Major Green, chief engineer upon the staff of General Ewell. The conduct of the officers and men of my division was, without exception, in the highest degree praiseworthy.

Especial praise is due to Maj. Thomas Gibson and Col. William H. Powell, commanding brigades. The enemy having become so thoroughly dispersed and scattered, I deemed farther pursuit with my worn-down horses futile, and accordingly, after having my killed and wounded cared for, and such of the captured small-arms as I could not bring away for want of transportation destroyed, I withdrew my command from Moorefield on the evening of the 7th, arriving here at 5 o'clock this p. m.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATH, N. Y., *October 18, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia, from the 7th of August, 1864, the date of the organization of the command of Major-General Sheridan, to the 23d of September, the date on which I was relieved from duty with my division:

A brief summary of the previous operations of the division may not be out of place. The opening of the spring campaign found me at Martinsburg. On the 20th of April 2,000 of my division were on their way to Beverly to join an expedition under Major-General Ord. That enterprise being abandoned, I proceeded with 1,000 men to Kanawha Valley; thence, having been joined by the Second and Third West Virginia Cavalry and Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, over the mountains to the Tennessee railroad; fought a severe engagement May 10; destroyed the railroad from New River to LaFayette east of Christiansburg, and came back to Lewisburg; went across the Alleghanies to Staunton, joining the expedition of Major-General Hunter to Lynchburg, encountering the enemy in several severe engagements. After the failure of that campaign came back to Kanawha Valley, and

around to the Shenandoah up to Winchester, where I attacked with 1,000 cavalry and 1,350 of Crook's infantry, and defeated the division of Ramseur, including the Stonewall Brigade, capturing 4 guns and 200 prisoners. When the united forces of the rebels under Early compelled the Army of West Virginia, under General Crook, to fall back to Maryland, my division took post at Hagerstown, from which point it marched down the Cumberland Valley on the 29th of July, the enemy having crossed the Potomac in three columns. Pursued the command of McCausland 135 miles, attacking it at McConnellsburg and finally at Moorefield, Va., totally routing it, capturing the guns of the Baltimore Battery, 3 colors, 420 prisoners, and over 400 horses, arms, equipments, &c. With the results of this last victory I returned to New Creek on the 8th of August, where I received the following telegram from Major-General Sheridan:

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

Concentrate your cavalry command at Hancock and join me by the shortest and most practicable route.

* * * * * * *

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

My division on the 8th of August consisted of First Brigade, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, attached, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker; Second Brigade, First West Virginia Cavalry, Second West Virginia Cavalry, Third West Virginia Cavalry, First New York (Lincoln), attached, Col. W. H. Powell. Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Weir (four guns). These troops had marched almost continuously about 1,700 miles. With the greatest exertion I had been unable to obtain horses for my dismounted men or remounts in place of my exhausted animals. The strength of my command had been partially maintained by using the horses captured from time to time from the enemy. I concentrated my division at Hancock and reached Martinsburg on the 14th of August, on my way to join General Sheridan, who was then near Cedar Creek. At Martinsburg I received orders to remain and refit my division for the field. I was unable to obtain any information of General Sheridan's movements, except through my own scouts, until the 18th, when I received information from the chief of staff that Torbert's cavalry had been compelled to fall back to Summit Point, and directions to fall back to the north side of the Potomac if necessary, covering the crossings (marked A), and also orders through the chief of cavalry to fall back from Martinsburg to Charlestown (marked B). Starting for Charlestown, I received verbal orders through the chief of cavalry to go to Smithfield. Changing direction to the latter place, I was overtaken by the order (repeated) of the major-general commanding to cover the crossings of the Potomac, crossing the river if necessary. To cover the crossings of the Potomac from Cherry Run to Harper's Ferry with a division of cavalry operating on the south side of the river, it is necessary to take post at or near Martinsburg and establish a picket-line from Mills' Gap, in North Mountain, across the Valley to Charlestown. If unable to maintain that line it is best to guard the fords on the north side of the river. There had been nothing in the instructions received from the major-general commanding which contemplated the occupation of Martinsburg by my division. I therefore moved to Shepherdstown on the evening of the 18th and picketed the river as well as possible.

On the morning of the 20th I received an order (marked C) from the chief of staff in which these words occur: "In fact, the general rather

desires that the enemy should cross; all that he wants is early information of the character and number of the troops that pass over." In order that the enemy should have an opportunity to make the desired movement, and that the required observations might be made, I moved my division across the river to Fair Play and established my pickets from Cherry Run to Antietam Furnace, which satisfied all the conditions of the instructions received from the major-general commanding. Having received orders direct from the chief of cavalry on the 19th, I addressed a communication (marked D) to the chief of staff on that date, in reply to which I received on the 23d the order (marked E) to report to Brigadier-General Torbert, and to obey all orders coming from him, although he was and is my junior. On the morning of the 21st I received the dispatch marked F from the major-general commanding, which amazed and pained me, as it evinced an undue readiness on the part of the major-general commanding to find faults in my official conduct. My reply (marked G) is inclosed.

The correctness of my dispositions was shown on the 26th, when the enemy attempted to force a crossing of the river with his entire cavalry force, supported by an infantry division, with artillery. He was prevented and suffered loss without any casualties worth mentioning in my command. My action in preventing the crossing of the enemy into Maryland received no expression of approval from the major-general commanding. Believing that the enemy was about withdrawing to the vicinity of Winchester, I crossed the river on the 28th and advanced to Hainesville, and on the 29th to Martinsburg, driving the enemy's pickets four miles beyond that place, and establishing a picket-line across the Valley. This line being too close to the enemy for his comfort, he advanced Rodes' division of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, on the 31st, compelling me to retire to Falling Waters, with the loss of forty-eight men killed and wounded. Again I believed this advance a screen to a retrograde movement, and moved forward on the 2d of September without meeting any serious opposition until near Bunker Hill, ten miles from Martinsburg, where I attacked three brigades of the enemy's cavalry under Lomax, routing them and capturing 2 battle-flags, 55 prisoners, 20 wagons, 1 battery forge, a herd of cattle, and a quantity of small-arms. The enemy had no artillery. On the ensuing day the enemy's cavalry attacked me, but were completely beaten and were driven to within five miles of Winchester, where his infantry was encountered. The enemy was pressed again on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th until it was ascertained that he did not intend any farther movement up the Valley. All the information gained by the above detailed movements from scouts and all other sources was promptly transmitted to the headquarters Middle Military Division, and I have reason to believe that upon the information thus sent the army left its intrenchments in front of Harper's Ferry and moved forward to the line of the Opequon. These movements, it may be seen from the inclosed orders (marked H), were made in compliance with instructions from the major-general commanding; yet these very operations were the subject of covert animadversions at the headquarters Middle Military Division, and I have been informed that the manner in which they were represented to the General-in-Chief induced the issuance of an optional order to relieve me from duty. Actuated solely by a desire to render the greatest possible service with my division, I cannot conjecture the grounds upon which my motives and reputation were permitted to suffer reproach.

Pursuant to orders received from the chief of cavalry I moved the main body of my division, on the 8th, across the Opequon to Leetown, picketing the Valley with one brigade until the 10th, when it was driven back to Martinsburg by a division of the enemy's infantry. On the 13th, pursuant to instructions from the major-general commanding, I made a reconnaissance with my division to Bunker Hill, Gerrardstown, and Pughtown. The enemy's cavalry were driven beyond Bunker Hill and his infantry found in position. On the 14th I returned to my former position and remained quiet, but with vigilant pickets and active scouting parties out, until the 18th, when the enemy, under Early in person, advanced a division of infantry, with a brigade of cavalry and sixteen pieces of artillery, supported by a division of infantry at Bunker Hill, to Martinsburg, driving my First Brigade across the Opequon after an obstinate resistance, in which several of the enemy were killed and captured.

Battle of the 19th.—In obedience to instructions received from the chief of cavalry, I advanced at 5 a. m. on the 19th across the Opequon to Darkesville, thence to Bunker Hill, driving the enemy's cavalry pickets steadily. The enemy made a determined stand with his cavalry at Bunker Hill and stubbornly resisted the advance of my division to Stephenson's Depot, five miles north of Winchester. At this point my attention was attracted by heavy firing to my left and rear, which was soon ascertained to be General Torbert endeavoring to cross the Opequon with Merritt's division of cavalry. Distant firing could also be heard to the southward. Attacking the enemy opposed to Custer promptly in rear he was enabled to cross and join my left. My division soon shifted entirely to the west side of the pike, and as it advanced the line of battle on the left had an opportunity to form. My division advanced at a trot when within three miles of Winchester, never failing to drive the enemy before it. The enemy, one mile in front of the town, presented a strong line at 2.30 p. m., but the attack of my division swept away that portion of his line west of the pike, captured one piece of artillery, seized the heights west of the town, and penetrated the town itself, when the giving away of Custer's brigade opened my left flank to the enemy's attack, an opportunity which he quickly embraced with infantry and artillery, but without succeeding in making my division relinquish the important position it had gained. Three of my staff, with several orderlies, were engaged for some time in rallying Torbert's cavalry, and our advance was delayed on account of the resistance the enemy was enabled to offer. At about this time, 3 p. m., the attack of the infantry of the Army of West Virginia was made, and it became at once visible to both armies that we had gained the day. The broken ground, intersected by deep ditches and high embankments, west of the town gave the enemy a chance to save his left flank. Opposed by stubborn infantry and well-handled artillery our cavalry on such ground could make but slow progress, but with the shades of evening some of our infantry came to our assistance. Throughout the whole engagement my division was not broken nor thrown into disorder and was constantly in advance. My losses, as stated by informal reports of brigade commanders, in killed, wounded, and missing, were 250. Of the enemy, 3 officers and 80 men were captured, and 1 gun, 1 caisson, and 2 ambulances. The reports received from brigade commanders indicate a greater number of prisoners captured, but the above-mentioned number is all for which my provost-marshal has receipts.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, pursuant to instructions received from the chief of cavalry, I marched my division by the Mid-

dle road to Cedar Creek, the advance driving the enemy's pickets four miles beyond and forming a junction with the pickets of Torbert's cavalry on the Strasburg pike. Rations and forage were brought up and issued. On the 21st moved, at 5 a. m., to Lebanon Church, where I awaited orders until 7.45 a. m. Merritt's division was withdrawn from my left, and I was left alone, with instructions to move on the Middle and Back roads until stopped by a superior force of the enemy, keeping up my connection with the right of the infantry line. As there is but one road besides the pike leading by Fisher's Hill, with the exception of some blind lanes, I moved along the Back road and across the country, driving the enemy's outposts until a line of rail and earth breast-works was reached, behind which the enemy had a strong line of infantry or dismounted men. I informed the major-general commanding that cavalry could not carry the position without co-operative movements of infantry, and that an infantry corps, by hugging the base of the North Mountain, might break around the enemy's left and render his position untenable. The major-general commanding inspected the line in person and directed me to keep up a strong show of cavalry before it, which was done until the ensuing morning, when I pressed it as closely as possible with dismounted men. About 3 p. m. of the 22d a division of the Sixth Corps attacked on the left of my immediate front, enabling me to carry the line, after which the enemy was driven by my division about a mile into his main works. General Crook's command passed along my rear through a ravine to my right and assaulted the enemy's extreme left in conjunction with one of my brigades, which leaped the works and scattered the enemy in wild confusion, pursuing the fugitives seven miles up the Valley, while Crook's command passed toward the center. The country was only practicable for cavalry along the Back road; toward the center of the enemy's position it is broken and wooded. The guerrillas were busy with Crook's rear, picking up his stragglers, and my remaining brigade protected it, pursuant to a request from Major-General Crook, to whom I had been directed to report, and guarded our own and the captured artillery, collecting prisoners and property. The Second Brigade captured 110 prisoners, 175 horses, 14 wagons, 8 ambulances, 4 guns, 4 caissons, and 2 battle-flags. This report is made from the verbal reports received at the time. The division was not entirely assembled at midnight. The sounds of battle had died away on my left and rear with the daylight, and a darkness succeeded through which it was difficult to find the way. Trains of ambulances, ammunition wagons, with guards and stragglers, were constantly coming up, requiring directions as to their destination. No information was received from the left and no instructions came from the major-general commanding or any one else. A staff officer, who had been sent to obtain information, returned and reported the operations on the left concluded and the army at a halt.

At daylight the ensuing morning I pushed on over a rough country road, sending scouting parties out to the left to communicate with the troops on the pike. Lieutenant Wakefield returned with one of these parties when I was within six miles of Woodstock, and reported the army was four miles behind. A staff officer sent to Major-General Crook returned with the message that I "had done exactly right," and if no orders had yet been received by me to move on. The road was so hilly and indirect that I was delayed, so that upon my arrival at Woodstock I found the major-general commanding already there. Calling upon him, he informed me that I had made a mistake in not

pursuing the enemy the night before. He did not ask if I had pursued him or seem to care about knowing what had occupied me. I replied that I had received no information or instructions from him. He stated that he could not find me. I asked him if he had tried, to which he made no reply, but stated that the rebel army was a perfect mob, which would run away upon the firing of a single gun, and that he desired me to go and put in my cavalry. I assured him that I had never hesitated to put it in when there was any chance for success. The tone, manner, and words of the major-general commanding indicated and implied dissatisfaction. I did not entertain the opinion that the rebel army was a mob. The loss of his guns at Fisher's Hill had been the result of the flank movement, but his loss in men had been inconsiderable, and his troops had been too well handled and his stragglers too few to justify in my mind an opinion that he was totally demoralized. I proceeded along the pike as rapidly as possible to within two miles of Mount Jackson, where I found the brigade of General Devin engaged with a superior force of the enemy. Putting my division in action, the enemy was driven beyond the town. Major Lady and several prisoners were captured. On the heights beyond the village the army of the enemy could be plainly seen in bivouac, while a division of his infantry marched down and engaged me, opening five pieces of artillery. The position, naturally strong, had been strengthened by artificial defenses. The enemy was fully on the alert and perfectly able to hold the position against five times my force, and a signal officer reported to me that the enemy was moving a brigade or division around my right. My left rested on the river, and in my rear was an almost impassable creek, across which a detail from my division built a bridge, used by the army the next morning. I held my position until dark, reporting the strength and position of the enemy to the major-general commanding. Placing a strong picket-line close to the enemy, I moved my command across the creek in rear, where water and forage could be obtained, and where the command could rest securely until morning, as they had had but little forage for two days. At 11 p. m. I received the note marked I from the major-general commanding; shortly after the order marked K, relieving me from duty with my division.

I have in the above report introduced some details which would have been excluded were it not for the peculiar circumstances under which it is written. An officer who has served the Government nine years, who has suffered from wounds in battle, cannot without any assigned cause or pretext be suddenly relieved from the command of a division whose record tells of nothing but success and victories without having his sensibilities outraged and his reputation jeopardized. It is natural that the War Department should ask the wherefore for such action, and it is proper that I should state as explicitly as possible the reasons so far as known to me. I have evidence that it was determined to relieve me in order to make Brigadier-General Torbert chief of cavalry before Major-General Sheridan assumed command of the Middle Military Division. My success at Moorefield, achieved with an exhausted division against twice its numbers, probably caused a hesitation in my removal. The note of Major-General Sheridan, dated August 20, exhibits his readiness to avail himself of any pretext to censure me, and his reply to my explanation shows how completely his purpose was baffled. Major-General Sheridan illegally assumed the prerogative of the President of the United States and ordered me to report to a

junior officer on the 23d of August without any just cause. While I had the entire country on the right flank of the army to guard up to the 19th of September and had the orders of the major-general commanding to attack the enemy whenever I had an opportunity, my successes were barely mentioned, my activity was covertly censured, and an unjust impression was permitted to rest in the mind of the General-in-Chief to the extent of causing him to send an optional order for my relief. It was, I believe, admitted on the 19th of September, on both sides, that our cavalry attack was the key to the victory which we won, and I think it was obvious that the success of that attack, as to time and place, was mainly attributable to the exertions of my division, yet although I was the ranking officer of cavalry making the attack the mention of my name in the dispatches was studiously avoided. Finally, the angry and discourteous note of the 23d was addressed to me to give the pretext implied therein a quasi establishment in history, and before time was given me to reply the order was issued which, trampling upon my record and upon all military courtesy and justice, consigned me to the ignominy of idleness.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES KINGSBURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 8, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, First Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, is hereby announced as chief of cavalry for the Middle Military Division. Commanders of the Middle, Susquehanna, and Washington Departments will at once render returns of the cavalry force, and where stationed in their respective departments.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Berryville, August 18, 1864—5.30 a. m.
(Received 11.30 a. m. 19th.)

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that our cavalry under General Torbert at Winchester have fallen back to Summit Point. The general directs that you move your command to the north side of the Potomac, if necessary, and cover the country from Williamsport to Sharpsburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

B.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 17, 1864. (Received 2.30 a. m. 18th.)

[Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Second Division:]

GENERAL: Winchester is evacuated to-night. Fall back toward Charlestown. The enemy are here in strong force.

By command of Brigadier-General Torbert:

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

C.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
In the Field, August 19, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received a. m. 20th.)

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that if you can that you employ loyal citizens of Williamsport and vicinity to give you information in the case of an advance or attempt on the part of the enemy to cross the Potomac. In fact, the general rather desires that the enemy should cross; all that he wants is early information of the character and number of troops that pass over. All citizens that you may employ you will be authorized to pay a fair compensation to for the information given.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

D.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Shepherdstown, August 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

COLONEL: I have received orders from General Torbert regarding the return of some men of General Duffié's division, now serving with mine, and also requiring returns, &c. As I have received no order placing me under General Torbert's command, and as my commission is senior to his, I do not think it proper to obey his orders until I am shown by some law or order that it is proper that my rank should be ignored. The only general orders I have received regarding the organization of the cavalry of the Middle Military Division did not include the cavalry of the Department of West Virginia. I trust that you will understand that my only motive in declining to obey the orders of a junior is dictated by a sense of duty to myself and from no disrespect to General Torbert or others. Will you be good enough to instruct me, if I am wrong, at your earliest convenience?

I inclose a return of my command; the remounting and arming of a portion is going on at Hagerstown. The latest news I hear of the enemy is that he placed a strong infantry picket north of Winchester last evening, upon the road to Martinsburg. He had also about 400

cavalry at that point. As I have been unable to hear anything of the cavalry of Ramseur I apprehend a demonstration upon our flanks or some other points in West Virginia. I have sent some good scouts upon that flank, and have requested Major-General Kelley, at Cumberland, to send scouts to Romney and Moorefield. I hardly think the enemy have any business upon your eastern flank at present. I shall be glad to be informed of any news or movements. My pickets are undisturbed at Martinsburg and other points southwest of that place. I have three parties to ascertain as exactly as possible the force of the enemy in the Valley, and gain some indications of his designs.

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

E.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 23, 1864—2 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you report without delay to Brig. Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, chief of cavalry, Middle Military Division. All orders received by you from him will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

F.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
In the Field, August 20, 1864—8.30 p. m.
(Received 8 a. m. 21st.)

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I do not know why you moved your cavalry from Shepherdstown. If there was a necessity it was not known to me, and you have not informed me. Your own scouts report nothing at Martinsburg or for four miles beyond in the direction of Winchester. Report to me at once where you are and why you moved from Shepherdstown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

G.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Fair Play, Md., August 21, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: I have received your note of 8.30 p. m. yesterday, stating that I had not informed you why my cavalry was moved from Shep-

herdstown, &c. In reply, I beg leave to state that I sent a report yesterday morning of the movement to you, and that it was made to carry out your desires and in compliance with instructions received from you. There was no necessity in the shape of an enemy, but it was necessary that your orders should be complied with. I received information from you at Martinsburg that General Torbert's cavalry had been compelled to fall back to Summit Point, and directions to fall back to the north side of the Potomac if necessary, covering the crossings. I awaited the necessity, which came in the orders of the chief of cavalry to fall back from Martinsburg to Charlestown, on the way there to proceed to Smithfield, and a few minutes after a repetition of your order to cover the crossings of the Potomac, crossing it if necessary, and again yesterday morning an order from you in which these words occur: "In fact, the general rather desires that the enemy should cross; all that he wants is early information of the character and number of the troops that pass over." Now, in order that the enemy might do as you desired, it was necessary that I should cross to this side, where the observations you required could be made. The instructions received from your headquarters since I was ordered to stop at Martinsburg on my way to join you have not involved a chance to fight, but their uniform tenor has been to keep my division from the front, and also to give it some opportunity to remount. The position I now occupy at Fair Play, with my pickets from Cherry Run to Antietam Furnace, satisfies the conditions of your instructions better than any other except Martinsburg, which I was directed to leave, and no other place has been designated in your orders. The reports of my own scouts, to which you refer, conflicted with those received from your headquarters, that 4,000 or 5,000 of the enemy's cavalry were moving in my direction. The remounting of my division is progressing as rapidly as horses can be procured. I have yet over 600 dismounted men. I regret exceedingly that there should be any misunderstanding regarding the position of my division, as my only desire is to do with it the greatest possible good to the cause and render the most assistance to you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

H.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
September 4, 1864—4.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: General Torbert came back from the Front Royal pike last night; reports that no rebel troops have left the Valley. Last night Kershaw attacked Crook on the Berryville pike about dark, and was handsomely repulsed, some 360 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy's force appear this evening to be concentrated at or about the Berryville ford of the Opequon. I want you to cover the Smithfield road from Bunker Hill, if possible, and to push up the Valley so far as it is prudent. Whenever you have an opportunity attack the enemy.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

I.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Woodstock, Va., September 23, 1864.

Brevet Major-General AVERELL:

Your report and report of signal officer received. I do not want you to let the enemy bluff you or your command, and I want you to distinctly understand this note. I do not advise rashness, but I do desire resolution and actual fighting, with necessary casualties, before you retire. There must now be no backing or filling by you, without a superior force of the enemy actually engaging you.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

K.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *September 23, 1864.*

I. Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. W. Averell, commanding Second Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia, is relieved from duty with that command and will at once proceed to Wheeling, W. Va., there to await orders from these headquarters or higher authority. General Averell will only take with him his personal staff. Col. William H. Powell, Second West Virginia Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Second Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia, until otherwise ordered.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, *In the Field, August 9, 1864.*

The brigadier-general commanding congratulates the officers and men of the division upon the brilliant success achieved by their valor at Moorefield on the morning of the 7th instant. A boastful enemy of double your numbers was completely routed, many killed, his artillery captured, with three battle-flags and over 400 prisoners. But with our exultations is mingled a profound grief at the loss of Major Conger, Third West Virginia Cavalry, who found death as he had always wished, in the front of battle, with heart and hand intent upon the doing of his duty. Brave, steadfast, and modest; when he fell this command lost one of its best soldiers, and his regiment and general a friend. The men who followed him in the charge will never forget his glorious example or that of the gallant Lieutenant Clark, who fell by his side. The thanks of the division are given to Col. W. H. Powell and Major Gibson, commanding brigades, for the irresistible *élan* with which they led their men against the enemy. The conduct of Captain Kerr, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the daring with which he penetrated the enemy's lines of battle, taking a battle-flag from a regiment in his dash after the rebel commander, is worthy of our highest admiration; with his horse killed under him and a severe wound in the

head, that he escaped death or capture, is due to the devoted heroism of the men who followed him. The steady and rapid advance of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Eighth Ohio, First and Third Virginia Cavalry (the Second Virginia being held in reserve), and the brilliant charge of the First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, repeated the lesson that the enemy cannot stand before our united and determined efforts.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell:

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 152.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William H. Powell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division (Army of West Virginia), of operations September 24–October 27 and November 12.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Front Royal, Va., October 27, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 37, headquarters Cavalry Corps, Middle Military Division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia, since the 24th day of September, 1864, at which time, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 41, current series, from headquarters Middle Military Division, I assumed command of the division, composed of two brigades and one four-gun battery (Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanded by Lieut. G. V. Weir), the First Brigade consisting of Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; and Second Brigade consisting of the First, Second, and Third West Virginia Cavalry Regiments and First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Col. H. Capehart, First Regiment West Virginia Cavalry. The entire staff of Brevet Major-General Averell (whom I relieved), with the exception of surgeon-in-chief, Doctor Wynne, surgeon Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, accompanied the general (and are still absent), taking with them the papers, books, &c. (all records of the division), by which I have suffered much inconvenience in furnishing necessary reports. At the time I assumed command of the division the strength present of it was 101 commissioned officers, and 2,186 enlisted men; present and absent, 276 commissioned officers, and 6,950 enlisted men:

In obedience to orders from headquarters Middle Military Division I moved the command on the 24th day of September, 1864, at 11 a. m., from the Valley pike across to the Middle road leading through Forest Hill and Broadway to Harrisonburg. My advance met the enemy's pickets one mile north of Forest Hill, drove them beyond Forest Hill a short distance, when the enemy formed line of battle, which, not being very strong, was soon broken and he driven in confusion. From the citizens and prisoners taken at Forest Hill I learned that the force on my front was composed of the commands—cavalry—of Generals Imboden, Johnson, and McCausland. I drove them rapidly before me to

within four miles of Harrisonburg. Camped the command three miles south of Broadway. The enemy's loss during the day was 15 killed, 18 prisoners, 14 wagons, and a large amount of ammunition. My loss was one man slightly wounded. September 25, broke camp at 8.30 a. m. Movements detained awaiting return of squadron sent to Major-General Sheridan's headquarters the evening previous to open communication. Found no enemy on the road to Harrisonburg, which point I reached at noon. After a halt of two hours to feed moved out to and beyond Mount Crawford, camping on the north side of the river. September 26, in obedience to orders from headquarters Cavalry Corps, Middle Military Division, moved at daylight across the Valley to Middle River; encountered the enemy's pickets 100 strong; drove them across toward Brown's Gap; thence moved in accordance with orders in the direction of Staunton. On reaching Piedmont I was overtaken by a staff officer from Brigadier-General Merritt's headquarters, Port Republic, Va., with a request from General M. for my immediate return to Weyer's Cave, near Brown's Gap, to co-operate with him in the capture of General Early's train. Having received information that the enemy had evacuated Staunton I returned with my command at once, in compliance with General M.'s request; and on my arrival at Weyer's Cave, three miles west of Brown's Gap, ordered my command across the South River, prepared for and immediately attacked the enemy's cavalry, the only force that could be seen at that time. This was driven back with but little delay. The enemy at once pushed forward his infantry and opened his artillery vigorously upon my advance, which, together with the dense forest and underbrush, precluded the possibility of a farther advance of my main line, which was then ordered to fall back to the west side of the river, leaving my skirmish line confronting the enemy's during the night.

September 27, at the request of General Merritt I again threw my command across the South River, except the Second Virginia Cavalry, which was ordered into position on the front of my camp, and two squadrons left in camp to guard train, &c. At the moment I was about to order the advance of my line Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, with one brigade of infantry and one battery, made an attack on the front of my camp, where the Second Virginia Cavalry was formed. The first intimation I had of the whereabouts of Fitzhugh Lee's command was the opening of his artillery, he having crossed the South River about two miles above my camp at the same time that my command crossed at Weyer's Cave to attack. I changed front immediately, ordered train to the rear, changed position of my battery, and opened vigorously on the enemy, who, in his superiority of strength, was driving the Second Virginia Cavalry. His line was soon checked and held until my main body had recrossed the South [River] and formed, when my line advanced and charged the enemy, driving him back rapidly, thereby relieving Brigadier-General Custer (with a small escort), who was on his way from Staunton to take command of my division. In the meantime a heavy column of infantry, cavalry, and artillery moved out from Brown's Gap, and was preparing to attack my left flank and cut off my retreat, which, however, I prevented by falling back slowly in the direction of Port Republic, keeping my command well in hand for any emergency, being followed up closely by Fitzhugh Lee's command and the main force of the enemy, who crossed the river at the ford near Weyer's Cave. On arriving at North River the main body of my command crossed at the ford one mile above Port Republic, which was covered by a strong skirmish

line thrown out from my own command, having received no support from any other source. After the command had crossed the river it was moved off to Cross Keys in good order, though under a terrific fire from the enemy's artillery which was put in position on the opposite side of the river. I then turned the command over to Brigadier-General Custer, who had been ordered to the command of the division. September 29, the division under command of General Custer, moved from Cross Keys to Mount Sidney, covering the country lying between the roads via Weyer's Cave to Piedmont and Mount Sidney, under orders to collect and drive off all stock, horses, &c., and to destroy all forage, grain, and flouring mills, returning to Mount Crawford on the main pike under same orders, where in rear of the Sixth Corps the division camped for the night. On the morning of the 30th Brigadier-General Custer was relieved from the command of the division and ordered to assume command of Third Cavalry Division, and I was again ordered to the command of the division and to report to Brevet Major General Torbert at Harrisonburg, Va. I moved the command to near Harrisonburg and camped for the night.

On the morning of the 1st of October I moved the division, by order of General Torbert, on the Port Republic road down Page Valley to Luray, driving off all stock of every description, destroying all grain, burning mills, blast furnaces, distilleries, tanneries, and all forage, reaching Luray on the evening of the 2d, where the division remained until the morning of the 7th, subsisting entirely upon the enemy. October 3, I sent a reconnoitering party up into Blue Ridge Mountains, surprised a party of bushwhackers, destroyed their rendezvous, capturing 2 prisoners, 10 wagons (loaded with plunder of every description), medical supplies to the value of $5,000, horses, mules, &c., and sent one bushwhacker to his long home. Sent scouting party through Thornton's [Gap] to Sperryville; found all quiet at that point. October 4, had two bushwhackers shot to death in retaliation for the murder of a soldier belonging to my command by a bushwhacker, the soldier having been found by my command with his throat cut from ear to ear. October 5, sent Major Farabee, First West Virginia Cavalry, in command of a detachment of 300 men, through Thornton's Gap to Rapidan railroad bridge, who rejoined the column on the 7th on the road to Front Royal, reporting the entire destruction of the bridge by cutting down, the timber being so green that it would not burn, and the capture of 1 lieutenant and 8 men and horses; no organized force of the enemy seen on his route. October 6, destroyed tannery, the property of Peter Borsk, of Luray, used for the exclusive benefit of the rebel army. Unfinished leather to the value of about $800,000 was destroyed here. October 7, moved the division down the Luray Valley to Front Royal. October 11, moved the division, under orders from Brevet Major-General Torbert, through Chester Gap, Flint Hill, Gaines' Cross-Roads, and Little Washington, to Sperryville; sent detachment to Thornton's Gap; captured General Rosser's picket post in the gap; found no enemy at Sperryville. On my arrival at Sperryville I learned of the movements of McCausland's cavalry command in the direction of Amissville to form a junction with Mosby's guerrillas (some 400 strong, with four pieces artillery), with a view to making an attack upon the Manassas Gap Railroad at Salem. As soon as the command was fed I moved across to Amissville, via Little Washington and Gaines' Cross-Roads, for the purpose of cutting off his retreat and following him up. On my arrival at Amissville, at 6.30 a. m. of the 12th,

I learned that McCausland's command passed through Amissville at a very rapid speed in the direction of Madison Court-House at 4 o'clock that a. m., having heard of my movements on the evening of the 11th. Having no artillery, he was enabled to move much more rapidly than it was possible for me to move my division. Being surrounded at all times by small squads of guerrillas watching opportunities to dash upon small parties, I deemed it impracticable to allow my command to become separated or scattered. I then moved the command to Flint Hill, collecting and driving off all stock that could be found on our route to that point.

October 13, having learned of the willful and cold-blooded murder of a U. S. soldier by two men (Chancellor and Myers, members of Mosby's gang of cut-throats and robbers), some two miles from my camp a few days previous, I ordered the execution of one of Mosby's gang whom I had captured the day previous at Gaines' Cross-Roads, and placing the placard on his breast with the following inscription: "A. C. Willis, member of Company C, Mosby's command, hanged by the neck in retaliation for the murder of a U. S. soldier by Messrs. Chancellor and Myers." I also sent a detachment, under command of Captain Howe, First West Virginia Cavalry, with orders to destroy the residence, barn, and all buildings and forage, on the premises of Mr. Chancellor, and to drive off all stock of every description, which orders were promptly carried out.

October 19, all quiet on my front since the 13th. At daylight this a. m. I heard heavy artillery and musketry firing on my right. Held my command well in hand for any emergency. At 8 a. m. received a dispatch from Colonel Moore, commanding First Brigade, stationed on my right at Buckton Ford, that he was moving back toward Middletown, but gave no reason for doing so. At 9 a. m. Captain Berry, of Major-General Torbert's staff, reached my headquarters with verbal orders to fall back at once, stating that the enemy was between me and our main force and some three miles in my rear, on my right. I moved back slowly on the Front Royal and Winchester pike. On my leaving Guard Hill the enemy charged my picket-line at South Branch Ford, but were repulsed with a loss of four men killed. The enemy's force on my rear following at a respectful distance was said to be Lomax's, Imboden's, Johnson's, and McCausland's cavalry, 3,000 strong. On my arrival at the cross-roads leading to Winchester, White Post, and Newtown I formed line of battle, with a view to attacking the enemy on his approach. From this position and previous to the arrival of the enemy I was ordered by General Torbert to join him at once, which I did by moving across to Newtown, where I remained awaiting orders. Having dispatched General T. the movements of the enemy on the Front Royal and Winchester pike, I was ordered to move my command back to the cross-roads and prevent the advance of the enemy to Winchester. On the morning of the 20th I moved my command forward to Cedarville and learned that the enemy had fallen back to Milford. On the evening of the 22d I ordered Major Gibson, with detachment of 300 men, up the Luray Valley toward Milford. He met the enemy's picket at Bentonville, charged his reserve, and drove him across Milford Creek; found him in strong force and in his fortifications. On his return to camp found Colonel Dunn's (rebel) battle-flag at the picket-post from whence he had driven him. The road being strongly barricaded prevented the capture of any prisoners. On the evening of the 23d I ordered Col. H. Capehart, commanding Second Brigade, with detachment of 500 men, on a reconnaissance in the direc-

tion of Milford; found the enemy's pickets at Bentonville, drove them in, charged the reserve, and drove everything across Milford Creek; found the enemy still occupying his works. After a brisk and spirited but fruitless attempt to dislodge him, fell back to Allen's Cross-Roads.

On the evening of the 25th I collected everything I had in camp but a light camp guard and moved to that point. On the morning of the 26th I moved my whole command (effective strength, 76 officers and 1,053 enlisted men) to the north side of Milford Creek, attacked the enemy in his works at daylight, made such disposition of my force as to attack him on his right flank and front, supporting the attack by a vigorous fire from my artillery; did severe damage to the enemy's works, but failed to dislodge him for want of adequate force covering his entire line of fortifications. I kept him closely holed during the day, having received dispatch from General Torbert that Colonel Kidd's brigade had been sent up the Powell's Big Fort Valley passage to co-operate with me by striking the enemy's rear. I held the enemy in his works awaiting report from Colonel Kidd, which I received by Captain Warner about 12.30 p. m., stating that Colonel K. had been misled, lost the road, and when he (Captain W.) left Colonel K.'s command, it was at least three miles north of McCoy's Ford, and about moving up into the mountain to open communication with me by signal. Later in the day I received Colonel K.'s second dispatch, saying that he had been ordered to reach the flank or rear of the enemy on my front, that he found the pass so obstructed that he could not reach me in time to accomplish anything, and had gone back to camp. In obedience to orders from headquarters Cavalry Corps, I returned with my command to Guard Hill at 10 p. m. 26th. On my leaving Milford the enemy developed his whole force in his works, but did not follow my command.

The country through which I have passed and in which I have operated has been left in such a condition as to barely leave subsistence for the inhabitants. The property destroyed, viz, grain, forage, flouring mills, tanneries, blast furnaces, &c., and stock driven off, has inflicted a severe blow on the enemy. The money value of this property could not have been less than $3,000,000. There is still considerable forage and stock in the valley, east of the Blue Ridge, adjacent to the headwaters of the Rappahannock.

My thanks are due to my present brigade commanders, Cols. H. Capehart, First Virginia Cavalry, and A. S. Moore, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, for their cheerful obedience and promptness in the execution of all orders; and especially are my thanks due to the soldiery in the division, who have been called upon to labor incessantly since the 1st of May, often barefooted, bareheaded, and ragged and lousy for lack of clothing and time to keep themselves clean, all of which has been borne by them without a murmur.

I have the honor to report that during the operations of my command, since under my immediate control, I have endeavored to execute all orders from headquarters promptly and to the letter, fearless and regardless of rebel consequences. On the 5th and 13th instant it became my duty, though painful and repugnant to my own feelings, to order the execution of three Confederate bushwhackers, in retaliation for two Union soldiers murdered by guerrillas, believing it to be the only means of protection to our soldiers against the operations of all such illegal and outlawed bands of horse-thieves and murderers, recognized and supported by rebel authorities, for which I have been threatened by the Richmond press. But by this I cannot be intimi-

dated in the discharge of my duties under orders. And I wish it distinctly understood by the rebel authorities that if two to one is not sufficient I will increase it to twenty-two to one, and leave the consequences in the hands of my Government.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. POWELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps, Mid. Mil. Div.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Front Royal, Va., October 27, 1864.

MAJOR: I returned to camp at 10 p. m. yesterday. Fought the enemy vigorously from 6 a. m. until 2 p. m.; found his works lengthened and strengthened. His line of works is fully one mile in length, from which he cannot be driven by an attack on his front alone. I made an attempt to turn his right by sending all the force I could spare from my front and rear; dismounted, gained his flank, and at the same time opened my guns vigorously on his right and attacked his front, but found my force too weak. With the co-operation of Colonel Kidd's brigade on the enemy's rear I am confident I could have carried his works and punished him severely. Colonel Kidd's command was near McCoy's Ford between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. yesterday, so reported to me by Captain Warner, of his command. Why he did not report is as yet unexplained to me, as he could have marched his brigade, via the cross-roads to Milford, and have reached me at 1 p. m. (as did Captain Warner with his escort), and from that point reached the enemy's rear at 2.30 p. m., giving us ample time for the attack. I learned from a reliable source that General Lomax was in command; that he had seven brigades of cavalry, strength said to be between 3,000 and 5,000 men. I saw no artillery. I do not think there is any infantry near him. His entire line of fortifications was well filled with, I think, dismounted cavalry. Lieutenant Weir served his battery well; smashed up considerable of the enemy's works and the rebel headquarters; killed and wounded several. My loss is six men wounded. I was unable to get any information of the movements of the enemy from Luray Valley or elsewhere, except citizens report that his cavalry is nearly all in the valley between Milford and Luray. I think all there is of it in the Luray Valley was on my front yesterday.

Why is it that my ordnance train was stopped at Winchester last Saturday night and kept there? The train system of my division is certainly in bad shape, from which I will always have trouble until my quartermaster has possession of it to a certain extent, if not entire. I understand reflections have been cast upon my quartermaster by some one at cavalry headquarters, for my not having received clothing, &c. I know him well, and know he is capable, and is doing all he has the means to do with.

I will send in my official report of operations this evening, and will have all other reports forwarded with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. POWELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps, Mid. Mil. Div.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
November 17, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command on the 12th instant, in an engagement with rebel Major-General Lomax's division, on the Winchester and Front Royal pike, near Nineveh, Va.:

In compliance with orders from headquarters Cavalry, Middle Military Division, I moved my command at daylight of the 12th from camp at Parkins' Mills, on Winchester and Front Royal pike, moving in the direction of Front Royal, and to the crossing of the road leading from Newtown, Va., to White Post. Before arriving at this point orders reached me from Major-General Torbert (by Captain Martindale) to send one brigade on a reconnaissance toward Cedarville. On my arrival at the cross-roads I sent my First Brigade, commanded by Col. William B. Tibbits, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, immediately forward on the reconnaissance. Soon after Colonel Tibbits had moved out I again received orders from chief of cavalry (by Captain Reno) to move my whole command to Nineveh, and thence across the country to Middletown. On my arrival at Nineveh, while in the execution of the latter order, I found Colonel Tibbits engaged with the enemy about half a mile south of the village. I moved Second Brigade forward at once to his support, and learned from him that he had driven the enemy back to under cover of his guns. Colonel Tibbits was then falling back, in compliance with my orders to move across to Middletown. While forming my division for a charge, the enemy charged my advance. I moved my whole line forward at once with drawn sabers (having the lines well supported on each flank and the center), charged the enemy, broke his lines, and drove him in great confusion beyond Front Royal and pursued him so closely as to prevent the possibility of his rallying or reforming his lines. The close of the day prevented farther pursuit.

The conduct of the officers and enlisted men throughout the entire command was most gallant—seldom equaled, rarely excelled.

The enemy's force consisted of the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Regiments of Virginia Cavalry, Sixty-second Regiment Mounted Infantry, and Lurty's battery—two guns. My command was composed of Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Twenty-first New York Cavalry, commanded by Col. William B. Tibbits (First Brigade), and the First Virginia Cavalry, Third Virginia Cavalry, and First New York Cavalry (Second Brigade), commanded by Col. H. Capehart, First Virginia Cavalry.

The enemy's loss was 20 killed, 35 wounded, and 161 prisoners, including 19 commissioned officers (prisoners), from the grade of lieutenant-colonel down. Among the enemy's killed was Colonel Radford, of the Twenty-second Virginia Cavalry, a major on General Early's staff, and a captain on McCausland's staff. I captured of the enemy 2 pieces artillery (all he had), 2 caissons, 2 wagons and 1 ambulance, and 50 horses, and 2 battle-flags. I was obliged to destroy, for want of means to bring from the field, one of the caissons, one wagon loaded with ammunition, and the ambulance. The enemy had strewn the ground with small-arms in his flight; these were broken up as far as practicable.

The prisoners reported that General McCausland was slightly wounded, and escaped by taking to the woods. My own loss was 1 commissioned officer and 1 enlisted man killed and 15 enlisted men

wounded. Among the killed was Capt. R. G. Prendergast, acting provost-marshal on my staff. I brought the wounded of my command and most of the enemy's wounded off the field, and returning reached camp at Parkins' Mills at 9.30 p. m. same day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. POWELL,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 153.

Report of Col. James M. Schoonmaker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 28.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Cross Keys, Va., September 28, 1864—8.10 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have just this moment returned from the reconnaissance ordered, and beg leave to submit the following report:

I crossed the river with two regiments (Twenty-second Pennsylvania and Eighth Ohio), and proceeded without any molestation to the road which leads from Brown's Gap to the Piedmont road and to the ground occupied by this division when it was attacked yesterday, sending strong patrols to within half a mile of Brown's Gap, and on the Piedmont road to near the Staunton pike and to Piedmont. From information carefully gleaned I learned that the enemy's force left the river this morning at 10 a. m. Their force consisted of one brigade of infantry, one of cavalry, and one battery (four pieces) horse artillery. They retired to the cross-roads and thence in rear of the army through Piedmont. The rebel army moved last night in the following order: Rodes' old division, with the entire train, moved up this side of the Blue Ridge in the direction of Rockfish Gap; the remainder of the infantry and artillery moved past Weyer's Cave, through Piedmont and Mount Meridian, in the direction of the railroad; the cavalry moved yesterday from Brown's Gap in the direction of Charlottesville, and a man who passed over the road states that they were scattered from one end of it to the other, twenty-two miles. Early in person went with Rodes' division and the train. At the house where he made his headquarters last night they reported him beastly intoxicated all night. Kershaw's division is shoeless, and a large number of the infantry without arms. While on the hill above Weyer's Cave I could distinctly hear artillery firing in the direction of Staunton, and citizens report heavy firing in the direction of Rockfish Gap this a. m. Nothing has passed through Brown's Gap. Citizens state that Early was censured from Richmond for placing his command in the mountain region and leaving Staunton and the Valley open. I tried to capture some prisoners, but the only squad I saw flew like sheep in all directions. My command is upon the same ground occupied during the day, and pickets out as ordered.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General CUSTER.
(Through Captain Prendergast, acting assistant adjutant-general.)

No. 154.

Report of Lieuts. Albert G. Hague and John H. Nesmith, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 3.

GUARD HILL, VA., *October 9, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: We have the honor of making the following report concerning the capture of part of the picket-post, commanded by Captain Jackson, at the bridge over the Shenandoah River near Mount Jackson, Va., on Monday morning, October 3, 1864:

The picket-post was taken by surprise about 4 a. m. Captain Jackson, of Company F, and First Lieutenant Murphy, of Company G, with forty-two men, were captured; six men were wounded—four men of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and two infantrymen who staid with us over night (infantry stragglers from train). Lieutenant Hague, with nine men, escaped by way of bridge under cover of darkness to picket-post on the road; Lieutenant Nesmith, with three men, escaped to picket-post toward New Market, and finding his retreat cut off toward New Market crossed the river at the bridge after daylight and joined Lieutenant Hague at Edenburg, where we found we had forty men left of the command; since we have ascertained, by one of our men who was paroled, that sixty of the enemy pursued us as far as Edenburg, then ascertaining our strength sent for re-enforcements and still pursued us on, but did not overtake us. At Edenburg we ascertained that we would likely meet an upward-bound train near Strasburg. We kept on the road in that direction, but did not meet any train, and as the men were out of rations and had been for several days, and the horses in a bad condition for the want of shoeing and forage, and not knowing where our regiment was, we concluded to go back as far as Winchester, where we reported to the post commander, Colonel Edwards, and the first opportunity we had we returned with train to Cedar Creek, and from there to this place, where we again joined our regiment.

Inclosed you will find plat of picket-post.*

The above we respectfully submit.

Your obedient servants,

A. G. HAGUE,
Second Lieutenant Company E, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

JOHN H. NESMITH,
Second Lieutenant Company F, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. W. W. MILES,
Commanding Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 155.

Report of Maj. Thomas Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 23.

CAMP FOURTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
October 24, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your directions, I left camp last evening with 300 men—detachments of the regiments composing the First and Second Brigades—at 7 p. m. I proceeded as far as Dry Run, and seeing fires, which I thought were

* Omitted.

probably the camp-fires of a party of guerrillas, on my left, I moved forward a short distance for the purpose of reaching a road leading in the direction of the fires. My advance moved and were immediately fired into by a squad of five or six of the enemy, who were posted behind a strong barricade in the road in my front. The night was very dark and the shade of the trees made the road so dark that an object was not discernible at ten paces. The enemy's vedettes did not challenge my advance nor make any noise or movements calculated to reveal their presence. My advance charged but were prevented from reaching the enemy by the barricade. They had three barricades in the road between the vedettes and reserve, all of which could only be passed by a detour. These obstructions prevented my capturing any of the picket and gave the main guard of the enemy, composed of two squadrons, time to form. I charged the main guard of their outpost, and the enemy fled before us down the main road and through the woods, leaving their blankets, haversacks, &c., strewn about their camp. The outpost was Dunn's battalion. We captured their battle-flag, but the bearer escaped. I kept steadily down the pike at a fast trot, my advance at a gallop, and ran the enemy into their camp in great confusion. The delay at the barricades allowed the outpost time to warn the camp, and, in consequence, the enemy were mostly formed on foot. I charged them in column of fours and drove them in confusion back to the creek, but a line on the opposite side opened a heavy fire and my movement was checked. I formed a line and charged again, but could effect little, owing to the rough nature of the ground and the darkness. I opened a heavy fire, which confused the enemy greatly and drove him in a disorderly mass over the creek, where he formed under cover of earth-works on the opposite side of the creek, which commanded my advance. The darkness and the nature of the ground, together with the superiority of the enemy's numbers, induced me to retire. I did not leave, however, until nearly all the enemy's forces crossed the creek. The camp we attacked contained, at the lowest estimate, 1,800 men. I gained from a citizen, at whose house Colonel Dunn, commanding the rebel outpost, staid, that the commands of Lee, Lomax, and Rosser were camped from Milford to Luray. The citizen said they were "camped for fifteen miles along the road," which was corroborated by women and negroes in the vicinity. Rosser is said to have reached Milford at dark yesterday. The movements of wagons could be distinctly heard in the rebel camps on the Luray side of the creek, evidently hurrying away. The camps on the Luray side appeared to be of a brigade, besides the fires in rear of the earth-works, supposed, and so reported by a citizen, to be the camp of a battery of artillery. One citizen reported having seen four guns. Rosser is said to be 3,000 strong and has four guns.

I regret that I could capture no prisoners, but the circumstances made it impossible. I retired from the enemy's front at 2 a. m., and on reaching the cross-roads I crossed to the west side of the river and captured about sixty head of cattle and sheep. The battle-flag captured is that of Dunn's battalion, I believe, Thirty-seventh Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

I am, very respectfully,

T. GIBSON,
Major Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Col. W. H. POWELL,
Comdg. Second Cavalry Division, Dept. of West Virginia.

ion, McIntosh's brigade in advance, moved by the Berryville and Winchester pike, crossed the Opequon, drove in the enemy's pickets, and attacked Ramseur's division of infantry, found in the same position occupied by the rebel infantry on the 13th. It was not yet dawn, but General McIntosh posted Peirce's battery, Second U. S. Artillery, supported by General Chapman, attacked at once with his entire brigade, mounted and dismounted, and after a most gallant and determined effort drove the enemy from their strong position. Knowing the ground they had lost was of the greatest importance to them, they returned at once to the attack with both infantry and cavalry, but were gallantly met and repulsed. I then disposed of my forces on the right and left of the road so as to hold all they had gained till the infantry could reach and relieve them. Sharp skirmishing continued till 8 a. m., at which time the Sixth Corps had all arrived and occupied the position we had gained. I was then directed to move to the left and watch for an opportunity to attack the enemy again. About eighty prisoners were taken during the morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton, in charging the enemy, got so entangled with them as to fall into their hands as a prisoner. Our loss was quite severe in killed and wounded. General McIntosh displayed the highest qualities of a cavalry officer in this morning's work. The pike runs all the way from the Opequon through a deep ravine heavily wooded on both flanks; at a point about two miles and a half from Winchester crosses a commanding ridge. The enemy was strongly posted along the ridge, in the woods and hastily constructed breast-works commanding the road and the open fields on both sides of it. This position, the most commanding one on the entire field, securely in our possession, the infantry were enabled to form at leisure and to deliver battle with every prospect of success. Having moved well round toward the Millwood pike, numerous demonstrations were made upon the enemy's right during the day, in one of which General McIntosh was severely wounded through the leg by a musket-ball. He was compelled to leave the field, and that night had his leg amputated below the knee. General Chapman was also struck and partially disabled for several hours. Peirce's battery was posted well to the front, and from the commanding position it occupied did excellent service in enfilading the rebel infantry line. About 3 p. m., seeing that the enemy were giving way, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Purington, Second Ohio Cavalry, then commanding General McIntosh's brigade, to march at once toward Kernstown, on the Valley pike, followed as closely as practicable by Chapman's brigade. The Second New York Cavalry, Captain Hull commanding, in advance, had not proceeded far before it found Bradley Johnson's brigade of rebel cavalry posted upon the Millwood pike to cover the enemy's flank. Captain Hull formed his regiment by platoon, at a trot, and with sabers drawn dashed gallantly forward, riding through and scattering the rebels in all directions. Their flight was accelerated by a simultaneous charge upon their right flank and rear by Captain Boice, Fifth New York, commanding a squadron of scouts. The march across the country, although impeded by stone fences and rough ground, was made with rapidity. The Third New Jersey and the Second Ohio Cavalry continued the pursuit till 10 p. m., repeatedly charging the enemy's infantry during the night. The command bivouacked 10 p. m. at Kernstown.

Early next morning the pursuit was renewed, but at Middletown I turned toward Front Royal and drove the rebel cavalry on that road to the south side of the Shenandoah. When near Cedarville Captain Russell, assistant inspector-general of the division, was severely wounded

in the knee, from the effects of which he died a few days after. At daybreak of the 21st the division crossed the Shenandoah and attacked the rebels at Front Royal, while the First Vermont and the First New Hampshire, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, First Vermont, marched up the south fork and crossed it at Kendrick's Ford. The rebels were driven with confusion up the Luray Valley and closely followed to Gooney Run that night. The valley at this place is a mere gorge, impracticable for any kind of troops, except on the pike. The position was turned the next day by Custer's brigade, of the First Division, and the march continued through Luray, Massanutten Gap, and New Market, to Harrisonburg, where we joined the army September 25. The enemy by occupying the numerous advantageous positions which the valley afforded him, had been enabled to delay us long enough to prevent any damage to the army under General Early. September 26, marched to Staunton with Lowell's brigade, of First Division, General Torbert in command of the whole, where we captured a number of convalescent and wounded men, a large quantity of hard bread, flour, tobacco, saddles, bridles, clothing, and camp equipage. After supplying the wants of the command the balance was destroyed. On the 27th moved to Waynesborough and bivouacked. The next day the command was engaged in destroying the track and bridges of the Gordonsville and Staunton railroad. On the 29th, at 5 p. m., the enemy drove our pickets back to the village and advanced to attack our main force about a mile west of them, with a strong force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Heavy skirmishing continued till dark, but General Torbert, having heard from General Sheridan, and the balance of the cavalry in the neighborhood of Port Republic, thought best to retire without delivering battle. The withdrawal had already begun, with nearly all the command on the march, when a small force of the enemy succeeded in getting to the pike on the left and rear of the force covering the movement. I ordered Colonel Lowell to charge through with his command and sent word to Colonel Wells, commanding the rear guard, to follow him. The former went through handsomely by following the road, and Colonel Wells inclined to the left avoiding the rebels entirely. The march was continued through Staunton to Spring Hill, where we bivouacked and fed at daylight. The same day we marched to Bridgewater, seven miles from Harrisonburg.

In pursuance of instructions from Lieutenant-General Grant, I was relieved from command of the division September 30, and directed to proceed without delay to Atlanta, Ga., and report to Major-General Sherman, as chief of cavalry of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

In closing this report I have the honor to commend the zeal, gallantry, and soldierly conduct of both officers and men of the division throughout the entire period they remained under my command.

Generals McIntosh and Chapman performed every duty assigned them with the utmost promptitude and fidelity, and are entitled to promotion for distinguished and meritorous services.

Col. John Hammond, Fifth New York, and Lieut. Col. W. P. Brinton, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Col. W. Wells and Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, First Vermont; Colonel Benjamin, Lieutenant-Colonel Pope, and Maj. Caleb Moore, Eighth New York; Maj. Samuel McIrvin and Captain Hull, Second New York; Lieutenant-Colonel Suydam, Third New Jersey; Major Patton, Third Indiana, were always conspicuous for the zealous and intelligent performance of their duties in the field, and in the care of their men in camp. They are worthy the special confidence and care of the War Department.

To my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Louis Siebert, and to my aides, Capts. E. B. Beaumont, J. N. Andrews, Eighth U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Henry E. Noyes, Second U. S. Cavalry; Captain Lee, Third Indiana Cavalry, provost-marshal; Capt. E. W. Whitaker, First Connecticut Cavalry, always prompt and gallant in the discharge of their duties, I am greatly indebted for the valuable assistance they have rendered me.

From the 4th of May till the 1st of October the division marched 1,350 miles and participated in over twenty fights and skirmishes. For details of these operations I respectfully refer to the reports of Generals McIntosh and Chapman, herewith transmitted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division.

No. 157.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations October 9 and 19.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 13, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the engagement of the 9th instant:

At a late hour on the night of the 8th instant I received a brief note from the chief of cavalry, directing me at an early hour the following morning to move my command up the Back road toward Columbia Furnace, and to attack and whip the enemy. In obedience to that order this division moved at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, Pennington's brigade taking the advance, followed by Peirce's battery of horse artillery, the Second Brigade, Colonel Wells commanding, moving in rear. The advance guard of Pennington's brigade, consisting of one battalion of the Fifth New York, encountered the enemy's pickets near Mount Olive, and drove them back upon their reserves at a trot. After considerable skirmishing the enemy's advance line was forced back to the position chosen for his main force. This position was well adapted for defense, being a high and abrupt ridge of hills running along the south bank of Tom's Run. Near the base of this ridge the enemy had posted a strong force of dismounted cavalry behind stone fences and barricades of rails, logs, &c., while running along near the summit was a second and stronger line of barricades, also defended by dismounted cavalry. On the crest of the ridge the enemy had six guns in position, strongly supported by columns of cavalry. Peirce's battery was at once placed in position on an eminence just north of Tom's Run, and opened a brisk fire upon the enemy. Owing to the extreme defectiveness of the ammunition used but little execution was done, except to create considerable confusion among the led horses of the enemy and to compel a change in their position. Colonel Pennington then threw forward a strong line of mounted skirmishers, composed of the Fifth New York, Second Ohio, and Third New Jersey, with orders to press the enemy. At the same time Peirce's battery was moved forward to a position near the enemy's line, the Second New York supporting

the battery, while the Eighteenth Pennsylvania supported the skirmishers in front. The Second Brigade at this time was massed in reserve near the position just occupied by Peirce's battery. The enemy from his commanding position was able to witness all these dispositions, and began using his artillery with telling effect. Peirce's battery replied with spirit, but a glance sufficed to show the immense advantage the enemy had in position; besides his numerical superiority in guns, his ammunition, unlike ours, was not defective. Peirce's battery was exposed to a well-directed plunging fire. One shot from the enemy's guns killed or disabled all the cannoneers of one piece; yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, our battery maintained its position and firing until the enemy, after having one gun disabled, was compelled to withdraw his battery. Seeing the stubborn resistance met by Pennington's line in front, I ordered the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, supported by the Eighth New York and Twenty-second New York, to move forward on our extreme right, with a view to turning the enemy's left flank; at the same time Colonel Wells, commanding the Second Brigade, was ordered to forward on the road to within supporting distance of the advance line. These arrangements completed, the entire line was ordered forward, and when sufficiently near the enemy the charge was sounded. The enemy seeing his flank turned and his retreat cut off broke in the utmost confusion and sought safety in headlong flight. The pursuit was kept up at a gallop by the entire command for a distance of nearly two miles, where a brigade of the enemy was formed to check our farther advance. Their battery opened a brisk fire upon the road, and for a moment caused the column to falter. Taking advantage of this hesitation in our ranks the enemy charged with about two brigades and succeeded in forcing our advance back about half a mile. Peirce's battery, coming into position at a gallop, opened upon the enemy a destructive fire. The enemy, defeated in his attempt to break my line, contented himself by occupying a strong position, supporting his battery, which still continued his fire. Colonel Wells, commanding Second Brigade, and Colonel Pennington, commanding First Brigade, hastily formed their commands for a general advance upon the enemy's position. Everything worked admirably, and the movements of the brigades were well timed. The whole line moved forward at the charge. Before this irresistible advance the enemy found it impossible to stand. Once more he was compelled to trust his safety to the fleetness of his steed rather than the metal of his saber. His retreat soon became a demoralized rout. Vainly did the most gallant of this affrighted herd endeavor to rally a few supports around their standards and stay the advance of their eager and exulting pursuers, who, in one overwhelming current, were bearing down everything before them. Never since the opening of this war had there been witnessed such a complete and decisive overthrow of the enemy's cavalry. The pursuit was kept up vigorously for nearly twenty miles, and only relinquished then from the complete exhaustion of our horses and the dispersion of our panic-stricken enemies. Among the evidences of our victory were six pieces of artillery, the entire ordnance and ambulance train of the enemy, including the headquarters wagons, desks, and papers of the rebel General Rosser and of his brigade commanders; also a large number of prisoners.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon both officers and men of this command. Not a single instance of misbehavior fell under the eye of the division commander. All seemed eager to perform their entire duty; if any fell behind in the advance and pursuit it was because of the unparalleled rapidity with which our boastful enemy gave way.

There were many instances of personal heroism and bravery displayed by both men and officers, but to enumerate them would not only be impossible but would apparently cause injustice to be done in many instances which have not been brought to the notice of the division commander.

To Colonel Wells, commanding Second Brigade; Colonel Pennington, commanding First Brigade; Captain Peirce, commanding Batteries B and L, Horse Artillery, and to the officers and men of their commands, should all praise be given for their heroic conduct and untiring efforts in achieving this brilliant success over an enemy whose numbers were more than double their own, who were superior in artillery, allowed to choose their positions, a favorite leader, but were deficient in confidence, courage, and a just cause.

To the members of my staff I can only offer my grateful thanks for their zeal and energy in transmitting my orders, as well as for the personal gallantry displayed by each throughout the entire engagement.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
October 22, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement of the 19th instant:

About 4 o'clock in the morning the pickets of the First Division, posted on Cedar Creek near Cupp's Mill, were suddenly and strongly attacked by a heavy force of infantry. My camp being within hearing of the musketry, I caused "to horse" to be sounded and my command got in readiness to move. The enemy having obtained possession of the ford at Cupp's Mill, seemed content, and for the time made no further disposition except to command the ford with artillery. Soon after daylight Captain Coppinger, aide to the chief of cavalry, informed me of the disaster which had befallen the extreme left of our line; at the same time gave me an order from the chief of cavalry to move, place my command in position on the right of the infantry, and endeavor to check the farther advance of the enemy against our right flank. Executing this order as rapidly as possible, my command was soon in line of battle and my artillery playing upon the guns of the enemy, which were posted to the right of the pike and near the crossing of Cedar Creek. I also deployed a portion of my command in order to collect and reform the large number of our infantry, which were now falling back in disorder and without any sufficient or apparent cause. I was successful in accomplishing both of these objects. The enemy, seeing so large a body of troops formed in good order as if ready either to make or receive an attack, did not seem disposed to advance farther in that direction, but contented himself with using his artillery upon exposed columns. While the effect upon our broken masses of infantry was equally gratifying, they rallied and were soon engaged throwing up a breast-work of rails, from behind which a good defense could be offered. No sooner had this been accomplished than an order

was received from the chief of cavalry to move all my command except three regiments to the extreme left of our army and, in conjunction with the gallant First Division, arrest the farther progress of the enemy at that point, where he had succeeded in turning our flank and was then driving our line before him with every prospect of obtaining possession of the pike leading to Winchester. This division was formed in line of battle, with regiments in column of battalions, to the left of the pike and about three-quarters of a mile north of Middletown. Colonel Wells, commanding Second Brigade, had been left with three regiments on the right of our line to give notice of any approach of the enemy from that direction; also to keep a large force of the enemy's cavalry occupied, which were maneuvering on our right flank. The First Division and a portion of the Second Division were formed to the left and in front of the position held by my command. I deployed one regiment as skirmishers and engaged the enemy to the left and rear of Middletown. Peirce's battery, being in a favorable position, became engaged with one of the enemy's batteries, and after a brisk cannonade on both sides compelled the enemy to shift his guns farther to the rear. While in position here my command was exposed to a very destructive fire from the enemy's artillery, the loss in horses being particularly heavy. I am confident that the services of the cavalry on the left flank at this period of the engagement cannot be overestimated. But for the cavalry the enemy would have penetrated to the rear of our army, which at that time was in no condition to receive an attack from any direction. This division was not generally engaged while on the left; the brunt of the fighting was borne by the First Division. About 11 a. m. I was directed to transfer my command again to the right flank and to "take charge of affairs on the right." Acting in obedience to these instructions, I soon had my command in position on the extreme right, and opened communication with Colonel Wells, who had become engaged with a division of the enemy's cavalry under Rosser. There being no connection between the left of the enemy's infantry and Rosser's division of cavalry, I succeeded in moving a portion of my command, the battery included, to a position almost in rear of and overlooking the ground upon which the enemy had massed his command. Being undiscovered, I caused my battery to open suddenly at short range; at the same time charged with about three regiments. The effect was surprising and to none more so than to our enemies, who, being entirely off their guard, were thrown into the utmost confusion by this sudden and unexpected attack. Owing to the wide gap then existing between my left and the right of the Nineteenth Corps, with which I desired to connect, I could not follow up my advantage to the extent I otherwise should. The enemy retired in the direction of Cupp's Ford, near which point he formed his forces. This enabled me to contract my line and collect my command preparatory to further movements. As it then existed, the general direction of my line of battle was parallel to Cedar Creek, my right resting near the old forge, my left near the ridge Middle road, and connecting with the right of the Nineteenth Corps. About this time a staff officer reached me from the major-general commanding the army informing me that preparations were nearly completed for a general attack along our entire line, and that I was to hold my division in readiness to participate in the attack about to be made. Governing my movements by those of the Nineteenth Corps, I gradually closed my lines to the left and began massing on the level plain in rear of the ridge which overlooks Cupp's Ford. Before this disposition was com-

pleted the mounted skirmishers of the enemy were seen advancing over the ridge. This compelled a deviation from my first intentions, which were to move parallel to and in conjunction with the Nineteenth Corps. I was compelled, for the time at least, to break my connection with the infantry on my left, in order to direct my efforts against the force of the enemy now approaching on my right. Without waiting until the regiments on the extreme right had closed to the left that portion of the First Brigade which was then available was moved toward the enemy; Peirce's battery was directed to follow, as was also the Second Brigade upon its arrival. The skirmishers of the enemy were easily driven from the ridge in front by the Fifth New York, supported by the Second New York and Second Ohio. Between the ridge and Cedar Creek the enemy had one division of his cavalry posted, under Rosser. Colonel Pennington, commanding First Brigade, was directed to attack vigorously with three regiments; at the same time Peirce's battery, from a commanding position, opened a well-directed fire upon the massed squadrons of the enemy and produced the utmost confusion and great wavering in his ranks. Colonel Pennington's charge was completely successful, the enemy being forced back to a position bordering upon Cedar Creek. Here the latter opened upon us with four guns, but without effect. From the ridge upon which Peirce's battery was posted I could witness the engagement between our and the enemy's line of battle. It was apparent that the wavering in the ranks of the enemy betokened a retreat, and that this retreat might be converted into a rout. For a moment I was undecided. Upon the right I was confident of my ability to drive the enemy's cavalry with which I was then engaged across the creek; upon the left my chances of success were not so sure, but the advantages to be gained, if successful, overwhelmingly greater; I chose the latter. With the exception of three regiments this entire division was wheeled into column and moved to the left at a gallop, Peirce's battery following at a brisk trot. Colonel Pennington, who remained in command of the three regiments just named, was directed to continue his attack upon the enemy in order to cover the movement of the division. This accomplished, he was to withdraw two regiments, leaving only one to engage the enemy; the two regiments withdrawn were to follow the division at a gallop. That portion of the enemy in front of Pennington offered but feeble resistance to his last attack and retired to the south bank of Cedar Creek. This left Pennington at liberty to carry out his instructions. When the main body of the division began the movement toward the left the design was to gain possession of the pike in rear of the enemy, and by holding the bridge and adjacent fords cut off his retreat. Being compelled, however, to advance over an open plain and in full view of the enemy our intentions were fully and immediately comprehended by him. The effect of our movement, although differing from what we anticipated, was instantaneous and decisive. Seeing so large a force of cavalry bearing rapidly down upon an unprotected flank and their line of retreat in danger of being intercepted, the lines of the enemy, already broken, now gave way in the utmost confusion. Realizing the necessity of at once gaining the bridge, the disordered masses of the enemy, now completely panic-stricken, threw away their arms, and in a headlong and disgraceful manner sought safety in ignominious flight. Being separated from the bridge by a much shorter distance than that which separated my division, the enemy succeeded in making his way across with a comparatively small loss in prisoners. The few that were cut off by my advance were secured by the infantry or by the

First Division Cavalry, which was now pushing toward the bridge. The enemy had planted two pieces of artillery on a knoll on the south bank of Cedar Creek and attempted to defend the crossing. The rapid pace at which my command had moved had necessarily extended my column, and upon reaching the vicinity of the creek I had but two regiments available—these were the First Vermont and Fifth New York; the remainder of the division was coming up at the gallop. With these two regiments, and hidden from the view of the enemy, I crossed Cedar Creek over a small ford about half a mile above the pike bridge. The enemy still continued to fire from the two guns near the pike until they discovered my crossing at the ford, when, in great haste, the guns were limbered up and withdrawn. Hastily forming the First Vermont and Fifth New York under cover of the high bluff on the south side of the creek, I ordered both regiments to advance upon the ridge. In front was found a strong line of the enemy's infantry, the fire from which, being at short range, proved very destructive. The Fifth New York was moving on the left and near the pike, the First Vermont on a parallel line and to the right. As soon as the nature of the ground was favorable both regiments quickened the gait to a trot, and when within short pistol range of the enemy's line charged simultaneously upon his front and left flank. Hearing the charge sounded through our bugles the enemy only stood long enough to deliver one volley; then, casting away his arms, attempted to escape under cover of the darkness. This was the last attempt the enemy made to offer organized resistance. That which hitherto, on our part, had been a pursuit after a broken and routed army now resolved itself into an exciting chase after a panic-stricken, uncontrollable mob. It was no longer a question to be decided by force of arms, by skill, or by courage; it was simply a question of speed between pursuers and pursued; prisoners were taken by hundreds, entire companies threw down their arms, and appeared glad when summoned to surrender.

From the general abandonment of material by the enemy it was evident that he would not again face his pursuers. The pike soon became, at short intervals, blockaded with wagons, forges, and ambulances, and when upward of one mile from the bridge the advance captured one piece of artillery, the first piece captured by our army on that day. Feeling assured that other and more important captures might be made by a rapid and energetic pursuit, and having detached the various members of my staff to assist in hurrying forward the rear portions of my command, I directed the First Vermont, Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett commanding, and the Fifth New York, Major Krom commanding, both under the control of Colonel Wells, commanding Second Brigade, to continue the advance at a charge, while I halted at this point to receive and direct the other regiments of my division as they should arrive. Owing to the darkness and the necessary delay at the fords, the regiments which I was expecting failed to reach me in time to assist or even overtake the two regiments, which were then far on their way to Strasburg. The result, however, proved that these two noble regiments were more than competent for the duty assigned them. Never, since the beginning of the war, has there been such favorable opportunities for a comparatively small body of troops to acquire distinction as was here presented. The darkness of the night was intense, and was only relieved here and there by the light of a burning wagon or ambulance, to which the affrighted enemy in his despair had applied the torch. This fact alone, while it disheartened the enemy, increased the ardor and zeal of our troops, who, encouraged by

the unparalleled success of their efforts, continued to urge forward their horses at the top of their speed, capturing colors, guns, caissons, wagons, ambulances, and immense numbers of prisoners. Among the latter were a great number of officers of all grades, including one major-general. The pursuit was not slackened until the advance, composed of parts of both regiments, passing through and beyond Strasburg, crossed the bridge over the Shenandoah and had neared the crest of Fisher's Hill, at which point they completed their immense captures by securing a piece of artillery, which, with the other pieces captured since the pursuit began, made forty-five pieces of artillery taken by the First Vermont and Fifth New York Cavalry.

As another command desires to share the honor of the capture of the forty-five pieces of artillery just referred to, in justice to the soldiers of the Third Division I deem it appropriate to make the following explanation: The capture of the enemy's guns, trains, &c., were effected south of Cedar Creek. One regiment from each brigade of my division crossed Cedar Creek and struck the pike three-quarters of a mile from the bridge before any other troops had effected a crossing. The only line formed by the enemy south of Cedar Creek to resist our advance was formed to the right of and near a piece of woods located on the pike and about three-quarters of a mile from the creek. This I know from a close personal examination. This line of the enemy was composed of infantry and two pieces of artillery, and was charged by the First Vermont and Fifth New York Cavalry and to show that I am cognizant to the facts as above stated, I will add that I participated in the charge the result of which was the successful breaking up of the enemy's line after he had delivered one volley, and the capture of one piece of artillery, which was the first gun captured south of Cedar Creek. Here I halted in person to await and direct re-enforcements, while the two regiments above mentioned pushed up the pike at a gallop. After waiting at this point several minutes and until the victorious shouts of my advance had passed beyond my hearing the head of a body of cavalry, representing several regiments, reached me. Upon inquiring of the officer commanding the advance squadron, I was informed that it was a portion of General Devin's brigade, of the First Division, which had crossed Cedar Creek at the bridge, and was now pushing rapidly to the front to participate in the pursuit of the enemy. To encourage them I pointed to the gun which had been taken by my advance regiments, and advised them to push forward, and, if possible, assist that portion of my command already far in the advance. Inspirited by this evidence of success these troops, which had been moving at the "trot," as if uncertain where to move, now took the gallop. This occurred after dark. Detachments of my men soon began returning from the advance, having in charge large numbers of prisoners. To all such as were seen directions were given to take their prisoners across to the north bank of Cedar Creek. Owing to the darkness and the confusion consequent upon a pursuit by night, many of our prisoners would undoubtedly have escaped had it not been for the wise forethought of Brigadier-General Devin, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, who for the time located his headquarters near the pike and on a hill about half a mile north of Cedar Creek, and by the zealous co-operation of his staff and escort succeeded in securing safely most of the prisoners which my advance had sent back. My two regiments, which were in advance, continued the pursuit without assistance until all the captures made south of Cedar Creek had been completed. All guns taken from the enemy were left standing on the pike,

with perhaps a guard to every second or third gun, it being dark and the regimental commanders wisely forbearing to weaken their commands by leaving strong guards. It was owing to this fact that the troops of General Devin's command, arriving on the ground and seeing so many pieces of artillery without guards, volunteered their assistance, which was gratefully accepted on the part of my men. My extreme advance having passed beyond Strasburg and reached Fisher's Hill, where the last gun was taken, were returning when they met General Devin's advance about one mile north of Strasburg posting guards over the captured artillery, wagons, ambulances, &c. Before returning, Colonel Wells, commanding Second Brigade of this division, and who on that occasion commanded the advance, made arrangements for the transfer of all the captured guns, &c., to the north bank of Cedar Creek.

From the above relation of facts it will readily be seen how the claims of General Devin's command to a share of the captures on that day originated. A division of infantry belonging to the Nineteenth Corps was sent to Strasburg that night to help secure and bring off the captured artillery, wagons, &c.

To General Devin's troops and to this division of infantry the thanks of my command are due for their assistance in bringing off the guns (forty-five in number) captured by my command from the enemy that day.

In closing my report I desire particularly to mention Colonel Wells, First Vermont Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Third New Jersey Cavalry, commanding First Brigade. Both these officers distinguished themselves by their personal gallantry and by the successful and skillful manner in which they handled their commands. For their behavior during the engagement, as well as for their corresponding good conduct in the cavalry engagement of the 9th of October, I recommend them for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers.

My staff officers who have been mentioned in former reports again distinguished themselves by their courageous bearing and rendered me most invaluable assistance throughout the engagement. I append a list of their names: Surg. L. P. Woods, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. Charles W. Lee, Third Indiana Cavalry, provost-marshal; Capt. L. W. Barnhart, commissary of musters; Capt. E. F. Decker, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. F. Norvell, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. F. A. Nims, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. B. F. Gilbert, Third Indiana Cavalry, commanding escort; Lieut. Henry Mayell, signal officer.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 21, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION:

With pride and gratification your commanding general congratulates you upon your brilliant and glorious achievements of the past few days. On the 9th of the present month you attacked a vastly superior force of the enemy's cavalry, strongly posted, with artillery in position, and

commanded by that famous "Savior of the Valley," Rosser. Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority in numbers and position, you drove him twenty miles from the battle-field, capturing his artillery, six pieces in all; also his entire train of wagons and ambulances and a large number of prisoners. Again, during the memorable engagement of the 19th instant, your conduct throughout was sublimely heroic, and without a parallel in the annals of warfare. In the early part of the day, when disaster and defeat seemed to threaten our noble army on all sides, your calm and determined bravery while exposed to a terrible fire from the enemy's guns, added not a little to restore confidence to that part of our army already broken and driven back on the right. Afterward rapidly transferred from the right flank to the extreme left, you materially and successfully assisted in defeating the enemy in his attempt to turn the left flank of our army. Again, ordered upon the right flank, you attacked and defeated a division of the enemy's cavalry, driving him in confusion across Cedar Creek. Then, changing your front to the left at a gallop, you charged and turned the left flank of the enemy's line of battle and pursued his broken and demoralized army a distance of five miles. Night alone put an end to your pursuit. Among the substantial fruits of this great victory you can boast of having captured five battle-flags, a large number of prisoners, including Major-General Ramseur, and forty-five of the forty-eight pieces of artillery taken from the enemy on that day, thus making fifty-one pieces of artillery captured within the short space of ten days. This is a record of which you may well be proud—a record won and established by your gallantry and perseverance. You have surrounded the name of the Third Cavalry Division with a halo of glory as enduring as time. The history of this war, when truthfully written, will contain no brighter page than that upon which is recorded the chivalrous deeds, the glorious triumphs, of the soldiers of this division.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 7, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry, Middle Military Division:

MAJOR: In the engagement of the 19th ultimo this division captured from the enemy forty-five pieces of artillery, a large number of prisoners, &c. In an official communication addressed to Major Farrington, provost-marshal of the cavalry, Middle Military Division, I reported the captured property and material referred to above. This communication was dated on or about the 21st of October, 1864. Since other commands have seen fit to contend the just claims of this division to the honor of having captured the forty-five pieces of artillery above mentioned, and since cards have been published in some of the most prominent journals of the country, reflecting in a highly discreditable manner upon portions of this division, as well as upon the division commander, I respectfully, but most earnestly, request that the chief of cavalry will give or enable to be given an official decision regarding the claims of this division to the capture of the guns, wagons, &c., referred to in the beginning of this communication. If there exists any doubt in his mind in relation to the facts concerning the captures of the 19th ultimo, I would suggest the appointment of a board composed

of officers who are wholly disinterested regarding the question to be decided, let this board have authority to summon officers as witnesses, and to receive the evidence which may be produced. In that way the facts of the case may be arrived at. I inclose a card taken from the New York Daily Times of the 28th.* As that is a matter in which every officer and soldier in my command is deeply interested, I trust my application will receive a favorable consideration.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 15, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry, Middle Military Division:

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 78, from your headquarters, I have the honor to report the following:

Captured from the enemy since the beginning of the campaign: 51 pieces of artillery, 30 caissons, 1 battery wagon, 44 army wagons, 23 spring wagons and ambulances, 1 medicine wagon, 243 horses, 182 mules, 207 sets artillery harness, 197 sets wagon harness, wagons containing ordnance stores, 152 head beef-cattle, 180 horses captured and branded.

Destroyed during the campaign: 3 caissons, 4 army wagons, 4 spring wagons and ambulances; 10 mills, valued at $20,000; 150 barns, containing 1,500 tons hay, valued at $30,000; Staunton railroad and railroad property, valued at $30,000; 10,000 bushels wheat, valued at $20,000; 2,000 bushels oats and rye, valued at $3,000; 400 head sheep, 100 head cattle, driven to near our lines. Lost, 4 blacksmith forges.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

No. 158.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations September 13 and 17.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I moved from camp this morning with the Second Ohio, Third New Jersey, Fifth New York, First Connecticut, and Second New York Regiments of Cavalry and with one section of Battery M, Second U. S. Artillery. I was ordered to make a reconnaissance on the Berryville and Winchester pike and to cross the Opequon, if possible, to find out what the force of the enemy consisted of on that road or vicinity. I endeavored to capture the enemy's picket at Limestone Ridge, which was about fifty strong.

* Inclosure not found.

For that purpose I marched strong squadrons on each flank of my column and on a line with the advance guard. They were thrown well to the right and left, with orders to push beyond the ridge under cover of the woods, and then to charge toward the Berryville and Winchester pike. The enemy, however, frustrated the movement by hastily evacuating the ridge. I then pushed my column across the Opequon, and by advancing rapidly soon came up with the enemy's cavalry, posted on a high eminence commanding the road and in a woods, where they dismounted and gave my advance regiment, the Second Ohio, a hot fire. I immediately ordered the Second Ohio to march to the left and flank the position. As soon as the enemy discovered my movement he hastily withdrew. I then pushed on rapidly over the main road, which ran through a ravine with high hills on each side and very wooded. In advancing rapidly, I overtook some of their dismounted men, who had secreted themselves in a thick skirt of woods. Colonel Suydam, of the Third New Jersey Cavalry, by my order, dismounted a squadron, which went into the woods and brought out twenty or thirty prisoners. In the meantime I kept pushing on my advance, when it was reported to me that there was a strong infantry line in my front. I immediately rode on a hill to the line of skirmishers, saw their force, and sent word to Colonel Suydam, of the Third New Jersey Cavalry, to charge one squadron up the road as hard as they could go, and at the same time charged my skirmishers as foragers. The enemy seeing us coming on determinedly, broke and gained cover in a woods to their right, which we immediately surrounded and captured the organization of the Eighth South Carolina Infantry, including Colonel Henagan and their battle-flag. This regiment was on picket half a mile in front of Kershaw's division, which soon formed and came down in force. I then sounded the recall and marched back, crossing the Opequon in safety, and reached camp about 5 p. m.

The result of the morning's work was 16 commissioned officers and 127 non-commissioned officers and privates captured, with their battle-flag. The prisoners are classified as follows: Eighth South Carolina Volunteers, 1 colonel and 13 line officers and 92 enlisted men; Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry, 2 line officers and 13 enlisted men; Thirty-sixth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, 9 enlisted men; Thirty-seventh Battalion Virginia Cavalry, 9 enlisted men; Eighth Virginia Cavalry, 1 enlisted man; Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, 1 enlisted man; Twenty-fifth Virginia Cavalry, 2 enlisted men; making a total of 16 commissioned officers and 127 enlisted men. Aggregate, 143.

The loss of my brigade was as follows: 2 men killed and 3 wounded; one of the wounded men was captured going to the rear.

The Second Ohio and Third New Jersey deserve especial credit for the handsome manner in which they performed their duties. It gives me pleasure to state that Corpl. Isaac Gause,* of Company E, Second Ohio Cavalry, secured the colors and brought them in.

The brigade advanced to within two miles and a half of Winchester.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Berryville, Va., September 13, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the chief of cavalry, Middle Military Division:

Having witnessed the operations of General McIntosh's command it affords me very great pleasure to commend the judicious management and promptitude of General McIntosh as well as the dash and good conduct of the troops. The charge of the squadron of the Third New Jersey Cavalry, which resulted in breaking through the rebel infantry picket and skirmish line, is specially worthy of mention; it effectually opened the way for surrounding and capturing the rebel regiment encountered. In accomplishing this too much praise cannot be awarded the Second Ohio Cavalry.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
September 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

This was a very handsomely conducted affair and deserving of notice.

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Berryville, Va., September 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, as the result of a reconnaissance made by me with three regiments of my brigade at 1 o'clock this morning, that last night there was no force of the enemy on Limestone Ridge on the Berryville and Winchester pike; that whatever force had been there was withdrawn early last evening to the opposite side of the Opequon, and regret to say that the principal object of the scout, viz, capturing the force stationed on Limestone Ridge, was in consequence frustrated, capturing but two prisoners, vedettes on the opposite side of the Opequon and belonging to the Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry. Information obtained from a citizen living one mile and a half from Berryville and Winchester pike, and west of the Opequon, and corroborated by his neighbors, indicates that Kershaw's brigade has moved up the Valley within two days past. Prisoners also state it is currently reported a portion of their army has recently moved up the Valley. Before returning I burned two flouring mills (Jones', near the Opequon, and a mill at Abraham's Creek, on the Winchester pike).

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. McINTOSH,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 159.

Report of Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Third New Jersey Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 19–December 10.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Russell, Va., December 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of my brigade since October 19, 1864:

Battle of October 19, 1864.—About 4 a. m. on the 19th of October my command was saddled up, in consequence of heavy picket-firing and skirmishing along the line of the army. The firing soon became general, and about an hour after daylight I received orders to move with my brigade to a point which would be shown me by a staff officer. I moved immediately and formed line of battle at a place pointed out, which was in rear of the infantry and about a mile from the Valley pike. At this time a large number of stragglers were moving to the rear, and I sent out a squadron from my command to assist my provost guard in rallying the fugitives, and partially succeeded in arresting their progress. I remained in this position until the infantry had fallen back to within about 100 yards of my line, when I moved, in obedience to an order from General Custer, to the extreme left of the army, and formed line with my right resting on the Valley pike, placing my command as much under cover of woods and knolls as possible. While here my brigade was subjected to a heavy fire of artillery, and several horses and men were put hors de combat in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry by the explosion of a shell at the head of one of its squadrons. A regiment of some other division was deployed as skirmishers in front of my brigade. My command was not engaged while in this position. General Sheridan having arrived upon the field shortly after we had taken position here, and the infantry having been rallied, my brigade was transferred to the extreme right of the army, the Second Brigade of the division having been left to (picket) hold the right of the line. At the time we moved to the left of the army the Third New Jersey Cavalry, of my brigade, was also left to picket Fawcett's Gap and the Back road, connecting with the Second Brigade. In looking for a position for my command, I came in sight of about two regiments of cavalry, apparently feeding in an open field about 1,200 yards distant. The battery (B and L, Second U. S. Artillery) was placed in position on a hill overlooking the enemy, and I formed two regiments, Second Ohio and Second New York Cavalry, and charged the enemy, who mounted their horses and fled. I then, after a slight skirmish, halted and formed my command in line of battle, the Fifth New York being on the left, Second New York and Second Ohio in the center, and Eighteenth Pennsylvania on the right and connecting with the left of Second Brigade. My command was held in this position for nearly two hours, with skirmishers thrown out. No firing of consequence occurred at this time, although the enemy in force were in my front. At the end of two hours I received an order from General Custer to withdraw my command and move farther to the left. This I did, moving with the First Connecticut Cavalry in front. Coming in sight of the enemy's skirmishers, I directed the First Connecticut Cavalry to charge them, which they did, and drove them in upon their main body. The remainder of the command coming up, I formed the Second Ohio and Second New York to charge with the First Connecticut, the Second Ohio to take the right, the Second New York the left, both

regiments to try and flank the enemy, while the First Connecticut charged in front. This movement was entirely successful, and the enemy were driven beyond Cedar Creek across Cupp's Ford. While this was being done the Fifth New York and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry moved with the battery (B and L, Second U. S. Artillery), the former in advance and the latter in rear, at a gallop to Cedar Creek. Arriving there the Fifth New York Cavalry crossed and charged with the First Vermont Cavalry, of the Second Brigade, capturing, in connection with the First Vermont, the following-mentioned property: 45 pieces of artillery, 28 caissons, 1 battery wagon, 34 army wagons, 12 spring wagons and ambulances, 163 sets artillery harness, 150 sets wagon harness, 196 horses, 134 mules. The Fifth New York Cavalry, of my brigade, received receipts for one-half of the above-mentioned property.

As soon as the enemy were driven across Cupp's Ford I withdrew the Second New York and Second Ohio and moved to the support of Fifth New York and Eighteenth Pennsylvania. I found the Eighteenth Pennsylvania and the battery in position near Cedar Creek, but was unable to overtake the Fifth New York, and it being dark, I halted my command, and with the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the battery, which joined my command, I returned to the camp of the day before. The Fifth New York did not join until the next morning, having been guarding captured property all night. In this engagement my command lost 2 men killed and 15 men wounded.*

On the 20th of October the brigade went on a reconnaissance to Fisher's Hill, on the Back road, and not finding the enemy, returned to camp near Middletown. From this date to the 8th of November the brigade performed picket duty on the line of Cedar Creek, with occasional scouting. On the morning of the 8th of November, before daylight, I received orders to move with my brigade to a point on the Valley pike, between Winchester and Newtown, to prevent an attack on either of these places by Rosser, who was reported to be moving in that direction. I moved as directed, and encamped about two miles south of Kernstown. Remained here until the 9th, when an order was received to move to Mount Zion Church, and picket from Fawcett's Gap to the Middle road, taking the road to Newtown for my line. Reached Mount Zion Church about dark, relieved the Second New York Cavalry, which had been left at Mount Zion Church to picket while the brigade was absent. The next day I moved the brigade to its present camp near Kernstown, after establishing my picket-line, which extended from Fawcett's Gap to the Middle road.

Battle of November 12.—The Second Ohio Cavalry was on picket at Mount Zion Church on the 12th of November, and with the First Connecticut Cavalry, which had been sent on a reconnaissance to Cedar Creek, was attacked and driven back to within a mile of camp. I moved out with the whole brigade and attacked the enemy. I succeeded in driving him easily until within a mile and a half of the creek, when they made a sharp resistance. I formed my brigade in line of battle, the regiments being in column, with strong line of skirmishers, and having the "charge" sounded, charged the enemy, driving them nearly to the creek, when they again rallied. A sharp fight here ensued, but the enemy were obliged to give way, and fled in confusion across Cedar Creek. After driving them a mile and a half beyond Lebanon Church, three miles beyond Cedar Creek, I withdrew my brigade to near Mount Zion Church,

* But see revised table, p. 137.

and after forming it moved again to Cedar Creek, and then returned to camp. In this engagement I lost the following: Killed, 1 officer and 1 man; wounded, 3 officers and 18 men; missing, 2 officers and 72 men.

On the 13th of November went on a reconnaissance with the division to Cedar Creek and returned at 4 p. m. Remained in camp performing picket duty and occasional scouting until the 21st of November, when the division moved on a reconnaissance to New Market: encamped at Woodstock on the night of the 21st.

Battle of November 22.—Left Woodstock at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 22d and met the enemy's pickets near Edenburg, the Second Division being in advance; drove in their pickets steadily till we reached the North Fork of the Shenandoah, about a mile beyond Mount Jackson, where we came in sight of the enemy's cavalry drawn up on Rude's Hill. The Second Division (General Powell) being formed to attack the enemy, I was ordered by General Custer to form my brigade in rear of the Second Division to support it in case of necessity. I had only formed two regiments when the enemy's cavalry moved off toward our right, and the enemy developed a strong line of infantry. I was then ordered to recross the stream with my brigade, and to move with three regiments to Mount Jackson, leaving the remaining two regiments, the Second New York and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, to cover the crossing of the Second Division and to bring up the rear. General Custer took charge of these two regiments, and I established a line at Mount Jackson with the Second Ohio, Fifth New York, and Third New Jersey. The Second Division passed through my line at Mount Jackson, and I then took the rear with my brigade, which was soon joined by the Second New York. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania, which was on the rear guard with the Second New York, was not to be found till after the brigade was relieved from duty as the rear guard by the Second Brigade, having gone to the rear without orders and avoided the fight. I formed my command in line of battle, the Fifth New York on the extreme right, the Second Ohio in the center, and the Second New York on the left; the Third New Jersey was held in reserve. The enemy followed up closely with cavalry and infantry. By falling back gradually their cavalry was drawn out beyond the support of their infantry, and my men drove them back gallantly in every instance upon their infantry. The Second New York, Second Ohio, Fifth New York, and Third New Jersey deserve great credit for their conspicuous gallantry in this engagement, and for the handsome manner in which they rallied under fire. My command was engaged with the enemy until we reached Edenburg, when my brigade was relieved by the Second Brigade. Encamped that night at Woodstock, and on the 23d returned to our old camp near Kernstown. In this engagement my command lost 2 men killed, 2 officers and 21 men wounded, and 9 men missing. Here we remained till November 28, when the division marched to Moorefield to intercept General Rosser, who had been to New Creek on an expedition to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Reached Moorefield on the 30th, sent a reconnaissance toward Petersburg, and on its return left Moorefield and marched back to the army, which we reached on the 2d, and have remained in present camp since that date.

In all of these engagements the regiments of my command behaved gallantly, with the exception of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, which set a very bad example to the brigade in the actions of November 12 and 22.

Capt. H. N. Easton, commanding Second Ohio Cavalry; Maj. T. A. Boice, commanding Fifth New York Cavalry; Maj. M. B. Birdseye, commanding Second New York Cavalry; Capt. J. B. Rogers, commanding First Connecticut Cavalry, and Maj. William P. Robeson, commanding Third New Jersey Cavalry, deserve especial mention for the zeal with which they performed their duties, and the skill with which they handled their regiments. Col. Walter C. Hull, of the Second New York Cavalry, met his death almost instantly, while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge on the 12th of November. Capt. J. B. Rogers, commanding First Connecticut Cavalry, was shot in the foot in the same engagement, and was obliged to leave the field.

The officers of my staff rendered important service carrying orders, and all behaved with their usual coolness and gallantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. M. PENNINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 160.

Report of Lieut. Col. Brayton Ives, First Connecticut Cavalry, of operations October 18–December 3.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY,
December 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from the colonel commanding the brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Connecticut Cavalry since the 18th of October, 1864:

At that time the regiment was under the command of Capt. E. W. French, camped near Cedar Creek. Early on the morning of the 19th it broke camp, moved across the pike, then to the extreme right of the line, and at 4 p. m. moved forward in advance of the whole division. It charged a portion of the enemy under Rosser, drove them across the creek and held them until after dark, when Captain French was ordered to picket the creek at Cupp's Mill. On the next day he was directed to march in the direction of Front Royal in search of guns said to have been abandoned by the enemy. Finding none he returned and camped near Middletown. The next day he moved to the old camp near Cedar Creek on the battle-ground of the 19th. On the 24th instant the regiment was on picket; was relieved next day and remained in camp till the 27th, when it went on a reconnaissance to Tom's Brook, returning the same day. For the next eight days it remained quietly in camp, and on the 5th of November, Capt. J. B. Rogers commanding the regiment, was ordered to make a reconnaissance to Tom's Brook, which he did, finding no enemy. Excepting an occasional tour of picket duty and change of camp, the regiment experienced nothing of interest till the 12th instant, when Captain Rogers was ordered to make a reconnaissance toward Cedar Creek. During this an attempt was made by the enemy to surround him, and he was compelled to fall back, but being re-enforced by portions of the brigade the enemy was in turn forced to retire. During the action Captain Rogers was severely wounded in the foot, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. J. B. Morehouse.

On the 13th the regiment went with the division on a reconnaissance toward Cedar Creek, returned the same day, and continued in camp till the 17th, when Captain Morehouse was ordered to make a reconnaissance to Middletown. Finding no enemy he returned to camp and remained till the 21st instant. He then started for Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Md., having in his charge the unserviceable horses of the brigade. He camped near Martinsburg that night and reached the camp on the 22d instant. Here Major Whitaker assumed command of the regiment, and worked diligently for the next three days in providing the men with such articles as they required. On the 25th instant I arrived at the camp and took command of the regiment. Horses were issued to me on the 28th, and I started for the front, but was ordered back on account of a threatened movement by Mosby. Late in the afternoon of the 29th I received orders from Major Otis, special inspector cavalry, to proceed to Martinsburg and guard to the front a drove of cattle. I camped that night at Duffield's, reached Martinsburg the day following, and on the 1st of December took the cattle to Stephenson's Depot, where I received orders to guard them till relieved. Late in the afternoon of the 2d instant I was relieved by Colonel Peck, of the One hundred and seventy-third New York Infantry, and at 8 a. m. on the 3d I started for the headquarters of Major-General Torbert, which I reached at 12 m., and was ordered to report to Colonel Pennington, commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

In conclusion, I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that this report is necessarily meager, owing to the absence of both Captain Rogers and Captain French.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

BRAYTON IVES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. H. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 161.

Report of Maj. John V. Allstrom, Third New Jersey Cavalry, of operations October 18–December 8.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,
Camp Russell, Va., December 8, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders of the 8th instant I have the honor to report the following as a review of the operations of this regiment since October 18, 1864:

On the morning of the latter date this regiment broke camp near Cedar Creek and relieved the Second New York on picket near Fawcett's Gap, grand reserve near Mount Zion Church. No appearance of the enemy. October 19, at an early hour in the morning heavy firing heard in the direction of Middletown. At 9 a. m. ordered by General Custer to move the grand reserve near Saint Paul's Church, remove the left pickets, communicating with the Second Brigade, and hold Fawcett's Gap as long as practicable. At 4 p. m. ordered to join the First Brigade near Middletown; proceeded about three miles beyond Cedar Creek and returned to camp. October 20, this regiment, accompanied by the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. C. C. Suydam com-

manding, made a reconnaissance to Narrow Passage, a short distance from Columbia Furnace, capturing a few stragglers from the enemy; returned to camp about 11 p. m. October 21, changed camp about a mile nearer Middletown. October 22, re-enforced by about 100 men from Remount Camp. October 23, went on picket near Forge Ford. October 24, picket relieved. October 25, in camp. October 26, Major Carpenter, paymaster, paid off the regiment, including 31st of August, 1864. October 27, in camp. October 28, went on picket and was relieved October 29. October 30, dismounted men, about eighty in number, ordered to Remount Camp. October 31, accompanied by the Second New York, Maj. William P. Robeson commanding, made a reconnaissance to near Columbia Furnace; started at 3 a. m. and returned at 4 p. m.

November 1 to 7, in camp near Cedar Creek and on picket. November 8, accompanying First Brigade, marched to Kernstown, threw out vedettes, and bivouacked during the night; reconnaissance of 150 men through Petticoat Gap to Romney pike, under Captain Yard. November 9, at 3 p. m. marched with brigade to Saint Paul's Church and went into bivouac during night. November 10, marched back and encamped about a mile in rear of present encampment. November 11, went on reconnaissance to Cedar Creek. November 12, marched with brigade and participated in repulsing Rosser's attack on the outposts, going on picket at night. November 13, relieved from picket and went into camp at present place. November 14 to 20, in camp and doing picket duty. November 21, broke camp and marched with First and Second Divisions to Woodstock. November 22, marched to near New Market and participated in reconnoitering the enemy's position, losing 1 killed, 6 wounded, and 3 missing; returned same day to Woodstock. November 23, marched back to present camp. November 24 to 28, in camp and doing picket duty. At midnight 28th broke camp and marched in the direction of Moorefield, reaching the latter place on the 30th, passing Capon Valley, Wardensville, and Baker's Run. Started back on the latter date and returned to camp on the 2d of December, marching through North River Valley and on Romney pike. December 3 to 8, in camp and doing picket duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN V. ALLSTROM,
Major, Commanding Third New Jersey Cavalry.

Capt. C. H. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brig., Third Cav. Div.

No. 162.

Report of Maj. Walter C. Hull, Second New York Cavalry, of operations October 9.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY,
October 11, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 9th instant my regiment was held in reserve as a support to the artillery until after all the artillery and wagons had been captured. I was then ordered to advance toward Columbia Furnace, which I did, and met a force of the enemy about two miles this side advancing upon me. I at once charged them but they formed under cover of heavy timber and

repulsed me. The enemy then charged, but were, in turn, repulsed. The third charge which was made drove them from the timber, which was then held by our men. The only man of the regiment who particularly distinguished himself was Corpl. Philip Henesy, Company A, who dashed into the midst of the enemy and brought out a prisoner. My regiment captured four prisoners and lost seven men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER C. HULL,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant NEVILLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 163.

Report of Lieut. Col. Mortimer B. Birdseye, Second New York Cavalry, of operations October 18–December 8.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Camp Russell, Va., December 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the proceedings of my command since the 18th of October last, in compliance with orders from brigade headquarters this date:

I being absent from the command previous to October 18 and until November 11, cannot give a concise report of the proceedings of the command during my absence. October 18, the command was camped near Cupp's Ford, on Cedar Creek, and commanded by Capt. A. S. Glover, Major Hull being absent on a leave of absence. October 19, the command participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, the casualties being 1 man killed, 3 men wounded, and 8 men missing. October 20, the command went on a reconnaissance to Fisher's Hill, returning to camp near Cupp's Ford about dark. October 21, moved, going into camp near Middletown, Va. October 22, went on a reconnaissance to Mount Olive, returning to camp same day. 27th instant Major Hull returned and took command of the regiment. 31st instant the command went on a reconnaissance to Fisher's Hill, returning to camp same day.

November 5, went to Newtown, returning to camp same day. November 8, part of the regiment went on picket at Cupp's Mill, the balance going on a reconnaissance to Fisher's Hill. November 10, returned, going into camp near the present headquarters Third Cavalry Division. November 11, I joined the regiment with 375 recruits from Camp Stoneman. November 12, marched with the brigade in the direction of Cedar Creek, on the Back road. About 11 a. m. engaged the enemy near Mount Zion Church, the engagement lasting until 2 p. m., when my command, with the brigade, retired, the enemy having been driven across Cedar Creek and some two miles beyond. Col. Walter C. Hull was almost instantly killed about 11.30 while leading a charge at the head of his regiment; he was killed near Cartwell's Springs. Upon Colonel Hull's death I assumed command of the regiment. The casualties in this action were 1 officer and 1 man killed, 1 officer and 9 men wounded, and 27 men missing. After the action the command returned, establishing its present camp. 13th instant, made a reconnaissance to Cedar Creek, returning to camp same day. Remained in camp doing picket duty on the brigade picket-line by details from the command, as

ordered from brigade headquarters, until the morning of the 21st, when the command marched with the balance of the division up the Valley pike in the direction of New Market. About 6.30 p. m. bivouacked for the night at Woodstock, one battalion of my regiment going on picket for the night. At daybreak the command resumed the march in the direction of New Market. Met the enemy about noon near Mount Jackson, when an engagement ensued. Finding the enemy's infantry in strong force, the entire command fell back in good order, the enemy following but a short distance. The casualties of the regiment in this action were 1 man killed, 2 officers and 10 men wounded, 5 men missing. Marching back to Woodstock, bivouacked for the night. 23d, returned to camp. November 27, I received a seven-days' leave of absence, leaving the regiment in command of Capt. A. S. Glover. 29th instant, broke camp at 3 a. m.; marched with the division on the Capon Springs road, bivouacking for the night near Lost River. 30th, at daylight resumed the march, reaching Moorefield about noon. Here the division halted, and my command made a reconnaissance as far as Petersburg, returning to Moorefield about 5 p. m. and joined the division, which at once started on its return, reaching camp the 2d instant.

December 4 I returned from leave of absence and assumed command of my regiment, which has since remained in camp.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. BIRDSEYE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. H. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 164.

Report of Lieut. Col. George A. Purington, Second Ohio Cavalry, of operations October 9.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND OHIO CAVALRY,
In the Field, October 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Second Ohio Cavalry in the action of the 9th, near Fisher's Hill, Va.:

The regiment occupied the left of the First Brigade, Third Division, and advanced in conjunction with the rest of the line, the Second Battalion, under Maj. A. B. Nettleton, covering the front as skirmishers. After advancing a short distance the enemy in strong force was met in line of battle. The Third Battalion, under Capt. Frank E. Watrous, was thrown around their right and rear, pouring in volleys from their Spencers with telling effect, as the number of dead in their front abundantly testified. A charge being then ordered, the enemy was driven from his strong position at the point of the saber, not, however, without severe and close fighting. He was closely followed for several miles, losing some in killed and wounded and a number of prisoners. The regiment was then halted and formed and again advanced for some distance without meeting the enemy, and soon after, in accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, was withdrawn.

The conduct of both officers and men was highly praiseworthy, and where all did so well it is difficult to discriminate. Special mention is, however, made of Maj. A. B. Nettleton, Capt. F. E. Watrous, and Lieut.

Warner Pearson, who commanded battalions, and who, by personal example, inspired their men with a courage and confidence unsurpassed. Sergeants Capron, Company A, Smith, Company C, Wilcox, Company D, Stratton, Company F, Chester, Company H, Liddy, Company I, and Adams, of Company M, commanded their respective companies, and proved themselves worthy of higher positions than they now occupy. Honorable mention is also made of Sergeant Morgan and Privates Reed, Blackwell, and Haynes, of Company A; Sergeants Stearns, Brewster, and Polhamus, of Company B; Sergeant Hayden, and Davenport and Pfouts, privates, of Company C; Sergeants Rand and Malin and Corporal Traver, of Company G; Sergeants Fisher and Gordon and Corporal Leavitt and Privates Hale, Herrick, and Keyes, of Company H, and Privates Hughey and Wibley, of Company L.

A number of prisoners were captured by the regiment, just how many is not known.

Several men were struck by spent balls, and three—Sergeant Wolfer, of Company I, Corporal Leavitt, of Company H, and Private Zedaker, Company B—were severely wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. PURINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Ohio Cavalry.

Lieut. E. M. NEVILLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 165.

Report of Maj. John W. Phillips, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations October 8–9.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
October 11, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions received from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part my regiment took in the late engagements:

On Saturday, October 8, my regiment (being rear guard for the division) was attacked by the advance of the enemy's force. The rear battalion, Lieutenant Blough commanding, formed and checked them, killing three and wounding one captain and six others. The Third Battalion, Captain Britton, formed and met the second charge, allowing Lieutenant Blough to fall back behind him. This was done in some confusion, owing to the strength and confidence with which the enemy advanced. My men fired repeated volleys into the head of the column and so effectually checked the advance that a flank movement on his part became necessary. As soon as I observed this I ordered my men to fall back and take position in the woods, where I learned the Second New York, Major Hull, was formed to assist me. This they did in much confusion, owing to the furious charge made by the enemy. He was checked by the charge of Major Hull, but, coming on in vastly superior numbers, we were forced to fall back upon the main portion of the brigade. In this running fight of more than two miles I lost 4 men killed, 7 wounded, and 5 missing. The color bearer of the enemy was seen to fall, and from the nature of the advance his loss must have been severe. Much credit is due Lieutenant Blough and Captain Britton, and the officers and men in their respective battalions, for the stubborn manner in which they met the repeated charges of the enemy.

In the action of the 9th I was ordered, in the early part of the engagement, to support Major Krom, Fifth New York, whose command was deployed on the right of our line as skirmishers. This I did until ordered by one of General Custer's staff to tear down all the fences in my front, and deploy my whole regiment as skirmishers. I had scarcely got it deployed as ordered when General Custer ordered Captain Britton, who was on the left of the line, to charge. Soon the whole line was in motion and advanced as rapidly as the nature of the ground and the wearied condition of my horses would allow, driving the enemy's skirmishers before it. When the enemy's center gave way the right of my line was quite far advanced and was in position to give a flank fire as he began to retreat from the top of the hill, where his artillery was last in position. Owing to the long run I had made over fences and ditches, and through the woods and brush, many of my horses had become exhausted and my line necessarily much scattered, and the difficulties in the way of a rapid advance on the right flank were becoming greater, owing to the still more unequal nature of the ground in my front. I saw I could do nothing more than pick up a few stragglers if I remained there. Accordingly (not seeing Colonel Pennington at the time) I rode up to General Custer and stated the difficulties, and received permission from him to bring my command on the main road and pursue as rapidly as possible. I immediately ordered Captain Britton forward rapidly on the main road. In the meantime Lieut. J. R. Winters, Company E; Lieut. J. W. Smith, Company B; Lieutenant Nieman, Company E, and Lieutenant Grier, Company B, having seen the enemy's artillery and wagons in rapid flight, gathered together what men were near, pushed forward rapidly in pursuit, passing by the right flank of the artillery and entering the main road about 500 yards in rear of the wagon train. At this point the officers above mentioned and the men with them had the advance of everything on the road, and in three minutes' time came up with the rear of the train. The enemy made a stand in the corner of a wood for a few moments, killing Lieutenant Winters, who had emptied his pistol and was moving furiously upon them with drawn saber. This was the last stand he made, and the wagons were left to the mercy of any one who had a horse swift enough to overtake the terrified teamsters. The men of my command moved forward with Lieutenant Grier at their head until there was not a wagon or ambulance that had not been stopped or turned back, some of the Second Brigade following in the rear of them. Lieutenant Grier and his party led the advance all the way, and although he had not men enough to guard all the wagons and ambulances back to the rear, yet he did send many back in charge of men of my own regiment. These so sent back were delivered by Sergeant Puder, of Company M, to some of the First Vermont, whom it is presumed delivered them to the provost-marshal. One piece of artillery was captured by Private Samuel Fry, Company F, who alone sabered one of the drivers in order to compel him to stop his horses and turn around and drive back. This piece he guarded back himself, and should have the full credit of its capture. Private Smith Allen, Company D, charged up to another piece alone and sabered a driver and was in turn severely wounded in the neck, but remained with the piece and rode by it as it was carried back. He acted very bravely. The piece that was strapped beneath the limber was passed by Lieutenant Grier, and the enemy driven from it by his party, but being then in full pursuit of the enemy he did not think it best then to detach any of his men to take particular charge of it. It was taken charge of by some officer of the Eighth New York.

The number of prisoners captured as straggling parties of the enemy's cavalry was nineteen. If I add to this the number taken with that artillery and with the ambulances and wagons it will swell the number greatly.

I wish to mention for particular gallantry, Sergt. James McKay, Company B; Sergt. William Scott, Company G; Sergt. Puder, Company M; Sergt. William P. Seal, Company E; Corporal Depew, Company E; Private Stephen S. Kelley, Company K; Private John A. Chester, Company F; Sergt. Charles A. Clark, Company B. In mentioning the names of these I would do great injustice to many others, did I not state that this list does not include all who did their duty nobly. These mentioned I saw in the van of the fight, and know from personal observation how well they merit mention. All the non-commissioned officers mentioned richly deserve promotion for their strict attention to duty and their noble conduct in time of action.

I will not mention particularly, further than I have already done, the names of any of my commissioned officers; some were ahead of others, but I am convinced it was not from any lack of zeal, but for reasons which will readily suggest themselves when the nature of the ground passed over is taken into consideration.

I liked to have forgotten to mention the name of T. Jackman, regimental commissary-sergeant, who, although he had no particular duty to perform on the field, was in the front all day, and acted with peculiar bravery. He advanced up to the enemy's skirmish line and with his pistol killed a private and wounded an officer who was endeavoring to saber him. He also, during the day, captured a prisoner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS,
Major, Commanding Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieutenant NEVILLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 166.

Report of Brig. Gen. George H. Chapman, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 15–16.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, with 400 men of this command, I started from this camp on the evening of 15th instant, at 10 o'clock, on an expedition to Ashby's Gap for the purpose of developing what force of the enemy were rendezvoused there or in that vicinity. Crossing the Shenandoah River at the ford near Snicker's Gap, I there detached fifty-five men, under Captain Compson, Eighth New York Cavalry, with instructions to proceed up the river on this side the ridge and across the mountain into Ashby's Gap, while, with the main body, I crossed through Snicker's Gap and proceeded along the eastern base of the mountains to Paris, which place I reached shortly after sunrise. Soon after arriving at Paris small parties of the enemy's horsemen began to show themselves on the surrounding heights, but at safe distance, and they continued to watch my movements during the day. Once they charged upon my rear guard, but were easily driven off.

Returning, I passed through Upperville and reached Snickersville at 2 p. m., where, the men being much fatigued, I ordered an hour's halt, sending forward one squadron of the Eighth New York, Captain Bliss commanding, into the gap. Captain Compson was also in the gap, having crossed from Ashby's to Snicker's Gap by a road on the mountain ridge. About an hour had elapsed, and the men had mostly fallen asleep, when they were suddenly charged upon by a force of from about fifty to eighty of the enemy, and, being stampeded by the surprise, a number were killed, wounded, and captured before I reached the scene of the encounter with the main body. They had approached the gap across the mountains and charged down an easy slope, and they retired by the same way pursued for two miles by my men. It was near sundown, and in the exhausted state of men and horses, I did not deem farther pursuit expedient. Had it not been for this mischance the extire expedition would have been a success, and I regret exceedingly that the officers and men permitted themselves to be surprised, the more so as I esteem them of the most gallant in this command. Captain Compson had captured twelve of the enemy, but they were recaptured. I have sent forward five of Mosby's men and I have about forty captured horses in the command, which I have directed to be taken up on the proper returns and branded. Two of the enemy were killed and a number wounded. From citizens I ascertained that Mosby was wounded some time ago and had gone to Richmond. Judging from indications, I should estimate the force operating under Mosby and his colleagues at from 200 to 250. If they have any encampment it must be in the neighborhood and beyond Upperville.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 167.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Benjamin, Eighth New York Cavalry, of operations October 9.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
October 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command on the 9th instant:

We broke camp at 6 a. m. and moved out the advanced regiment of the brigade to a place called Mount Olive, where we formed up. We were then directed by Colonel Wells to remove the fences in our front. That being done we moved through a piece of woods a short distance to an opening and formed again. At this time we received further orders to remove to the right of the road and form on a hill which overlooked all. Remaining here a short time, the colonel directed me to take the Eighth and Twenty-second New York Cavalry, move to the extreme right and front, and take a position as would be pointed out by a staff officer from General Custer. Moving through the ravines and woods, I was met by the officer and directed to mass my command to

the left under cover of a steep hill, which I did. Very soon after another staff officer from General Custer came with instructions for me to move my whole command, consisting of about 350 men, of the Eighth and Twenty-second New York (the latter under command of Major Moore), as a support to the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which were soon to be deployed as skirmishers. They were deployed, when I immediately moved my command by fours in three parallel columns—Major Pope commanding the left, Captain Ford the center, and Major Moore the extreme right. We moved as fast as the nature of the ground and fences would allow, keeping close up to the skirmishers, until we came to where the enemy's artillery opened on us severely. The Third Squadron (Captain Hopkins) had one man, Private Omer O. Wells, C Company, instantly killed, threatening confusion in the ranks, but they moved forward without a waver. At this time an order came from General Custer to move forward rapidly without regard to the skirmish line. I then directed Major Pope, with the Second and Fourth Squadrons, to the left, also the Third, the First directly to the front, as also Major Moore, with the Twenty-second New York, the whole to move rapidly. Major Pope, with the Second and Fourth Squadrons (Captains Bliss and Compson commanding), now charged up the hill, uncovering a battery of artillery, then on the road leading to the right and rear, which the Third Squadron, under Captain Hopkins, gallantly charged and captured. Major Pope now moved with a portion of the command at a charge down the road in pursuit of a wagon train, which was subsequently brought in by Major Moore, of the Twenty-second New York. Captains Bliss and Compson charged more to the left in pursuit of flags and banners. Our horses being so much blown at this time the pursuit very soon ended. The result of the day was the capture of five guns, one caisson, with their drivers and cannoneers, horses and harness, and a number of prisoners.

In concluding this report it would seem invidious to particularize, where all behaved with so much gallantry, but my attention has been called to the fact of First Sergeant Reeves, C Company, and Sergeant Niven, M Company, as being among the first engaged in the capture of the guns. All the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates behaved in a most gallant and soldierly manner.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BENJAMIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth New York Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. J. J. McVEAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry.

No. 168.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Bennett, First Vermont Cavalry, of operations September 25–October 22.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 14, 1864.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engagements of the First Vermont Cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., from the 25th day of September to the 22d day of October, 1864:

During the retrograde movement of General Sheridan's army from Harrisonburg our division left Timberville, for Columbia Furnace, on

the morning of the 7th of October, and my regiment was selected to act as rear guard during the march. Nothing worthy of note occurred beyond the charging of my rear by a small party of the enemy, which was promptly repulsed, until about 2 p. m., when the wagon train was halted. No sooner had I taken position when the enemy opened the engagement by two unsuccessful charges made in quick succession. These repulses compelled the enemy to develop his strength, which I soon discovered and promptly reported to be greatly superior. As the safety of our train necessitated the holding of this position I was compelled to extend my lines to the utmost my force would allow. I reported my situation and requested support at three different times, but received only a small portion of the Eighth New York and about fifty men of the First New Hampshire. By severe skirmishing the lines were held until 3 p. m., when the enemy charged my left with two regiments. This was checked by the small part of my regiment in reserve, under command of Captain Watson and Lieutenant Mitchell; but an attack following immediately along the entire line, I attempted to fall back upon the support above referred to, but, finding this in full retreat, the regiment was swept to the lines of the First Brigade, nearly two miles, without being able to offer any effectual resistance. It will be borne in mind that I had 150 recruits in the ranks that never before had drilled a day or heard a shot in earnest.

Engagement of the 9th of October, 1864, at Tom's Brook.—Having withdrawn my pickets, in obedience to orders from Colonel Wells, commanding brigade, I joined the column, then moving toward Mount Olive, at about 6 a. m. The position of my regiment in column was in rear of the Eighth New York, which had the advance of the brigade. At the commencement of the engagement my regiment was ordered to take position on the right of the road in rear of the First Brigade. I remained in this position only a few moments when I was directed to move forward a quarter of a mile and form in rear of the Eighth New York, on the left of the road; but before the execution of the order was completed the regiment was directed to take position on the right of the road in rear of the batteries, on a rise of ground overlooking the scene of action. Here we were within range of the enemy's guns. After remaining here about three-quarters of an hour I was ordered to occupy a position on the left of the batteries. On reaching the point indicated orders came for the regiment to move rapidly to the front on the road leading to Mount Olive. Our pace was not slackened until the advance reached the summit of the hill, where a charge was ordered, which was executed by the Third Battalion, under Major Grover. At this moment I discovered the enemy preparing to charge my regiment with a heavy column, and while endeavoring to arrange the First and Second Battalions to support Major Grover the Third was slightly broken, but the First and Second, under Captain Cummings, coming promptly to its support the enemy were quickly repulsed and our line established. Here the enemy stubbornly contested our advance for about half an hour, during which little ground was gained. They then commenced giving away, and the regiment promptly charging they broke and fled in great confusion.

In this charge Major Grover had command, as my horse was killed while reforming the line of the Third Battalion. At the point where the enemy made this last stand my regiment became divided, a portion following the enemy to the left, while the other took the direct road leading to Columbia Furnace. From this point it would be impossible

to give a detailed account of the operations of the regiment. The portion which moved to the right, led by Adjutant Gates, mingled with the other regiments in the grand rush and fruitless attempt to overtake any considerable force of the enemy, the advance halting at Columbia Furnace, a distance of about eight miles. The other part of the regiment, under Major Grover and Captain Cummings, met more resistance, the enemy forming several times, and on one occasion made an unsuccessful charge upon a portion of their command. By heavy skirmishing they continued to drive a greatly superior force until recalled by Colonel Wells. When the division retired my regiment acted as rear guard. Of the conduct of my officers I cannot speak too highly; to mention one would be an injustice to the others. The conduct of my men exceeded my most sanguine expectations; upward of 100 were recruits who had never drilled a day; among the more conspicuous for bravery, whose conduct fell under my own observation, I desire to mention Sergeants Haswell and Cook, Company G, Frost, Company A, and Wright, Company L, the two latter color-sergeants of the regiment. Sergeant Wright actually thrust one of the enemy with the spear of the color staff.

The following is a correct list of captures made by the regiment: 2 pieces of artillery, 3 ambulances, 2 army wagons, about 25 prisoners, including 2 commissioned officers.

Engagement of the 19th of October, 1864, at Cedar Creek.—On the morning of the 19th of October the command was aroused by an attack on the right of the picket-lines, which was held by our division. It was soon ascertained that our line had been forced, and a lodgment effected by the enemy on the north bank of Cedar Creek. I was ordered to "move out" with my regiment, select and occupy a position covering camp, and also feel the lines of the enemy. The latter was promptly and successfully accomplished by the First Battalion under Captain Cummings. I was then ordered to return to camp. On my arrival was almost immediately directed to reoccupy the position, but ere this could be executed it was superseded by another to withdraw promptly and join the division, then moving in the direction of the infantry lines, whose heavy firing was now heard. No sooner had I joined the column than I was directed to move again to the extreme right and ascertain if any flanking column of the enemy was moving in that direction. A short distance brought me in sight of a strong column, which fact I promptly reported, and, selecting a position so as to check their advance, I awaited the attack. Having received orders from Colonel Wells to fall back and keep connection with the infantry, I slowly withdrew, the enemy following, skirmishing sharply. After retiring about one mile, information was received that the infantry were making strenuous efforts to check the further advance of the enemy. I, therefore, halted, and by severe skirmishing succeeded in holding my lines for more than two hours. General Custer, now returning from the left with the First Brigade and battery, ordered a charge, in which we drove the enemy and regained my former position. This we held until about 4 p. m., when the whole division was moved rapidly to the left and front, dividing the enemy's infantry from his cavalry; and while the First Brigade engaged his cavalry, General Custer, taking my regiment, moved rapidly down across the battle-field, where the Sixth Corps in the morning most gallantly, but vainly, endeavored to check the tide of battle, which was sweeping back the broken and scattered Eighth and Nineteenth Corps. Here mingled lay the dead and

wounded of both armies, and as our men gazed upon the naked forms of their dead and wounded comrades—the former entirely and the latter partially stripped by our inhuman foe—the deep murmurs that ran along the ranks foreshadowed the impetuosity of the coming charge. At this juncture the lines of both armies were a short distance to the left and front, in full view, and our infantry driving the enemy in fine style. All these circumstances combined awakened an enthusiasm and determination needing only the guiding hand to render terrible. At this time the lines of the enemy rested along our old breast-works on the north bank of Cedar Creek. The order given General Custer was to charge the breast-works, swing to the left, and secure what we could. Before this could be executed, so rapid was the movement of the enemy to the rear, nearly all were over the creek; only a few were secured. Down a narrow, winding footpath, which led through the thick wood covering the bluff on this bank of the creek, we dashed across the creek, skirmishing until the advance reached a heavy stone wall about sixty rods from the crossing; here it was halted until the entire regiment could arrive. Just as I had completed the reforming of the regiment General Custer came up with the Fifth New York Cavalry, which formed upon my left. Not a moment was to be lost. Ten thousand veteran infantry within a quarter of a mile and near a grove of heavy timber, although broken, might in a moment's time prepare to successfully resist a much heavier force. With the order "attention," I leaped my horse over the stones where the wall had been thrown down, and ordered the regiment "forward." Headed by the color bearer, with shouts, the presage of victory, they obeyed. For a moment the air seemed freighted with missiles of death, but a moment only. Confused and terrified the enemy threw down their arms and trampled upon each other in their frantic attempts to escape. My men rushed upon them as though they were the appointed avengers of their comrades slain. Considering our numbers, the slaughter was fearful. The enemy, dividing to the right and left, let my command through his center on to his artillery and train. Some we captured in good order, with cannoneers in their places, drivers on their horses; others entangled, upset, and abandoned; and, again, ambulances with their loads of wounded; horses, with their riders; cannoneers, with pieces; as if hurled together by some all-powerful agency, lay a mass of ruins.

Having received assurances from General Custer before starting of prompt support, I threw my entire command into the charge, and with care that no organized body of the enemy was near my flanks, my advance was not halted until we reached a small creek half a mile south of Strasburg, where several upset wagons had completely blockaded the passage, leaving the pike this side crowded with trains. Here, with only about twenty men, four miles from any organized support, surrounded with prisoners thrice our number and constantly augmenting, I was compelled to send captured ambulances and wagons without change of drivers, accompanied by small parties of prisoners, unguarded to the rear.

Support came, and midnight found my regiment again on the north bank of Cedar Creek, and daylight on the morning of the 20th found me still guarding the prisoners and captured property.

Of the gallant conduct of my officers and men no language is too strong. Sir, allow me to say that every officer and man under my command who participated in that charge conducted himself with such gallantry as to merit special mention.

The following is a correct copy of the receipt given by the provost-marshal for the prisoners and property captured during the engagement by my regiment:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
October 22, 1864.

Received of First Vermont Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett commanding, the following amount of property and number of prisoners captured on the 19th instant, at the battle of Cedar Creek: 161 prisoners (among whom were 1 general officer, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel), 3 battle-flags, 23 pieces of artillery, 14 caissons, 17 army wagons, 6 spring wagons and ambulances, 83 sets of artillery harness, 75 sets of wagon harness, 98 horses, 69 mules.

G. H. ROGERS,
Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

In addition to the above engagements my regiment participated in the skirmishes of the 27th and 29th of September at Waynesborough, and also on the 13th of October, on the right of the picket-line at Cedar Creek, and some others of little importance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

General P. T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 169.

Report of Maj. William G. Cummings, First Vermont Cavalry, of operations October 22–December 22.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY,
Camp in the Field, January 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and engagements of the First Vermont Cavalry:

On the 22d day of October, 1864, the officers and men whose term of service had expired started for Vermont, leaving some 400 men and 3 officers, myself in command, encamped on the old battle-field of Cedar Creek, where we remained until the Army of the Shenandoah fell back, November 10, and took up a new line near Kernstown, Va. Our division had the right of the line, encamping at the junction of the Middle road with the Romney pike. Just as we got in camp I received orders to proceed with the regiment and establish a picket-line in front of the division, from Newtown to Fawcett's Gap, some three miles in extent, which was done at once. About noon on the 11th we were attacked by the enemy's cavalry, coming in on the Middle road, and forced back until the brigade came to our support, when a heavy skirmish ensued, lasting until the enemy fell back—some time after dark. We pursued them, capturing several prisoners, but on returning toward camp I was ordered to take up the old picket-line, as I was the only officer acquainted with it. We were attacked a little after day next morning by Rosser's cavalry again, but held the line until about 11 a. m., when the division came up and we were drawn in to join the charge, which we carried some two miles, to be run back in turn to the old position. The skirmishing was quite heavy until near night, with now and then a charge, but just before dark the First Division came up and we drove the enemy

from the field. We joined the pursuit the next morning as far as Cedar Creek; but as the enemy had fallen back up the Valley, we returned to camp. Our loss on the 11th was 1 killed and 3 wounded; and 4 killed, 13 wounded, and 3 missing on the 12th. The regiment never fought better, though some 250 of its members were recruits just from the State, and had never seen a day's drill. The officers, Captain Chandler and Lieutenant Mitchell, acquitted themselves with great gallantry. We missed the colors (taken to the State by the men discharged) to rally the regiment on more in this engagement than at any time since on account of the small number of officers present.

On the 19th we marched with the corps on a reconnaissance up the Valley as far as Mount Jackson, but finding the enemy in force at Rude's Hill, we withdrew, our regiment covering the rear. The enemy pursued some distance, and in the skirmish we had two men wounded and one captured. We returned to camp the 23d, where we remained until the 7th of December, when we moved with the division to Moorefield, Va., to intercept Rosser on his return from capturing New Creek; but though we made fifty miles in sixteen hours, Rosser had already passed, and we returned to camp on the 11th without an engagement.

On the 18th our division made a reconnaissance up the Valley, camping the second night at Lacey's Springs. Just before day on the 20th a brigade of rebel cavalry charged into camp, surprising the pickets of the First New Hampshire. They were upon the Eighth New York before the Eighth was aware of the presence of an enemy. Our regiment moved at once toward the firing, and, after a short skirmish, made a charge, capturing some thirty prisoners, without losing a man. We returned to camp the 22d, and built winter quarters near Winchester, Va., where we remained, doing outpost duty, until the opening of the spring campaign.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. CUMMINGS,
Major, Commanding First Vermont Cavalry.

Hon. P. T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Vermont.

No. 170.

Report of Lieut. Charles H. Peirce, commanding Batteries B and L, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations October 9.

CAMP NEAR TUMBLING RUN,
October 11, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of Batteries B and L, Second U. S. Artillery, attached to your brigade, during the battle at this place on the 9th instant:

Left camp with the brigade at between 8 and 9 a. m. and moved to the front, engaging the enemy at long range, firing at a large body of the enemy's led horses and their dismounted skirmishers. A very high wind blowing at the time, it was very difficult to obtain the proper range, but finally compelled them to fall back in haste to the woods beyond. No reply from the enemy's guns. Again marched to the front and engaged the enemy at about 800 yards. While in this position the enemy opened his battery upon Lieutenant McIntire's section

of light 12-pounders, doing considerable damage to the right piece by exploding a shell six feet in front of the gun, killing instantly Private David H. Pomeroy, of Company L, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, temporarily attached to the battery, and wounding every man in the detachment: Privates G. Davis, leg since amputated; August Lent, severely in both legs; David J. Meeks, severely in both feet; Sergeant Garman in left shoulder, and Private George A. Ball wounded in left hand. One piece of the shell passed through the spoke of one wheel, breaking it, and lodging another large piece in the opposite wheel, where it still remains; still another piece cut completely in two the sponge staff while in the hands of No. 1, and still another passed through the coat of Lieutenant McIntire. The section of rifled pieces (Lieutenant Heaton) in position on the left, partly concealed from the enemy's view, sustained but slight damage, Private Robert Kimbro being slightly wounded in right elbow by the explosion of a shell. During the firing one of the assembling bolts of the left piece was broken. No other damage was done to the battery, with the exception of one horse being killed while advancing with the brigade. Returned and encamped on the battle-field at 9 p. m.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. PEIRCE,
First Lieutenant, Second U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Battery.

Col. A. C. M. PENNINGTON,
Third New Jersey Cav., Comdg. First Brig., Third Cav. Div.

No. 171.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1864.	
Adams, James F	Private, Company D, 1st West Virginia Cavalry.	Nov. 12	Capture of State flag of 14th Virginia Cavalry at Nineveh, Va.
Bowen, Chester B	Corporal, Company I, 1st New York Dragoons.	Sept. 19	Capture of flag at Winchester, Va.
Baybutt, Philip	Private, Company A, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry.	Sept. 24	Capture of flag at Luray, Va.
Cole, Gabriel	Corporal, Company I, 5th Michigan Cavalry.	Sept. 19	Capture of flag at Winchester, Va.
Creed, John	Private, Company D, 23d Illinois Infantry.	Sept. 22	Capture of flag at Fisher's Hill, Va.
Connors, James	Private, Company E, 43d New York Infantry.	Sept. 22	Capture of flag at Fisher's Hill, Va.
Crocker, Ulric	Private, Company M, 6th Michigan Cavalry.	Oct. 19	Capture of flag of 18th Georgia Infantry at Cedar Creek, Va.
Cumpston, James	Private, Company D, 91st Ohio Infantry.	.....	Capture of flag.
Fox, Henry M	Sergeant, Company M, 5th Michigan Cavalry.	Sept. 19	Capture of flag at Winchester, Va.
Gause, Isaac	Corporal, Company E, 2d Ohio Cavalry.	.....	
Hanford, Edward R	Private, Company H, 2d U. S. Cavalry.	Oct. 9	Capture of flag of 32d Battalion Virginia Cavalry at Woodstock, Va.
Hough, Ira	Private, Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry.	Oct. 19	Capture of flag at Cedar Creek, Va.
Hart, William E	Private, Company B, 8th New York Cavalry.	1864–1865	Gallant conduct and service as scout in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.
Henry, William W	Colonel 10th Vermont Infantry.	Oct. 19	Distinguished gallantry in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1864.	
Kelly, Thomas	Private, Company A, 6th New York Cavalry.	Aug. 16	Capture of flag at Front Royal, Va.
Leslie, Frank	Private, Company B, 4th New York Cavalry.	Aug. 16	Capture of colors of 3d Virginia at Front Royal, Va.
Lorish, Andrew J	Commissary-sergeant, 1st New York Dragoons.	Sept. 19	Capture of Confederate national flag at Winchester, Va.
Lyon, Frederick A	Corporal, Company A, 1st Vermont Cavalry.	Oct. 19	Capture of flag at Cedar Creek, Va.
Love, George M	Colonel 116th New York Infantry.	Oct. 19	Capture of battle-flag of 2d South Carolina at Cedar Creek, Va.
Mandy, Harry J	First sergeant, Company B, 4th New York Cavalry.	Aug. 16	Capture of flag of 3d Virginia at Front Royal, Va.
Meach, George E	Farrier, Company I, 6th New York Cavalry.	Sept. 19	Capture of flag at Winchester, Va.
Moore, George G	Private, Company D, 11th West Virginia Infantry.	Sept. 22	Capture of flag at Fisher's Hill, Va.
Marsh, Charles H	Private, Company D, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.	July 31	Capture of flag at Back Creek Valley, Va.
McEnroe, Patrick H	Sergeant, Company D, 6th New York Cavalry.	Sept. 19	Capture of colors of 36th Virginia at Winchester, Va.
Parks, Jeremiah	Private, Company A, 9th New York Cavalry.	Oct. 19	Capture of flag at Cedar Creek, Va.
Reynolds, George	Private, Company M, 9th New York Cavalry.	Sept. 19	Capture of Virginia State flag at Winchester, Va.
Reigle, Daniel P	Corporal, Company F, 87th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Oct. 19	Capture of flag at Cedar Creek, Va.
Ryan, Peter J	Private, Company D, 11th Indiana Infantry.	Sept. 19	Capture of fourteen Confederates in severest part of battle at Winchester, Va.
Scofield, David H	Quartermaster-sergeant, Company K, Fifth New York Cavalry.	Oct. 19	Capture of flag at Cedar Creek, Va.
Sweeney, James	Private, Company A, 1st Vermont Cavalry.	Oct. 19	Capture of North Carolina State colors at Cedar Creek, Va.
Shoemaker, Levi	Sergeant, Company A, 1st West Virginia Cavalry.	Nov. 12	Capture of flag of 22d Virginia Cavalry at Nineveh, Va.
Sterling, John T	Private, Company D, 11th Indiana Infantry.	Sept. 19	Gallantry in action at Winchester, Va.
Seston, Charles H	Sergeant, Company I, 11th Indiana Infantry.	Sept. 19	Gallant and meritorious services in carrying the regimental colors at Winchester, Va.
Taylor, Richard	Private, Company E, 18th Indiana Infantry.	Oct. 19	Capture of flag at Cedar Creek, Va.
Tracy, Amasa S	Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Vermont Infantry.	Oct. 19	Distinguished gallantry in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
Thomas, Stephen	Colonel 8th Vermont Infantry	Oct. 19	Distinguished conduct at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
Wells, Thomas M	Chief bugler, 6th New York Cavalry.	Oct. 19	Capture of colors of 44th Georgia at Cedar Creek, Va.
Walsh, John	Corporal, Company D, 5th New York Cavalry.	Oct. 19	Capture of flag at Cedar Creek, Va.
Woodbury, Eri D	Sergeant, Company E, 1st Vermont Cavalry.	Oct. 19	Do.
Whittier, Edward N.	First Lieutenant, 5th Battery Maine Light Artillery.	Sept. 22	Conspicuous bravery and gallantry in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va.

No. 172.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of operations August 7–November 22.

HEADQUARTERS,
August 11, 1864.

General Early reports that on the morning of the 7th instant Bradley Johnson's brigade was surprised in camp by Averell near Moorefield and routed. Four pieces of artillery were lost. I have directed he be relieved from command.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *August 20, 1864.*

A portion of our force in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated toward Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their route. On the 17th Sheridan began to retire from his position; was pursued by General Early, who overtook two divisions of the Sixth Corps and large force of cavalry at Winchester; drove them through the town and captured over 200 prisoners, some of whom belonged to Wilson's cavalry division. Enemy has fallen back toward Harper's Ferry.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON.

DUNN'S HILL, *September 20, 1864.*

General Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester near which place he met his attack, which was resisted from early in the day till near night, when he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to Newtown and this morning to Fisher's Hill. Our loss is reported severe. Major-General Rodes and Brigadier-General Godwin were killed nobly doing their duty. Three pieces of artillery of King's battalion were lost. The trains and supplies were brought off safely.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DUNN'S HILL, *September 23, 1864.*

General Early reports that late yesterday the enemy attacked his position at Fisher's Hill and succeeded in driving back the left of his line and throwing a force in his rear, when the whole of his troops gave way. This resulted in a loss of twelve pieces of artillery, though but few men.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 29, 1864.

General Early reports that after driving the enemy's cavalry from his front near Port Republic he moved to Waynesborough and drove two divisions of cavalry from that place. This last force retreated through Staunton, and a portion of our cavalry entered that place to-day. No enemy south of Staunton. His main force is about Harrisonburg.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 9, 1864.*

General Early reports that Sheridan is still moving rapidly down the Valley. Rosser attacked a large force of enemy's cavalry on the 7th

and drove it handsomely, capturing several wagons, ambulances, and nine forges with their teams, a number of horses, about fifty prisoners, besides killing and wounding a considerable number of the enemy.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 20, 1864.*

General Early reports that before day on the 19th he attacked Sheridan's camp on Cedar Creek, surprised and routed the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and drove the Sixth Corps beyond Middletown, capturing 18 pieces of artillery and 1,300 prisoners. The enemy subsequently made a stand on the pike and, in turn, attacked him, when his left gave way and his troops retreated. The enemy on the retreat captured thirty pieces of artillery and wagons and ambulances. The prisoners were brought off and his loss in men was not great. The gallant General Ramseur was seriously wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 21, 1864.*

Dispatch from General Early just received states that he lost twenty-three pieces of artillery on the 19th. His loss in killed and wounded in the early part of the day was not more than 100. His loss in prisoners not known. Enemy's loss believed to be severe. He has secured over 1,300 prisoners.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 29, 1864.

General Early reports that the enemy attacked General Lomax's forces at Milford on the 25th instant with one brigade and two pieces of artillery and were repulsed. The next day they attacked with two brigades and six pieces of artillery and were again driven back. General Lomax reports our loss very slight. Colonel Mosby reports that since the advance of the enemy up the Manassas Gap Railroad he has killed, wounded, and captured over 300, his own loss being 4 wounded and 1 captured.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond.

PETERSBURG, *November 13, 1864.*

General Early reports that he moved down the Valley on the 10th to ascertain the position of the enemy, who was found intrenched between Newtown and Kernstown. Merritt's and Custer's divisions of cavalry

attacked General Rosser, on General Early's left, but were repulsed and driven several miles, losing 200 prisoners and a number of horses. Rosser's command behaved very handsomely, particularly Lomax's brigade, under Colonel Payne, and Wickham's, under Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan. About same time Powell's cavalry division attacked McCausland's brigade at Cedarville, on the Front Royal road, and drove it across the river. Particulars not yet received.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 22, 1864.

General Early reports that the enemy's cavalry, in considerable force, drove in our cavalry pickets this morning and advanced to Mount Jackson and crossed the river. It was met by some infantry and one brigade of Rosser's cavalry, and driven back. Rosser pursued, driving the enemy beyond Edenburg in confusion, and compelled him to abandon his killed and wounded. General Early thinks it was a reconnaissance.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond.

No. 173.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District, of operations September 17–October 19.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
New Market, October 9, 1864.

GENERAL: In advance of a detailed report I have determined to give you an informal account of the recent disasters to my command, which I have not had leisure to do before.

On the 17th of September I moved two divisions (Rodes' and Gordon's) from Stephenson's Depot, where they, together with Breckinridge's division, were encamped (Ramseur being at Winchester to cover the road from Berryville), to Bunker Hill, and on the 18th I moved Gordon's division, with a part of Lomax's cavalry, to Martinsburg, to thwart efforts that were reported to be making to repair the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This expedition was successful, and the bridge over Back Creek was burned by a brigade of cavalry sent there. On the evening of the 18th Rodes was moved back to Stephenson's Depot and Gordon to Bunker Hill, with orders to start at daylight to return to his camp at Stephenson's Depot, which place he reached at a very early hour next morning. About the time of Gordon's arrival on that morning firing was heard in Ramseur's front, and now a report reached me that the enemy's cavalry had appeared on the Berryville road. I ordered Rodes, Gordon, and Breckinridge to have their divisions under arms ready to move to Ramseur's assistance, and rode to his position to ascertain the extent and character of the demonstration. On getting there I found Ramseur's division in line of battle, and the enemy evidently advancing with his whole force. The other divisions were immediately ordered up and the trains all put in motion for their security. Rodes and Gordon arrived just before the enemy commenced advancing a heavy force on

Ramseur's left for the purpose of overwhelming him, and when their columns commenced advancing on Ramseur I attacked them with Rodes' and Gordon's divisions, and drove them back, with great slaughter, the artillery doing most splendid service, Braxton's battalion, driving back with canister a heavy force, before which Evans' brigade, of Gordon's division, which was on the left, had given way. This brigade was now rallied, and Battle's brigade coming to its assistance, the enemy was pushed back a considerable distance, and we were successful. Breckinridge's division did not arrive for some time, because General Breckinridge had moved it out after my order to him to drive back some of the enemy's cavalry which was crossing the Opequon, and I sent for him again, and he came up in the afternoon before the enemy had made any further attack; but as he reported the enemy's cavalry advancing on the road from Charlestown, by Brucetown and Stephenson's Depot, I ordered one of his brigades to the left on that road, and directed General Fitz Lee to take charge of all the cavalry on that flank (my left) and check the enemy's cavalry, and moved the other two brigades of Breckinridge's division toward the right, where our forces were weakest and the enemy was making demonstrations in force. Breckinridge was scarcely in position before our cavalry on the left was discovered coming back in great confusion, followed by the enemy's, and Breckinridge's force was ordered to the left to repel this cavalry force, which had gotten in rear of my left, and this, with the assistance of the artillery, he succeeded in doing; but as soon as the firing was heard in rear of our left flank the infantry commenced falling back along the whole line, and it was very difficult to stop them. I succeeded, however, in stopping enough of them in the old rifle-pits constructed by General Johnston to arrest the progress of the enemy's infantry, which commenced advancing again when the confusion in our ranks was discovered, and could have still won the day if our cavalry would have stopped the enemy's; but so overwhelming was the battle, and so demoralized was a larger part of ours, that no assistance was received from it. The enemy's cavalry again charged around my left flank, and the men began to give way again, so that it was necessary for me to retire through the town. Line of battle was formed on the north side of the town, the command reorganized, and we then turned back deliberately to Newtown, and the next day to Fisher's.

We lost three pieces of artillery, two of which had been left with the cavalry on the left, and the other was lost because the horses were killed and it could not be brought off.

In this fight I had already defeated the enemy's infantry, and could have continued to do so, but the enemy's very great superiority in cavalry and the comparative inefficiency of ours turned the scale against us.

In this battle the loss in the infantry and artillery was: Killed, 226; wounded, 1,567; missing, 1,818; total, 3,611.

There is no full report of the cavalry, but the total loss in killed and wounded from September 1 to October 1 is: Killed, 60; wounded, 288; total, 348. But many were captured, though a good many are missing as stragglers, and a number of them reported missing in the infantry were not captured, but are stragglers and skulkers. Wharton's (Breckinridge's) division lost six colors, and Rodes' division captured two. Rodes' division made a very gallant charge, and he was killed conducting it.

I fell back to Fisher's Hill, as it was the only place where a stand could be made, and I was compelled to detach Fitz Lee's cavalry to the Luray Valley to hold the enemy's cavalry in check should it advance up that valley.

The enemy's loss at Winchester was very heavy. Doctor McGuire has received a letter from a member of his family who states that 5,800 of the enemy's wounded were brought to the hospital at Winchester, and that the total wounded was between 6,000 and 7,000; and a gentleman who passed over the field says that the number of killed was very large. Sheridan's medical director informed one of our surgeons left at Woodstock that the number of wounded in hospital at Winchester was the same as stated in the letter to Doctor McGuire, and I am satisfied from what I saw that the enemy's loss was very heavy. The enemy's infantry force was nearly, if not quite, three times as large as mine, and his cavalry was very much superior, both in numbers and equipment. This I have learned from intelligent persons who have seen the whole of both forces.

I posted my troops in line at Fisher's Hill with the hope of arresting Sheridan's progress, but my line was very thin, and having discovered that the position could be flanked, as is the case with every position in the Valley, I had determined to fall back on the night of the 22d, but late that evening a heavy force was moved under cover of the woods on the left and drove back the cavalry there posted, and got in the rear of my left flank, and when I tried to remedy this the infantry got into a panic and gave way in confusion, and I found it impossible to rally it. The artillery behaved splendidly, both on this occasion and at Winchester. I had to order the guns to be withdrawn, but the difficulties of the ground were such that twelve guns were lost because they could not be gotten off.

The loss in the infantry and artillery was 30 killed, 210 wounded, and 995 missing; total, 1,235. I have been able to get no report of the loss in the cavalry, but it was slight. Very many of the missing in the infantry took to the mountains. A number of them have since come in and others are still out. The enemy did not capture more than 400 or 500, but I am sorry to say many men threw away their arms.

The night favored our retreat, and by next morning the commands were pretty well organized. At Mount Jackson next day I halted and drove back a force of cavalry which was pursuing, and then moved to Rude's Hill, where I halted until the enemy's infantry came up next day and was trying to flank me, when I moved off in line of battle for eight miles, occasionally halting to check the enemy. This continued until nearly sundown, when I got a position at which I checked the enemy's further progress for that day, and then moved under cover of night toward Port Republic to unite with Kershaw. After doing this I drove a division of cavalry from my front at Port Republic, and then moved to Waynesborough, where two divisions under Torbert were destroying the bridge, and drove them away; and after remaining there one day I moved to the vicinity of Mount Crawford, where I awaited the arrival of Rosser's brigade to take the offensive, but before it arrived the enemy was discovered to be falling back on the morning of the 6th. I immediately commenced following the enemy, and arrived here on the 7th, and have been waiting to ascertain whether Sheridan intends crossing the Blue Ridge before moving farther.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE.

Report of killed and wounded in the Army of the Valley District from September 1 to October 1, 1864.

Command.	Engagement.	Date.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Rodes' division	Winchester, Va.	September 19, 1864	89	597	686
Early's division	do	do	42	285	327
Gordon's division	do	do	32	364	396
Breckinridge's division	do	do	23	194	217
Artillery Corps	do	do	13	68	81
	Total at Winchester		199	1,508	1,707
Rodes' division	Fisher's Hill, &c.	September 22, 1864	11	94	105
Early's division	do	September 20 to October 1.	7	57	64
Gordon's division	do	do	6	43	49
Artillery Corps	do	September 1 to October 1 (exclusive of Winchester).	8	21	29
Cavalry division	Winchester, &c.	September 1 to October 1.	60	286	346
Wharton's division	Fisher's Hill, &c	September 20 to October 1.		14	14
	Total		291	2,023	2,314

MOUNT JACKSON, *September 23, 1864.*
(Via Harrisonburg 4 a. m.)

Late yesterday the enemy attacked my position at Fisher's Hill and succeeded in driving back the left of my line, which was defended by the cavalry, and throwing a force into the rear of the left of my infantry line, when the whole of the troops gave way in a panic and could not be rallied. This resulted in a loss of twelve pieces of artillery, though my loss in men is not large. I am falling back to New Market, and shall endeavor to check the enemy if he advances. Kershaw's division had better be sent to my aid, through Swift Run Gap, at once.

J. A. EARLY.

General R. E. LEE.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
September 23, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for information of Secretary of War.

Kershaw's division, with battalion of infantry, has been ordered to re-enforce Early, and he has been directed to call out all the troops in the Valley. I have no other troops to send.

R. E. LEE,
General.

PORT REPUBLIC, *September 25, 1864.*

GENERAL: I had determined to write you a full account of recent events, but I am too much occupied to do so. In the fight at Winchester I drove back the enemy's infantry, and would have defeated that, but his cavalry broke mine on the left flank, the latter making no stand, and I had to take a division to stop the progress of the former and save my trains, and during the fighting in the rear the enemy again

advanced, and my troops fell back, thinking they were flanked. The enemy's immense superiority in cavalry and the inefficiency of the greater part of mine has been the cause of all my disasters. In the affair at Fisher's Hill the cavalry gave way, but it was flanked. This could have been remedied if the troops had remained steady, but a panic seized them at the idea of being flanked, and without being defeated they broke, many of them fleeing shamefully. The artillery was not captured by the enemy, but abandoned by the infantry.

My troops are very much shattered, the men very much exhausted, and many of them without shoes.

When Kershaw arrives I shall do the best I can, and hope I may be able to check the enemy, but I cannot but be apprehensive of the result. I am informed that all the reserves have [been] called from the Valley. I think Sheridan means to try Hunter's campaign again, and his superiority in cavalry gives him immense advantage. If you could possibly spare Hampton's division it ought to be sent here at once.

I deeply regret the present state of things, and I assure [you] everything in my power has been done to avert it. The enemy's force is very much larger than mine, being three or four to one.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

[General R. E. LEE.]

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
September 27, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for information of the Secretary of War, with copy of my reply.

The reserves from the Valley, if called away, should be returned to him if practicable, and everything done to strengthen him. Please see if the shoes, arms, and ammunition he may require be supplied him.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, September 27, 1864.

General J. A. EARLY,
Commanding Valley:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 25th is received. I very much regret the reverses that have occurred to the army in the Valley, but trust they can be remedied. The arrival of Kershaw will add greatly to your strength, and I have such confidence in the men and officers that I am sure all will unite in the defense of the country. It will require that every one should exert all his energies and strength to meet the emergency. One victory will put all things right. You must do all in your power to invigorate your army. Get back all absentees; maneuver so, if you can, as to keep the enemy in check until you can strike him with all your strength. As far as I can judge, at this distance, you have operated more with divisions than with your concentrated strength. Circumstances may have rendered it necessary, but such a course is to be avoided if possible. It will require the greatest watchfulness, the greatest promptness, and the most untiring energy on your part to

arrest the progress of the enemy in his present tide of success. All the reserves in the Valley have been ordered to you. Breckinridge will join you or co-operate, as circumstances will permit, with all his force. Rosser left this morning for Burkeville (intersection of Danville and South Side Railroads), whence he will shape his course as you direct. I have given you all I can; you must use the resources you have so as to gain success. The enemy must be defeated, and I rely upon you to do it. I will endeavor to have shoes, arms, and ammunition supplied you. Set all your officers to work bravely and hopefully, and all will go well. As regards the western cavalry, I think for the present the best thing you can do is to separate it; perhaps there is a lack of confidence between officers and men. If you will attach one brigade to Rosser, making him a division, and one to Fitz Lee's division, under Wickham, Lomax will be able, I hope, to bring out the rest. The men are all good and only require instructions and discipline. The enemy's force cannot be so greatly superior to yours. His effective infantry, I do not think, exceeds 12,000 men. We are obliged to fight against great odds. A kind Providence will yet overrule everything for our good. If Colonel Carter's wound incapacitates him for duty, you must select a good chief of artillery for the present.

Wishing you every prosperity and success, I am, very truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

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NEW MARKET, *October 9, 1864.*

GENERAL: Rosser, in command of his own brigade and the two brigades of Fitz Lee's division, and Lomax, with two brigades of his own cavalry, were ordered to pursue the enemy, to harass him and ascertain his purposes, while I remained here, so as to be ready to move east of the Ridge if necessary, and I am sorry to inform you that the enemy, having concentrated his whole cavalry in his rear, attacked them and drove them back this morning from near Fisher's Hill, capturing nine pieces of horse artillery and eight or ten wagons. Their loss in men is, I understand, slight.

I have not heard definitely from Rosser, but he is, I understand, falling back in good order, having rallied his command, which is on what is called the Back road, which is west of the pike; but Lomax's command, which was on the pike, came back to this place in confusion. This is very distressing to me, and God knows I have done all in my power to avert the disasters which have befallen this command; but the fact is that the enemy's cavalry is so much superior to ours, both in numbers and equipment, and the country is so favorable to the operations of cavalry, that it is impossible for ours to compete with his. Lomax's cavalry are armed entirely with rifles and have no sabers, and the consequence is that they cannot fight on horseback, and in this open country they cannot successfully fight on foot against large bodies of cavalry; besides, the command is and has been demoralized all the time. It would be better if they could all be put into the infantry; but if that were tried I am afraid they would all run off.

Sheridan's infantry moved off from Fisher's Hill this morning, and I am satisfied that he does not intend coming this way again, as he burnt all the bridges in his rear as he went down, and the question now is, what he intends doing—whether he will move across the Ridge, send a part of his force to Grant, or content himself with protecting the Balti-

more and Ohio road. If he moves across the Ridge I will move directly across from this place to meet him, and I think I can defeat his infantry and thwart his movements on the east of the mountains. But what shall I do if he sends re-enforcements to Grant or remains in the lower Valley? He has laid waste nearly all of Rockingham and Shenandoah, and I will have to rely on Augusta for my supplies, and they are not abundant there. Sheridan's purpose, under Grant's orders, has been to render the Valley untenable by our troops by destroying the supplies.

My infantry is now in good heart and condition, and I have sent a special messenger to you to get your views. Without Kershaw I would have about 6,000 muskets.

Very respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

NEW MARKET, *October 20, 1864.*
(Via Richmond.)

The Sixth and Nineteenth Corps have not left the Valley. I fought them both yesterday. I attacked Sheridan's camp on Cedar Creek before day yesterday morning, and surprised and routed the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and then drove the Sixth Corps beyond Middletown, capturing 18 pieces of artillery and 1,300 prisoners; but the enemy subsequently made a stand on the pike, and, in turn, attacked my line, and my left gave way, and the rest of the troops took a panic and could not be rallied, retreating in confusion. But for their bad conduct I should have defeated Sheridan's whole force. On the retreat back to Fisher's Hill the enemy captured about thirty pieces of artillery and some wagons and ambulances. The prisoners were brought off. My loss in men was not heavy. General Ramseur was seriously wounded while acting with gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW MARKET, *October 21, 1864.*

My net loss in artillery on the 19th was twenty-three pieces. My loss in killed and wounded is less [than] 1,000. In the early part of the day it was not more than 100. I cannot say how many were captured, but I think very few. Many of the men scattered, and are still coming in. The enemy's infantry is very badly demoralized. My men ran without sufficient cause, and the capture of artillery, &c., was made by the enemy's cavalry. The enemy is not pursuing; his loss was very severe. I have sent off over 1,300 prisoners.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE.

NEW MARKET, *October 21, 1864.*

GENERAL: The telegraph has already informed you of the disaster of the 19th; I now write to give you a fuller account of the matter.

Having received information that the enemy was continuing to repair the Manassas road, and that he had moved back from Fisher's Hill, I moved on the 12th toward Strasburg for the purpose of endeavoring to thwart his purposes if he should contemplate moving across the Ridge or sending troops to Grant.

On the 13th I made a reconnaissance in force beyond Strasburg, and found the enemy on the north bank of Cedar Creek and on both sides of the pike. This was too strong a position to attack in front. I therefore encamped my force at Fisher's Hill and waited to see whether the enemy would move, but he commenced fortifying.

On the night of the 16th Rosser, with two brigades of cavalry and a brigade of infantry mounted behind his men, was sent around the left to surprise what was reported by his scouts to be the camp of a division of cavalry. He found, however, that the camp had been moved, and he only found a picket, which he captured. As I could not remain at Fisher's Hill, for want of forage, I then determined to try and get around one of the enemy's flanks and surprise him in camp. After ascertaining the location of the enemy's camps from observations from a signal station on Massanutten Mountain, I determined to move around the left flank of the enemy. I selected this flank from information furnished by General Gordon and Captain Hotchkiss, who had gone to the signal station, and because the greater part of the enemy's cavalry was on his right, and Rosser's attempt had caused that flank to be closely picketed. To get around the enemy's left was a very difficult undertaking, however, as the river had to be crossed twice, and between the mountain and river, where the troops had to pass, to the lower ford there was only a rugged pathway. I thought, however, the chances of success would be greater from the fact that the enemy would not expect a move in that direction on account of the difficulties attending it and the great strength of their position on that flank. The movement was accordingly begun on the night of the 18th just after dark, Gordon's, Ramseur's, and Pegram's divisions being sent across the river and around the foot of the mountain, all under the command of General Gordon, and late at night I moved with Kershaw's division through Strasburg toward a ford on Cedar Creek just above its mouth, and Wharton was moved on the pike toward the enemy's front, in which road the artillery was also moved. The arrangement was for Gordon to come around in the rear, for Kershaw to attack the left flank, and for Gordon [Wharton?] to advance in front, supporting the artillery, which was to open on the enemy when he should turn on Gordon or Kershaw, and the attack was to begin at 5 a. m. on the 19th. Rosser was sent to the left to occupy the enemy's cavalry, and Lomax, who had been sent down the Luray Valley, was ordered to pass Front Royal, cross the river, and move across toward the Valley pike. Punctually at 5 Kershaw reached the enemy's left work and attacked and carried it without the least difficulty, and very shortly afterward Gordon attacked in the rear, and they swept everything before them, routing the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps completely, getting possession of their camp and capturing 18 pieces of artillery and about 1,300 prisoners. They moved across the pike toward the camp of the Sixth Corps, and Wharton was crossed over, the artillery following him, but the Sixth Corps, which was on the enemy's extreme right of his infantry,

was not surprised in camp, because Rosser had commenced the attack on that flank about the same time as the attack on the other, and the firing on the left gave that corps sufficient time to form and move out of camp, and it was found posted on a ridge on the west of the pike and parallel to it, and this corps offered considerable resistance. The artillery was brought up and opened on it, when it fell back to the north of Middletown and made a stand on a commanding ridge running across the pike. In the meantime the enemy's cavalry was threatening our right flank and rear, and the country being perfectly open, and having on that flank only Lomax's old brigade, numbering about 300 men, it became necessary to make dispositions to prevent a cavalry charge, and a portion of the troops were moved to the right for that purpose, and word was sent to Gordon, who had got on the left with his division, and Kershaw, who was there also, to swing round and advance with their divisions, but they stated in reply that a heavy force of cavalry had got in their front, and that their ranks were so depleted by the number of men who had stopped in the camps to plunder that they could not advance them. Rosser also sent word that when he attacked the cavalry he encountered a part of the Sixth Corps supporting it; that a very heavy force of cavalry had massed in his front, and that it was too strong for him, and that he would have to fall back. I sent word to him to get some position that he could hold, and the cavalry in front of Kershaw and Gordon having moved toward Rosser, they were moved forward and a line was formed north of Middletown facing the enemy. The cavalry on the right made several efforts to charge that flank, but was driven back. So many of our men had stopped in the camp to plunder (in which I am sorry to say that officers participated), the country was so open, and the enemy's cavalry so strong, that I did not deem it prudent to press farther, especially as Lomax had not come up. I determined, therefore, to content myself with trying to hold the advantages I had gained until all my troops had come up and the captured property was secured. If I had had but one division of fresh troops I could have made the victory complete and beyond all danger of a reverse. We continued to hold our position until late in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced advancing, and was driven back on the right center by Ramseur, but Gordon's division, on the left, subsequently gave way, and Kershaw's and Ramseur's did so also, when they found Gordon's giving way, not because there was any pressure on them, but from an insane idea of being flanked. Some of them, however, were rallied, and with the help of the artillery the army was checked for some time, but a great number of the men could not be stopped, but continued to go to the rear. The enemy again made a demonstration, and General Ramseur, who was acting with great gallantry, was wounded, and the left again gave way, and then the whole command, falling back in such a panic that I had to order Pegram's and Wharton's commands, which were very small and on the right, to fall back, and most of them took the panic also. I found it impossible to rally the troops. They would not listen to entreaties, threats, or appeals of any kind. A terror of the enemy's cavalry had seized them, and there was no holding them. They left the field in the greatest confusion. All the captured artillery had been carried across Cedar Creek, and a large number of captured wagons and ambulances, and we succeeded in crossing our own artillery over, and everything would have been saved if we could have rallied 500 men, but the panic was so great that nothing could be done. A small body of the enemy's cavalry dashed across Cedar Creek above the bridge, and got into the train and artil-

lery running back on the pike, and passed through our men to this side of Strasburg, tore up a bridge, and thus succeeded in capturing the greater part of the artillery and a number of ordnance and medical wagons and ambulances. The men scattered on the sides, and the rout was as thorough and disgraceful as ever happened to our army.

After the utter failure of all my attempts to rally the men I went to Fisher's Hill with the hope of rallying the troops there and forming them in the trenches, but when they reached that position the only organized body of men left was the prisoners, 1,300 in number, and the provost-guard in charge of them, and I believe that the appearance of these prisoners moving back in a body alone arrested the progress of the enemy's cavalry, as it was too dark for them to discover what they were. Many of the men stopped at Fisher's Hill and went to their old camps, but no organization of them could be effected, and nothing saved us but the inability of the enemy to follow with his infantry and his expectation that we would make a stand there. The state of things was distressing and mortifying beyond measure. We had within our grasp a glorious victory, and lost it by the uncontrollable propensity of our men for plunder, in the first place, and the subsequent panic among those who had kept their places, which was without sufficient cause, for I believe that the enemy had only made the movement against us as a demonstration, hoping to protect his stores, &c., at Winchester, and that the rout of our troops was a surprise to him. I had endeavored to guard against the dangers of stopping to plunder in the camps by cautioning the division commanders and ordering them to caution their subordinates and take the most rigid measures to prevent it, and I endeavored to arrest the evil while in progress without avail. The truth is, we have very few field or company officers worth anything, almost all our good officers of that kind having been killed, wounded, or captured, and it is impossible to preserve discipline without good field and company officers.

I send you a map* of the battle-field with the surrounding country. You will see marked out on it the different routes of the several columns. The plan was a bold one and was vigorously pursued by the division commanders, and it was successful, but the victory already gained was lost by the subsequent bad conduct of the troops. The artillery throughout, from first to last, in this as well as in all the actions I have had, behaved nobly, both officers and men, and not a piece of artillery has been lost by any fault of theirs. I attribute this good conduct on their part to the vast superiority of the officers. Colonel Carter and all his battalion commanders richly deserve promotion. They not only fought their guns gallantly and efficiently, but they made the most strenuous efforts to rally the infantry.

It is mortifying to me, general, to have to make these explanations of my reverses. They are due to no want of effort on my part, though it may be that I have not the capacity or judgment to prevent them. I have labored faithfully to gain success, and I have not failed to expose my person and to set an example to my men. I know that I shall have to endure censure from those who do not understand my position and difficulties, but I am still willing to make renewed efforts. If you think, however, that the interests of the service would be promoted by a change of commanders, I beg you will have no hesitation in making the change. The interests of the service are far beyond any mere personal considerations, and if they require it I am willing to surrender

* See Atlas, Plate LXXXII, Map 9.

my command into other hands. Though this affair has resulted so disastrously to my command, yet I think it is not entirely without compensating benefits. The Sixth Corps had already begun to move off to Grant and my movement brought it back, and Sheridan's forces are now so shattered that he will not be able to send Grant any efficient aid for some time. I think he will be afraid to trust the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very heavy, and we took 1,300 prisoners, making, with some taken by Rosser, and others taken on the day of reconnaissance, over 1,500. My loss in killed and wounded was not more than 700 or 800, and I think very few prisoners were lost. A number of my men are still out, but they are coming in. Except for the loss of my artillery the enemy has far the worst of it. We secured some of the captured artillery, and our net loss is twenty-three pieces. I still have twenty pieces besides the horse artillery. The enemy is not pursuing, and I will remain here and organize my troops.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

ADDENDA.

Organization of the Confederate forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

RAMSEUR'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR.*

Battle's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CULLEN A. BATTLE.†
Lieut. Col. E. LA FAYETTE HOBSON.

3d Alabama, ——— ———.
5th Alabama, Lieut. Col. E. La Fayette Hobson.
6th Alabama, ——— ———.
12th Alabama, Capt. P. D. Ross.
61st Alabama, Maj. William E. Pinckard.

Grimes' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BRYAN GRIMES.

32d North Carolina, } Col. David
53d North Carolina, } G. Cow-
2d North Carolina Battalion } and.
43d North Carolina, } Col. John R. Win-
45th North Carolina, } ston.

Cook's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP COOK.

4th Georgia, Lieut. Col. William H. Willis.
12th Georgia, Capt. James Everett.
21st Georgia, Capt. Henry T. Battle.
44th Georgia, Lieut. Col. James W. Beck.

Cox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. COX.

1st North Carolina, Capt. William H. Thomson.
2d North Carolina, ——— ———.
3d North Carolina, Capt. William H. Thomson.
4th North Carolina, ——— ———.
14th North Carolina, Capt. Joseph Jones.
30th North Carolina, Capt. John C. McMillan.

* Killed. † Wounded.

PEGRAM'S (EARLY'S) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

Pegram's Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. HOFFMAN.

13th Virginia, Capt. Felix Heiskell.
31st Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. S. Kerr McCutchen.
49th Virginia, Capt. John G. Lobban.
52d Virginia, Capt. John M. Humphreys.
58th Virginia, Capt. Leroy C. James.

Johnston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT D. JOHNSTON.

5th North Carolina, ——— ———.
12th North Carolina, ——— ———.
20th North Carolina, Col. Thomas F. Toon.
23d North Carolina, ——— ———.
1st North Carolina Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. R. E. Wilson.

Godwin's Brigade.

6th North Carolina, ——— ———.
21st North Carolina, ——— ———.
54th North Carolina, ——— ———.
57th North Carolina, ——— ———.

GORDON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

Evans' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CLEMENT A. EVANS.

13th Georgia, ——— ———.
26th Georgia, ——— ———.
31st Georgia, ——— ———.
38th Georgia, ——— ———.
60th Georgia, ——— ———.
61st Georgia, ——— ———.
12th Georgia Battalion, ——— ———.

*Terry's Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM TERRY.

2d Virginia, 4th Virginia, 5th Virginia, 27th Virginia, 33d Virginia, } Col. John H. S. Funk.
21st Virginia, 25th Virginia, 42d Virginia, 44th Virginia, 48th Virginia, 50th Virginia, } Col. Robert H. Dungan.
10th Virginia, 23d Virginia, 37th Virginia, } Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Saunders.

Hays' Brigade.

5th Louisiana, 6th Louisiana, 7th Louisiana, } ——— ———.
8th Louisiana, ——— ———.
9th Louisiana, ——— ———.

Stafford's Brigade.

1st Louisiana, 14th Louisiana, } ——— ———.
2d Louisiana, ——— ———.
10th Louisiana, 15th Louisiana, } ——— ———.

* Composed of the fragmentary remains of fourteen of the regiments of Edward Johnson's division, most of which was captured by the enemy May 12, 1864.

KERSHAW'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

Conner's Brigade.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN.

2d South Carolina, Maj. Benjamin R. Clyburn.*
3d South Carolina, Maj. Rutherford P. Todd.*
7th South Carolina, —— ——.
8th South Carolina, —— ——.
15th South Carolina, —— ——.
20th South Carolina, Col. Stephen M. Boykin.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Capt. B. M. Whitener.†

Humphreys' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS.

13th Mississippi, —— ——.
17th Mississippi, —— ——.
18th Mississippi, —— ——.
21st Mississippi, —— ——.

Wofford's Brigade

16th Georgia, —— ——.
18th Georgia, —— ——.
24th Georgia, —— ——.
3d Georgia Battalion, —— ——.
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion.
Phillips (Georgia) Legion, —— ——.

Bryan's Brigade.

Col. JAMES P. SIMMS.

10th Georgia, Col. Willis C. Holt.*
50th Georgia, Col. Peter McGlashan.*
51st Georgia, Col. Edward Ball.*
53d Georgia, —— ——.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GABRIEL C. WHARTON.

Wharton's Brigade.

45th Virginia, —— ——.
50th Virginia, —— ——.
51st Virginia, —— ——.
30th Virginia Battalion Sharpshooters.

Echols' Brigade.

22d Virginia, —— ——.
23d Virginia Battalion, —— ——.
26th Virginia Battalion, —— ——.

Smith's Brigade.

Col. THOMAS SMITH.

36th Virginia, —— ——.
60th Virginia, Capt. Albert G. P. George.
45th Virginia Battalion, Capt. William B. Hensley.
Thomas Legion, Lieut. Col. James R. Love, jr.

CAVALRY.

LOMAX'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LUNSFORD L. LOMAX.

Imboden's Brigade.

18th Virginia, —— ——.
23d Virginia, —— ——.
62d Virginia, —— ——.

Bradley T. Johnson's Brigade.

8th Virginia, —— ——.
21st Virginia, —— ——.
22d Virginia, —— ——.
34th Virginia Battalion, —— ——.
36th Virginia Battalion, —— ——.

McCausland's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCCAUSLAND.

14th Virginia, —— ——.
16th Virginia, —— ——.
17th Virginia, —— ——.
25th Virginia, —— ——.
37th Virginia Battalion, —— ——.

Jackson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY B. DAVIDSON.

2d Maryland, —— ——.
19th Virginia, —— ——.
20th Virginia, —— ——.
46th Virginia Battalion, —— ——.
47th Virginia Battalion, —— ——.

* Wounded. † Killed.

ROSSER'S (FITZ LEE'S) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. ROSSER.

Wickham's Brigade.

1st Virginia, ——— ———.
2d Virginia, ——— ———.
3d Virginia, ——— ———.
4th Virginia, ——— ———.

Rosser's Brigade.

7th Virginia, ——— ———.
11th Virginia, ——— ———.
12th Virginia, ——— ———.
35th Virginia Battalion, ——— ———.

Payne's Brigade.

5th Virginia, ——— ———.
6th Virginia, ——— ———.
15th Virginia, ——— ———.

ARTILLERY.

Col. THOMAS H. CARTER.

Braxton's Battalion.

Virginia battery (Carpenter's).
Virginia battery (Hardwicke's).
Virginia battery (Cooper's).

Cutshaw's Battalion.

Virginia battery (Carrington's).
Virginia battery (Tanner's).
Virginia battery (Garber's).

King's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. J. FLOYD KING.

Virginia battery (Bryan's).
Virginia battery (Chapman's).
Virginia battery (Lowry's).

Carter's Battalion.

Alabama battery (Reese's).
Virginia battery (W. P. Carter's).
Virginia battery (Pendleton's).
Virginia battery (Fry's).

Nelson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON.

Georgia battery (Milledge's).
Virginia battery (Kirkpatrick's).
Virginia battery (Massie's).

Horse Artillery.

Maryland battery (Griffin's).
Virginia battery (Jackson's).
Virginia battery (Lurty's).
Virginia battery (McClanahan's).
Virginia battery (Johnston's).
Virginia battery (Shoemaker's).
Virginia battery (Thomson's).

No. 174.

*Journal of Capt. Jed. Hotchkiss, Topographical Engineer, Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia (Valley District), of operations August 4–December 31.**

Thursday, August 4.—We started at sunrise and went to Shepherdstown via Leetown. Breckinridge went the same way. Rodes and Ramseur went by Martinsburg to near Hainesville. Headquarters at Mrs. Bedinger's. Pleasant.

Friday, August 5.—We crossed the river to Sharpsburg and had engagement with Cole's cavalry and drove them away, and then encamped near there. General Early and myself rode over part of the battlefield of Sharpsburg, and I sketched, by his order, the position of his brigade there. General Ransom accompanied us. Rodes and Ramseur encamped at Claggett's Mill. A warm day.

Saturday, August 6.—We marched to Tilghmanton and the crossroads beyond toward Hagerstown, and then went to Williamsport and

* For Hotchkiss' report covering operations from the Rapidan to the James May 3 to June 13; the Lynchburg Campaign June 14 to 22; in the Shenandoah Valley and Maryland June 23 to August 3, and the Shenandoah Valley Campaign August 4 to November 14, 1864, see Appendix, p. 1015. Omissions of strictly private matter in the Journal are indicated by asterisks.

encamped on the Virginia side. We found Rodes and Ramseur near Saint James' College. The general went to Saint James' College and paroled Doctor Kerfoot and Professor Coit for the return of Doctor Boyd, of Winchester, to his home in three weeks. He talked to Doctor Kerfoot for some time. It began to rain very early in the morning and rained most of the forenoon, then cleared off finely. We dined at Williamsport. Breckinridge encamped opposite Williamsport. Rodes and Ramseur went to near Hammond's Mill. The Yankees have a force at Harper's Ferry.

Sunday, August 7.—We started at an early hour and went to Martinsburg and spent most of the day at Ed. Pendleton's, and in the p. m. went on to Bunker Hill. Breckinridge came to Darkesville and Rodes and Ramseur to Bunker Hill. General Pegram reported for duty. Quite warm.

Monday, August 8.—Worked at map of the battle of Monocacy all day. Quite warm. Enemy reported coming up from Harper's Ferry.

Tuesday, August 9.—Spent day in camp at Bunker Hill making map of battle of Monocacy. Robinson reducing Adams County and Oltmanns copying map of District of Columbia. Lieutenant Koerner came to see me in p. m. about details, &c. Warm.

Wednesday August 10.—We moved at an early hour to Stephenson's Depot, Breckinridge in advance, and then by Jordan Springs to the Red Bud and Abraham's Creek, where Breckinridge encamped. Rodes marched to the right of the road at Stephenson's and encamped. Ramseur marched yesterday to Winchester to meet a reported advance of Averell from Romney. We got the details of the rout of our cavalry at Moorefield. It was a disgraceful affair. We lost some 400 men and 4 pieces of artillery. We had headquarters near Burgess', a mile from Winchester on the Berryville road. Dined at Wall's. Warm day. Enemy made demonstrations on the Millwood, Berryville, and Martinsburg roads in the p. m., and were easily repulsed

Thursday, August 11.—Appearances indicating a general attack by a large force, we this morning formed a line of battle covering the approaches east and southeast of Winchester; Breckinridge covering the Berryville and Millwood roads, Ramseur the Front Royal road, and Rodes the Martinsburg road. Everything was moved from Winchester and we had a skirmish on the Millwood road. About noon I guided Gordon across the country, by a route I had selected in the a. m., to the pike near Kernstown and took him to a position south of Newtown. The rest of the army followed, and we had a brisk skirmish, about dark, on the road to the Double Toll-Gate from Newtown. We drove the enemy back and encamped near Newtown. Headquarters at Chrisman's. Very warm. Bryan's and Lowry's batteries, on the Millwood road, were engaged some.

Friday, August 12.—We marched at an early hour and went across Cedar Creek and formed a line of battle. The Yankees came on and formed on the north side of the creek, and we had some skirmishing but no general engagement. In the evening we fell back to Fisher's Hill and took up our headquarters at Funkhouser's. I spent the day reconnoitering and carrying orders, and at night took Colonel Jackson and his cavalry to the Middle road and posted them for pickets. Got to camp at midnight. Very warm.

Saturday, August 13.—We selected a line of battle on Fisher's Hill, Wharton on the right of the pike, Gordon to the top of the hill beyond the railroad, Ramseur from Gordon to the top of the hill beyond the Middle road, and Rodes half a mile beyond the Middle road with

strong pickets across the Valley to the Back road; cavalry in front, McCausland at the foot of Three Top Mountain, Jackson on the Middle road and Johnson on the Back road. We spent the day on the lines. The troops fortified them. Very warm.

Sunday, August 14.—We spent the day on the lines, staying under a tree by the roadside. Had a little skirmishing with the enemy. Most of them remained on the north side of Cedar Creek. Our signal men were driven off the point of Three Top Mountain, but Captain Keller and his sharpshooters drove the Yankees off and killed 2 and captured 3.

Monday, August 15.—Spent the day on the lines and at Breckinridge's headquarters. In the p. m. we drove the enemy back to Cedar Creek Hill and found them in the same position. A very warm day. It rained late in the p. m. and at night. Major Jones spent the night with me. General Lomax came to-day.

Tuesday, August 16.—Sketched the country between the river and Massanutten Mountain and along the foot of Fisher's Hill. Quite warm. Fitz Lee came to see General Early, his cavalry being at Front Royal. Anderson had a fight with the Yankee cavalry at Guard Hill, in which he got the worst of it.

Wednesday, August 17.—We found the enemy gone this morning and the smoke rising from all parts of the Lower Valley from the burning of barns and hay and wheat stacks by the retreating Yankees. We followed, Gordon in advance; then Wharton, Ramseur, and Rodes. McCausland went down the Valley pike, Jackson on the Middle, and Johnson on the Back roads. We did not get up with the enemy until we reached Kernstown; there drove in the skirmishers, and found the cavalry posted on Bowers' Hill. I took Forsberg's small brigade to the Middle road and threw them out to the left and drove the enemy from the hills in front and to the left of Bell's, Johnson's cavalry being there on our left; then reported, and Wharton's division was sent there. I put it in line to advance against Bowers' Hill. Then saw it go in and take the hill. Ramseur's sharpshooters advanced at the same time. I watched the left of the line and the advance of Johnson's cavalry, then reported to General Early after dark. Gordon crossed from Kernstown to the Front Royal road and came into Winchester from that way. We lost some killed and wounded, and inflicted some loss on the enemy and drove them through the town. We got the town just after dark. We encamped at Pritchard's, near Kernstown. We took 200 prisoners. The day was pleasant and cloudy; part of it very hot. Anderson marched up to the Opequon.

Thursday, August 18.—We moved our camp to the yard of Mrs. Wood, near the Town Spring, at Winchester. Rodes moved out a mile or so on the Berryville road, Ramseur on the Martinsburg road, and Gordon and Wharton remained on Abraham's Creek, near Hollingsworth's Mill. General Anderson came up with Kershaw's division and Fitz Lee's cavalry and encamped near the Opequon, on the Front Royal and Millwood roads. It rained most of last night and half of to-day quite steadily. Oltmanns finished a map of the Valley, which I sent to General Lomax, and corrected some maps.

Friday, August 19.—We moved at an early hour to Bunker Hill, Ramseur in advance, followed by Rodes and Breckinridge. All encamped in the vicinity of Bunker Hill. Anderson and Fitz Lee remained at Winchester. Lomax and his cavalry went to vicinity of Martinsburg and held the line of the Opequon all along. A fine day. Slight showers. Cool evening. Lomax went to Martinsburg and Shepherdstown.

Saturday, August 20.—We spent the day in camp. I corrected some maps. Oltmanns copied part of battle of Monocacy and Robinson copied a Valley map. It rained and misted most of the day. We had some skirmishing with the enemy along the Opequon. Camps as yesterday.

Sunday, August 21.—We moved toward Charlestown at an early hour. Drove the enemy from the Opequon. Met their infantry skirmishers at Aldridge's about 9.30 a. m. Rodes was in front and threw out his skirmishers and drove the enemy to the vicinity of Charlestown. Ramseur was put on his right and advanced to near the Summit Point road. Anderson came by the old Winchester and Charlestown road and Fitz Lee by the Berryville road. They had some fighting near Summit Point. We advanced by Smithfield. It threatened rain some, but cleared off by noon. Lomax, with Vaughn, Johnson, and Jackson, advanced by Leetown and then toward Charlestown. McCausland came on in our front and went toward Summit Point with part of his force from Smithfield. Gordon was put on the right and Wharton on the left of the pike in reserve. We skirmished with the enemy during the p. m. and used some artillery. They made some advances, but were repulsed. We encamped some two and a half miles from Charlestown. A fine day. I reconnoitered positions, &c.

Monday, August 22.—We advanced at an early hour and found the enemy gone, leaving only cavalry behind. We soon drove them off, and three miles beyond Charlestown. Anderson and Fitz Lee came to vicinity of Charlestown, and our cavalry was thrown out toward Shepherdstown and toward the Shenandoah. It rained very hard for several hours in the p. m. I dined at Mr. Strider's. Robinson copied map for General Kershaw in p. m. and night. Headquarters near Davenport's.

Tuesday, August 23.—The army remained in front of Charlestown. Made some few movements to thwart moves of the enemy, moving more to the left. I sketched the portion of country that we fought over on Sunday. There was a dense fog in the morning, but it cleared off and became quite warm. Headquarters at Davenport's.

Wednesday, August 24.—Still at same place. Enemy drove in our pickets toward Harper's Ferry and created some stir, which was soon quelled. Quiet the rest of the day. I rode over to Rock's Ford, on the Shenandoah, to view the country. Dined with Major Adams at Osborne's. Very warm day.

Thursday, August 25.—We started at an early hour for Shepherdstown, via Leetown, Wharton in front, followed by Gordon, Rodes, and Ramseur. Fitz Lee went by Smithfield to Leetown and Lomax collected his at the same place, and all went on to Martinsburg and Williamsport. We met the enemy's cavalry advance about one mile and a half from Leetown and had quite a heavy skirmish with them. Wharton's division was thrown out and engaged, most of it on the left of the road. Gordon was moved to the right and Rodes to the left. We soon drove the enemy off, with considerable loss on both sides. They made another stand near Shepherdstown on the Charlestown road, which Gordon repulsed with Terry's brigade on the left, then York and Evans on the right. Quite a lively skirmish ensued, in which Gordon was wounded in the head, but he gallantly dashed on, the blood streaming over him. We finally drove the Yankee cavalry in every direction, and encamped at night near Shepherdstown. Headquarters at Botelor's house. A stampede of ambulances when the firing began came

near causing a stampede of Wharton's division. We lost a good many. The Yanks had started on a raid and had three days' rations with them. Very warm. The cavalry is opposite Williamsport to-night.

Friday, August 26.—We spent about half the day at Shepherdstown, then marched back to Leetown, Ramseur in advance, followed by Rodes, Gordon and Wharton. Our cavalry came to the vicinity of Shepherdstown, having found the enemy in force to oppose their passage at Williamsport. They had an artillery duel in the morning. Anderson had a fight near Charlestown in the p. m. Headquarters in the orchard at the old General Lee house. Colonel Boteler spends the night with me. Robinson and Oltmanns worked awhile at maps. Fine day. Windy and some rain at night.

Saturday, August 27.—We continued our march back to our old camp at Bunker Hill. Rodes went by Dandridge's and the Sulphur Springs, the rest by Smithfield. Ramseur followed by Gordon and Wharton. Anderson came from Charlestown by Smithfield, and went on to Stephenson's. Pleasant, but quite cool in the p. m. We also found the cavalry falling back, but General Early ordered McCausland back to Charlestown, and he went beyond toward Harper's Ferry. Fitz Lee and Lomax remained near Shepherdstown.

Sunday, August 28.—We spent the day in camp at Bunker Hill, and had preaching in some of the divisions. The enemy's cavalry advanced on ours, and we had some fighting near Smithfield, especially Harry Gilmor, but our cavalry retired, Lomax toward Bunker Hill, and Fitz Lee toward Brucetown. The enemy occupied Smithfield, burning three houses there. Some infantry marched toward the Opequon, but was not engaged. The day was quite cool. Robinson made a map for General Wickham.

Monday, August 29.—The enemy's cavalry advanced this morning and drove ours across the Opequon. Ramseur was marched out by the turnpike and advanced to drive them back. Gordon moved by a road to the right to turn the enemy's left flank. The artillery was also advanced. After some brisk cannonading across the creek, and skirmishing, we drove the enemy through Smithfield and two miles and a half beyond, then returned to our old camps again. Rodes held the road toward Martinsburg. We lost 10 killed and 75 wounded. Late in the p. m. our cavalry was again driven across the Opequon by the enemy. I went to General Anderson in the morning to apprise him of the situation, then came back and witnessed most of the advance. Pleasant day. Cool in morning and evening. Robinson and Oltmanns worked at maps. I sent Green's baggage to Winchester.

Tuesday, August 30.—Spent the day in camp, not feeling very well, but worked some at maps. Robinson and Oltmanns copying maps of the Valley. Fine day; cool night; all quiet.

Wednesday, August 31.—I sketched the road to the Opequon and back. The Yankee cavalry made some advances toward Winchester. Came to the Opequon. Anderson moved back to near Winchester. Our cavalry was moved to meet them, but they went back in the p. m. and the usual quiet prevailed. Fine day; cool at night. Rodes' division went to Martinsburg and back.

Thursday, September 1.—I rode up to Winchester in the a. m. and brought back some dispatches for General Early. Oltmanns copied map of the Valley. Robinson finished reducing Adams County, Pa. A very fine day.

Friday, September 2.—Dispatches came in the morning stating that the enemy was moving toward Berryville in force. So we moved across

the country toward Stone Chapel by Fry's Ford, Gordon in advance, followed by Wharton and Ramseur. We got nearly to Stone Chapel when Vaughn's brigade of our cavalry got stampeded at Bunker Hill and ran away, leaving the wagons and Johnson's brigade to take care of themselves. A few hundred cavalry took fourteen wagons and some men and compelled us to turn back. Rodes had been left near Stephenson's. He turned back and drove the enemy nearly to Bunker Hill. We turned back through Brucetown, Ramseur in advance, and encamped between Brucetown and Stephenson's. Our wagons went from Stephenson's nearly to Summit Point ahead of the army, but all got back safely to Stephenson's about midnight. The enemy retired and Fitz Lee reported that the enemy had gone to City Point. Anderson and Fitz Lee moved toward Berryville.

Saturday, September 3.—The enemy's cavalry appeared at White Post this morning threatening to come to Newtown. Fitz Lee moved toward Newtown and Anderson toward Berryville. He met the enemy near there in the p. m. and drove them from a line of works with small loss. The cannonading kept up until 9 p. m. Rodes started in the morning for Bunker Hill, to be followed by the rest of the corps; but he alone went on and had a skirmish with the enemy there after the cavalry fight, in which Harry Gilmor was wounded. Ramseur remained in camp guarding some roads. At night Gordon moved to Winchester, his men in high spirits. It rained in the night; began just about dark. I went to Winchester to attend to some business. * * *

Sunday, September 4.—We were roused up very early to go to Berryville, Ramseur in front, followed by Wharton and Rodes (Gordon remained at Winchester). We found Anderson in line of battle in front of Berryville and joined on to his left. He was skirmishing some with the enemy. Their cavalry soon passed back from Millwood. We marched to find the enemy's right flank. Went as far as Sidney Allen's. Found them well fortified, so skirmished with them until night and then withdrew to a line parallel with the Winchester and Berryville roads, and there spent the night. Headquarters at Russell's. A fine day. It rained some at night.

Monday, September 5.—We remained in front of Berryville until 2 p. m., then withdrew and returned to Stephenson's Depot by the way of the Burnt Factory, Jordan Springs, &c. Rodes was in front, followed by Wharton and Ramseur. Anderson moved back to Winchester in the morning. Our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy below Stephenson's and was falling back when Rodes' advance came there, just before dark, and threw out a brigade to the right of the pike and advanced rapidly and drove Averell's cavalry some three miles, inflicting some damage. It rained very hard late in the p. m. and also after dark. Headquarters at Mrs. Stephenson's.

Tuesday, September 6.—We spent the day in camp, and it rained and misted most of the time. I corrected maps and wrote some letters. Gave Colonel Smith a map of the northeast part of Virginia.

Wednesday, September 7.—I rode over a back road to Winchester on the left of the pike and back by one on the right and sketched them. A fine, clear day. Enemy's cavalry made a demonstration near Brucetown; also near the Yellow House on the Martinsburg road, and also on the Millwood and Front Royal roads not far from Winchester, and were repulsed at all points. The general went to Winchester.

Thursday, September 8.—I went to Newtown to-day to see Lieutenant Koerner. Met him and we went to Major Jones' and spent the night. It rained most of the day; began at 10 a. m. We changed camp and went back of Mrs. Stephenson's.

Friday, September 9.—It cleared off and we had a fine day. Koerner and myself came back to camp, then went over to Breckinridge's and fixed to have his engineer company go and aid in the survey of the country. The enemy came to the Opequon and burned some mills. Wharton went to meet them.

Saturday, September 10.—We moved down to Bunker Hill, Rodes in front, followed by Ramseur. Some of Lomax's brigade preceded us. We had a very hard rain in the morning, with thunder and lightning. We marched through. Our infantry marched just beyond Darkesville. Our cavalry drove the Yankees through Martinsburg after the infantry had started them from Darkesville. There were only two brigades of cavalry this side of the Opequon. All the enemy went south of that stream. We came back to our old camp at Bunker Hill. Ramseur and Rodes came there. Lomax remained at Darkesville. The day became pleasant.

Sunday, September 11.—It began to rain about 11 p. m. last night and rained very hard until 7 this morning, with thunder and vivid lightning. The infantry moved back to Stephenson's to-day. I went with Captain Wilbourn by the Back road to our old camp at Stephenson's. The cavalry remained at Darkesville. There were several hard showers during the day, accompanied by thunder and lightning. We dined at Mr. Abbott's.

Monday, September 12.—Spent the day in camp preparing to go to Staunton. All quiet. A fine day; showery. Cool mornings and evenings. Major Jones dined with us.

Tuesday, September 13.—I left for home. Went to the engineer camp, seven miles southwest of Strasburg, and spent the night. There was heavy cannonading near Brucetown when I left. A fine, cool day. The enemy advanced on the old Charlestown road. We broke up camp at Stephenson's at 2 p. m. The general spent the day at Carpenter's battery on the left of the road near the Opequon. We skirmished across the creek. Carpenter had 2 guns disabled, 3 men killed, and 5 wounded. Gordon on the left, Ramseur on the right. Enemy left. Headquarters at same place at night.

Wednesday, September 14.—I rode as far as Mr. Cowan's, near Tenth Legion. It rained very hard most of the day. Cold and chilly. Colonel Boteler left for Winchester. Anderson took his division away to Culpeper Court-House via Front Royal.

Thursday, September 15.—Went on home by way of Mossy Creek. Dined at Mr. Craun's and called at Major McCue's. A fine, cool day. The people are busy sowing grain. Grass is growing finely. Oltmanns made copy of map of Virginia. Lieutenant Boyd came to headquarters to report to Lieutenant Koerner.

Friday, September 16.—Went to Staunton by the way of E. Geeding's. Looked some for supplies. Got maps and sent some down to camp. A fine day. Cool in evening. Lieutenant Koerner sent Boyd and Chichester to the west of Winchester to survey.

Saturday, September 17.—Rode around among my neighbors to buy supplies for the year. Had some difficulty, but got along well. Fine, bracing day. They had dinner in camp at 1 p. m. and two days' rations were ordered, and moved at 3 p. m. to Bunker Hill, Gordon in advance, preceded by Jackson and followed by Rodes. Camped at Bunker Hill.

Sunday, September 18.—I spent the day at home, as it portended rain and rained some in the a. m. Henry Sieg and others called to see me. Fine day. At 3 a. m. Gordon marched for Martinsburg. Cavalry met enemy's pickets at Big Spring and drove them through town of Mar-

tinsburg. Two brigades of Gordon went to the left of Martinsburg, and one (York's) to the right. Destroyed Tuscarora bridge, took 21 men and horses, 5 wagon loads of coal, and 5 coils of telegraph wire. Left at 4 p. m. and came back to Bunker Hill; headquarters at Stephenson's. Rodes came to Stephenson's. Grant said to be at Harper's Ferry.

Monday, September 19.—I started back to camp by the way of Staunton. Passed through Harrisonburg, where there was a large crowd at court. Came to Big Spring and spent the night at Lincoln's. Fine, warm day. Enemy came on by the Berryville road and Ramseur engaged them three miles from Winchester, at right angles to the road, from 3 a. m. Lomax, Johnson, and Jackson on the right. Rodes came up at 10 a. m. and formed on Ramseur's left, and Gordon came about noon and formed on Rodes' left. Wharton came up and fought along the Martinsburg road to Gordon's rear. He drove the enemy's cavalry back several times. The infantry fighting became heavy about noon. General Rodes was killed between 1 and 2 p. m. Enemy advanced several times. Were repulsed with very great loss. The Yankee cavalry made a dash on our left at 1 p. m. and were driven back, but at 4 p. m. they turned our left and fell on our rear and made our men give way in great confusion, coming to the suburbs of Winchester. Then Gordon's line gave way and we were compelled to retreat about sundown. This was effected with little loss. The enemy's cavalry came on to Kernstown, but were checked by Ramseur. We fell back to Newtown, Gordon in front and Ramseur in the rear. Camped about midnight. We took 400 prisoners and inflicted a loss of 8,000 or 10,000 on the enemy. Our loss about 1,500. Fine day. Chilly night.

Tuesday, September 20.—Started early for camp. When I got to New Market heard that we had had a disastrous battle and General Rodes had been killed, and at Rude's Hill I met his body. A severe loss, his men along the road lamenting it deeply. Soon met trains of ambulances, and troops of wounded and stragglers filled the road all the way to Fisher's Hill, where I found the army in its old position. Our losses were heavy yesterday. A fine, warm day. The army came to Fisher's Hill at daylight. Ramseur was put in command of Rodes' division and Pegram of Early's division, which Ramseur has been commanding this summer. We lost 3 pieces of artillery at Winchester. Rodes is much lamented by the army. Wharton is now on the right of the turnpike, then Gordon across to the Middle road, then Pegram and Ramseur, with Lomax on the left, on the Back road, except McCausland's brigade, which is across the river opposite Strasburg. Wickham, of Fitz Lee's division of cavalry, fell back to Front Royal. Only one division of the enemy's cavalry followed us. The enemy came to Strasburg. Headquarters at Fisher's Hill.

Wednesday, September 21.—We spent the day in line of battle and fixing our works. The enemy's infantry in front and cavalry on the left made some demonstrations. Late in the p. m. they drove in our skirmish line on the Middle road, and got a hill there which they fortified. Wickham had to fall back to Milford. Breckinridge and staff left to-day. I watched the movements of the enemy. A fine, warm day. We had some artillery fighting.

Thursday, September 22.—The enemy advanced a line of battle in front at an early hour, and engaged our skirmishers, but did not push forward much. At 9.30 a. m. they engaged our skirmishers quite earnestly, and, at 1 p. m., advanced several lines of battle in front of Ramseur, but did not come far, and only drove in our skirmish line.

At 4.30 p. m. they drove in the skirmishers in front of Gordon and opened a lively artillery duel. At the same time a flanking force that had come on our left, near the North Mountain, advanced and drove away the cavalry and moved on the left flank of our infantry—rather beyond it. The brigade there (Battle's) was ordered to move to the left, and the whole line was ordered to extend that way, moving along the line of the breast-works. But the enemy attacking just then (5.30 p. m.) the second brigade from the left, instead of marching by the line of works, was marched across an angle by its commander. The enemy seeing this movement rushed over the works, and the brigade fled in confusion, thus letting the enemy into the rear of Early's division, as well as of Gordon's and the rest of Rodes'; our whole line gave way toward the right, offering little or no resistance, and the enemy came on and occupied our line. General Early and staff were near by, and I with others went after Wharton, to [the right], but it was too late. Our whole line had retreated before he got on the turnpike. The enemy opened a furious cannonade on him. Our men came back in a perfect rout, and so rapidly that the enemy was crossing the railroad before the head of the column got into the pike, even. It was then getting dark. I hastened back to try and stop the mass of fugitives on the top of the hill near Mount Prospect. General Gordon, General Pegram, and Colonel Pendleton with others came up. Colonel Pendleton and myself had gotten a few men to stop near a fence, there, and also two pieces of artillery, which were opened on the enemy. By the combined efforts of all a few men were induced to stop. The artillery was opened on the woods where the enemy was advancing and it checked them for the moment, but most of our men went on, officers and all, at breakneck speed. Wharton came along parallel to the pike and on the left, and kept some of his men together. He checked the enemy some, and a rear guard was formed from his division which made a stand at Tom's Brook, and gave the enemy a volley which made them desist from pursuit. Battle's brigade moved to the left and came out intact. Colonel Pendleton was mortally wounded soon after we made a stand on the hill. The rout of wagons, caissons, limbers, artillery, and flying men was fearful as the stream swept down the pike toward Woodstock, as many thought the enemy's cavalry was aiming to get there by the Middle road and cut us off. I became alarmed for the bridges, lest they should be broken and stop the retreat, so I hastened along as best I could and checked the speed of the train, which was fairly flying. I finally got to the head of the train at Hawkinstown and advised Major Harman to park beyond Mount Jackson. Then I went to the river, beyond Mount Jackson, and got Captain Hart, of the Engineer Company, to put out guards and stop the fugitives, a duty which he and Lieutenant Boyd nobly performed. I then laid down and slept two hours and fed my horse. I got there about 1 a. m. A fine warm day. We lost some eighteen pieces of artillery and about 600 or 800 men.

Friday, September 23.—The troops marched all night. The enemy only came to Tom's Brook. We got to Mount Jackson at an early hour. All the wagons got there safely, except a few that were overturned. They were this morning all sent across the river to Rude's Hill. We spent the day in line of battle, Wharton on the left and Ramseur on the right, in front of Mount Jackson, just beyond the hospitals, and Gordon and Pegram between Mount Jackson and the river. The enemy's cavalry came up and threw a few shells, but no advance was made. After dark we came across the river. We had our headquarters just back of Rude's Hill and all spent the night near there. Some rain; cool.

Saturday, September 24.—We formed a line of battle on Rude's Hill in the morning, Wharton on the left and Ramseur on the right, in front, and Pegram on the right and Gordon on the left, in the rear, and remained there until noon. The enemy came on and threw a few shells and began to move up the opposite side of the river on our left flank. We then fell back to near New Market, then gradually, in line of battle and by the flank, skirmishing and using artillery, to Tenth Legion Church, where we formed a line and kept the enemy at bay until after dark. The enemy drove our cavalry rapidly on the Back and Middle roads. Wickham brought his cavalry across the Massanutten to New Market and then went back and up the Luray Valley. The enemy followed him closely. I took orders to Major Harman about the wagons, and then aided in getting them off the pike and onto the Keezletown road. After dark the infantry retired to Flook's, eight miles from Tenth Legion, on the Keezletown road, getting there about midnight, Ramseur in front, followed by Gordon, Wharton, and Pegram. I remained and posted Jackson's cavalry brigade. Our cavalry was driven in great confusion nearly to Harrisonburg. We rested at the wagons at Flook's until the moon rose. A fine day. Cool in p. m. and some rain.

Sunday, September 25.—We started the wagons on toward Port Republic at 1 a. m. At daylight the army came on, Pegram in rear, by Peale's Cross-Roads, Meyerhoeffer's Store, &c. Wharton preceded Pegram. I came to Port Republic to guide the head of the train. It went on to Brown's Gap. Harman and Allan were with me. I rode on to Staunton to look after my map box. Got there by noon. Found much excitement. They were evacuating the place. I dined at Major Harman's. Got back to camp by 10 p. m., having ridden forty miles to-day. A fine warm day. The enemy did not follow. Their cavalry came to Harrisonburg. We got our whole command into Brown's Gap, except the cavalry. Left them north of the South River. Headquarters at Mount Vernon Furnace.

Monday, September 26.—Kershaw's division came up from Swift Run Gap. Joined us about noon. The Yankee artillery fired a few shots at it as it turned off at Lewis' to come to Brown's Gap, and a few cavalry went down the river to attack his trains. Kershaw got some men and artillery in position and gave them a warm reception. The Yankee cavalry drove ours across the river and came up to our lines. Pegram's division was marched out on the Cave road, and skirmished some with them near the angle of the road, and repulsed several charges of their cavalry, using artillery. The enemy also advanced on the turnpike, and Ramseur drove them back from there. Wharton moved out in rear of Ramseur, and Gordon in rear of Pegram. I showed Kershaw the way up, and carried some orders. Oltmanns copied a map of the Valley. A fine, warm day. Enemy reported up South River, and Wickham moved to near Patterson's, on South River. My horse was killed by a bullet in the Yankee charge.

Tuesday, September 27.—Wickham crossed the river at Patterson's, and Gordon followed him with artillery, &c. Ramseur followed Gordon. We attacked the Yankee cavalry encamped near Weyer's Cave and drove them away from between Middle and South Rivers, and also from the vicinity of Port Republic, giving them some help with our artillery as they went toward Harrisonburg. Pegram pushed forward and crossed at the cave, and then went toward Port Republic. Kershaw held the front of Brown's Gap. Wharton followed Pegram. We surprised the Yankees, but an untimely opening of artillery advised

them of our approach. We brought our camp to opposite Weyer's Cave. The army (except Kershaw, who remained at the Furnace) encamped between the rivers. I suggested the routes of the army and guided movements. Pleasant day.

Wednesday, September 28.—We started at an early hour to go to Waynesborough, but a report of an attack on Pegram's pickets turned us back for a time. Then we had to wait for Kershaw's train to pass by. Then a misunderstanding of orders caused delay at Mount Meridian. The train went up South River and crossed at Patterson's Ford, Ramseur in front. Pegram, followed by Wharton, went by the Waynesborough road from Mount Meridian. Five miles from Waynesborough Wharton took the River road and Pegram kept on to Dogtown. I guided Kershaw by Mount Meridian to New Hope. A mile beyond New Hope we took the Waynesborough road. We encountered the enemy's cavalry pickets near the Hermitage, five miles from Waynesborough, and drove them rapidly forward. Pegram drove them to Dogtown by dark, and attacked them there just after Wickham drove them through Waynesborough from toward Rockfish Gap, whither he had gone by the south bank of South River. Pegram had driven the Yanks three miles and a half. He gallantly attacked them after dark and drove them toward Fishersville and encamped where they had had their camp on the Staunton road. Gordon followed Kershaw. All encamped in the vicinity of Waynesborough at a late hour. Headquarters at Gallagher's. A fine day. Some rain in p. m.

Thursday, September 29.—We moved our camp to the southwest of Waynesborough and spent the day cleaning up. I rode around the lines with the general in the a. m. The enemy went toward Mossy Creek at a rapid rate. They made the night light with burning barns, hay stacks, &c., during the day and night. I went to the tunnel in the morning to see if any damage had been done there; also examined the track of the railroad and got the pioneers and engineer troops at work on the bridge across South River, which the enemy had burned. Showery day. Rained hard at night. Quite warm.

Friday, September 30.—We spent the day at Waynesborough. It rained and misted in the morning, but got quite pleasant in the p. m. The Yankees went to Bridgewater yesterday. Our cavalry went up to Staunton and put pickets out to Middle River. A great deal of burning going on to-night toward Rockingham—mills, barns, &c.

Saturday, October 1.—We moved to near Mount Sidney. I guided Gordon, Kershaw, and Pegram by the road from Waynesborough to the Willow Pump and took them three miles beyond Mount Sidney on the Valley turnpike. Ramseur and Wharton went by the Mount Meridian road, then to New Hope, and thence to Mount Sidney. Three miles from Mount Sidney, near the river, they encamped. Our cavalry pickets were moved to Pleasant Grove Church and some cavalry went to Centerville. It misted and rained all day quite hard, and was cold and unpleasant. Hard marching. I stopped at Mr. Guy's a few moments. Headquarters at the angle of the Valley pike and Keezletown road.

Sunday, October 2.—We spent the day in camp. The enemy pushed up on the pike and drove in our pickets. The "Stonewall" Brigade marched out and drove the enemy across the river at Mount Crawford. Had some skirmishing and some artillery firing. We got 2,000 bushels of wheat from Grattan's mill. The cavalry had some fighting at Bridgewater. Sent Robinson to my house and let William go home. I went and heard Mr. Bowman preach. A fine, warm day.

Monday, October 3.—Spent the day in camp. Army quiet, save some skirmishing with Yankee cavalry along North River. It misted and rained during the day and rained hard at night. General Rosser came yesterday, and to-day reconnoitered the front. The enemy holds the line of North River. Sent map of Southeastern Virginia to General R. E. Lee.

Tuesday, October 4.—Spent the day in camp. Oltmanns went to Staunton. Robinson copied map of Valley. It cleared off and was a fine day. All quiet. Rosser's cavalry encamped near Staunton; came from Lynchburg and Richmond. The enemy burned barns, &c., at night.

Wednesday, October 5.—Spent the day in camp drawing—Robinson reducing Pennsylvania maps, Oltmanns copying Valley map. Gordon moved camp to vicinity of Naked Creek. Rosser moved to Landes' Mill, on road from Stone Church to Mossy Creek. Cars ran to Smith's to-day, two miles and a half from Staunton. We have rebuilt the bridges over South River and Christian's Creek. About two miles of track are to be relaid. Enemy still near Harrisonburg. The general rode along the lines to-day. Fine day. Lieutenant Boyd dined with us.

Thursday, October 6.—The enemy left Harrisonburg last night. We followed early this morning [with] our cavalry. The infantry started at 11 a. m. Gordon, in front, went a mile beyond Harrisonburg. Kershaw, Pegram, Wharton, the artillery, and Ramseur followed. All encamped near Harrisonburg, all around it. Our headquarters about two miles southwest. Lomax went to Peale's Cross-Roads, Rosser to near Timberville. The enemy did a vast amount of damage in Rockingham. A good many Dunkers left the county and went with the Yankees. They burned some of the houses they deserted. Rosser fell on Averell's (Custer's) cavalry at Brock's Gap and routed it. A very fine day. I directed the repair of the telegraph line and put Chichester in charge of the party. Got it to Mount Crawford to-day. Cool in evening. It rained some.

Friday, October 7.—We moved on as far as New Market. Got there at an early hour. The troops came on in good time, Pegram in advance. He encamped near the river on the Timberville road and Wharton near him. Kershaw and the artillery on the Luray road, Gordon and Ramseur on the Forestville road. Headquarters near town. Dined at Doctor Strayer's. Our cavalry went to Stony Creek, driving the enemy's with loss. Quite cool.

Saturday, October 8.—We remained in camp. It hailed and snowed some and was quite windy and cold. Rosser on the Back road drove the enemy's cavalry to near Round Hill, encamping at Tom's Brook, and Lomax did the same on the pike. Worked some, but it was too cold to do much.

Sunday, October 9.—We spent the day in camp until about 4 p. m., when a stampede of the cavalry came rushing back as far as New Market, and Ramseur and Kershaw were marched to Rude's Hill to meet any further advance of the enemy, but they only came to Mount Jackson. The Yanks moved on Rosser on the Back road, at Fisher's Hill, and drove him back, capturing 5 pieces of artillery and some wagons; then turned on Lomax, on the pike, and drove him to Mount Jackson, and took 3 pieces of artillery. Rosser rallied and drove the enemy back and established his pickets at Stony Creek. Lomax fought stubbornly at Woodstock. We came back to camp late in the evening. It was very chilly all day. Mr. Landstreet preached in the a. m.

Monday, October 10.—We spent the day in camp. I started parties to fix the telegraph from Harrisonburg to New Market. Had Robinson copy Yankee map of battle of Winchester and reducing Pennsylvania maps. Oltmanns copying map of Georgia. Very heavy frost. Pretty day. Cavalry on Stony Creek. Church at night.

Tuesday, October 11.—Troops remained in camp. A lovely day. I looked after telegraph. Had two parties at work—Gordon's and Ramseur's pioneers. Took Kershaw's pioneers late in the day and went and built a bridge over river at Mount Jackson for infantry. Lomax's division went to Page Valley late in the p. m. * * *

Wednesday, October 12.—We marched at sunrise, Ramseur in front, followed by Gordon, Kershaw, and Pegram. Ramseur encamped southwest of Narrow Passage, and Gordon and Kershaw between there and Woodstock, and Wharton ———. Headquarters two miles southwest of Woodstock. The cavalry on the Back road came from Timberville to Columbia Furnace. Lomax's old brigade preceded us and went beyond Woodstock to Pugh's Run. Cool. Some rain in p. m. and at night.

Thursday, October 13.—Moved on at 6 a. m., Gordon in advance. Got to Hupp's Hill by 10 a. m. and moved Gordon's division into the woods on the left of the pike, concealed from the enemy, and got the other divisions in line under the brow of the hill. Only showed a few cavalry and some artillery. The enemy was encamped north of Cedar Creek. We opened the artillery on one of their camps and made them run off and leave it. We opened first on a brigade on picket near Hite's house and scattered them. The flight from the camp was a perfect stampede. Then a column of Yankees came down from Hite's house to the bridge across the bottom. We played on them and scattered them some. They crossed the bridge and formed at right angles to the pike and advanced. Conner's brigade, of Kershaw's division, was advanced on the right of the pike to meet them. They moved forward in fine style and driving the enemy back, the artillery playing on the enemy at the same time. We also suffered some from the Yankee artillery. Gordon's and Wharton's skirmishers also advanced on the left, and we drove the enemy in confusion across the creek, advancing to Stickley's house, where we were exposed to the fire of their batteries. Wharton was formed on Gordon's left. Ramseur came up in rear of Kershaw. Rosser advanced to Cedar Creek on the Back road. Lomax's old brigade, Payne commanding, was our advance on the pike. Lomax's division came down Luray Valley. The day was windy and quite cool. We moved back to Fisher's Hill late in the p. m. Headquarters at Funkhouser's. General Conner was badly wounded. We took 65 prisoners, and killed and wounded a good many. Our loss, 22 killed and 160 wounded.

Friday, October 14.—We spent the day on Fisher's Hill. Enemy's cavalry came this side of Strasburg, and we sent out Gordon's and Wharton's skirmishers and drove them back to Hupp's Hill. No loss. Wharton was put on the right at Fisher's Hill, then Kershaw, Gordon, Pegram, and Ramseur to the left, and Rosser on the Back road. Lomax came to near Front Royal yesterday and drove the enemy's pickets to Guard Hill. The force of the enemy that had been destroying at Front Royal went toward Winchester. A pleasant day.

Saturday, October 15.—We spent the day at Fisher's Hill. Some of our skirmishers went to Hupp's Hill. Enemy on north bank of Cedar Creek fortifying. We rode along the lines some. Windy and cool.

Sunday, October 16.—All quiet. Yanks fortifying. We went on Round Hill in the morning and looked at them. Then Colonel Allan,

General Pegram, and myself rode down the Back road to Lebanon Church, then back by the Middle road. A few Yanks had been there and left. Pleasant. Made and sent Rosser a map of country.

Monday, October 17.—The troops were marched out a mile or so in front of Tumbling Run in the a. m., as Rosser's brigade of cavalry, with Grimes' brigade of infantry behind it, went yesterday to surprise a Yankee camp near Petticoat Gap, and was to come back this a. m. The Yankee camp had moved, but they captured a picket of 50 men. He went by Snarr's Store and back of North Mountain. Ramseur held the left of the line on the Back road, Pegram advanced on the Middle road, Kershaw to the right of the Middle road, Gordon on the ridge west of the pike, and Wharton held the right. General Pegram reconnoitered some in his front toward Cedar Creek in the p. m., and General Gordon, General Evans, and myself, by direction of General Early, went to the end of Three Top Mountain and examined the position of the enemy around Belle Grove with reference to an attack. I made a map of the position, and General Gordon and myself fixed upon a plan of attack to suggest to General Early, which we discussed fully as we came back. General Gordon was to propose it to General Early. We had an arduous journey, and it was after dark when we got back. I supped with General Gordon. Reported the state of things to General Early when I got back. A fine day.

Tuesday, October 18.—General Pegram came up to report to General Early, urging a movement by the line he had examined. I told him General Gordon had a plan to propose, and stated the substance of it to General Early and showed him the map, as I did not wish his judgment to be forestalled by General Pegram. Soon all the division commanders, Generals Gordon, Pegram, Ramseur, Wharton, Rosser, and Kershaw, and Colonel Carter, of the artillery, and Payne, of the cavalry, came, and there was a conference at headquarters at Round Hill. General Early decided to go by the route recommended by General Gordon and myself, and decided on a plan of attack to which all agreed. General Gordon, in command of the Second Corps (Gordon's, Ramseur's, and Pegram's divisions), was to cross the river at Fisher's Hill and go round the end of the mountain and cross again at Bowman's Ford, turn the enemy's left and press on to the pike to his rear. Kershaw was to go through Strasburg, go to Bowman's Mill near the mouth of Cedar Creek, and cross and advance over the front of the enemy's line of breast-works. Wharton, followed by the artillery, was to go along the turnpike to Hupp's Hill and cross after the others and press up the pike. Rosser was to cross Cedar Creek at Mohamy's Mill and engage the Yankee cavalry. Payne was to precede Gordon and try to capture Sheridan at Belle Grove. This plan having been decided on, Generals Gordon, Ramseur, and myself went to examine the route around the mountain, going almost to Water Lick. General Pegram went to the top of the mountain. We selected a route; got back late in the p. m., when I took the pioneers of Rodes' division and went over the route and made bridges and cut out trees, &c. Got back after dark, expecting to meet the column, but found the generals waiting for General Pegram, who had gone to General Early to report some new works that he thought he had discovered from the mountain on the enemy's left, and he rather opposed the movement, but General Early held firm; said he saw no occasion to change his plans, and General Gordon started at 8 p. m. We slept until midnight, then started along the turnpike, Kershaw and Wharton having gone

before. The general found some stragglers who had been after whisky, and stopped and poured it out as we passed. A fine day. Cool at night.

Wednesday, October 19.—We went through Strasburg and took Kershaw to his position on the top of the hill above Bowman's Mill. He was there by 5 a. m. Wharton was also in position on Hupp's Hill. The hour fixed for Rosser, then Gordon, and then Kershaw to attack. Page and myself examined the route ahead, and I urged the moving of Kershaw nearer. A light mist hung over the creek and river. Soon we heard Rosser driving in the pickets on the left, then Gordon on the right, then Kershaw advanced across Cedar Creek in gallant style, and in almost a moment he was going up the hill and over the breastworks. A few flashes of musketry, a few shots of artillery, and he had the works, guns and all, surprising the enemy, though they had sounded the reveille in many parts of their camps before we attacked. Then, in conjunction with Gordon, Kershaw swept over the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and drove them in wild confusion across Meadow Run, upon the Sixth Corps and through Middletown, Colonel Payne at the same time charging their train, &c., along the pike and helping the confusion and capturing wagons, &c. Wharton and the artillery came up and helped across Cedar Creek. Our troops then formed and drove them from their camps northwest of Meadow Run to the ridge in front of Middletown, where the Sixth Corps made a stand and drove Wharton and Pegram back. Then we had the artillery brought up to near Middletown and massed it on them and drove them from the ridge. The fog concealed the enemy some time. The vigorous use of the artillery and advance of the infantry drove the enemy beyond Middletown, and by 10 a. m. we had formed a new line, extending through Middletown at right angles to the pike and along the Cedarville road on the right and the Furnace road on the left. Gordon was on the left, near Stickley's; then Kershaw came across the ridge; then Ramseur down the slope to Meadow Run; Pegram from that up to the turnpike; Wharton to right with Wofford's brigade, of Kershaw's division, on his right at the angle of the Cedarville and Buckton roads; then Payne's cavalry extending to the woods. Rosser had driven the enemy by the Grove road and was to the left and in advance. We lay there some time, using some artillery on the right and left and advancing our skirmishers a little, but making no decided move. We skirmished with the cavalry on the right and they charged our lines several times, but were repulsed. Thus we lay until 4 p. m., making a few efforts to get off the immense captures we had made of artillery and everything else. We had some twenty-three guns. The enemy having had time to rally, had collected in rear of the large body of woods in our front and formed a line of battle and advanced at 4.30 p. m., obliquely to the left, and struck our left, or rather between the two brigades on the left, where the line was weak, and it gave way with little resistance, and was followed by all the rest of the line toward the left, and soon everything was in full retreat toward Cedar Creek. The artillery nobly fell back fighting and kept the enemy in check, and everything was getting off well, when Rosser, having fallen back, the Yankee cavalry crossed by Hite's old mill and came up to Stickley's and fell on our train and artillery just after dark, on Hupp's Hill, and dashed along, killing horses and turning over ambulances, caissons, &c., stampeding the drivers, thus getting 43 pieces of artillery, many wagons, &c., as there was nothing to defend them and we had no organized force to go after them. Only a few Yankee cav-

alry did it all. They came as far as Spangler's Mill, and there tore up a bridge which had been broken and impeded our train, but had been repaired and we were passing over it. The general and staff got to Fisher's Hill and tried to rally the men. We succeeded in getting many of them into camp, but could get none to go back and recapture the wagons, &c., at Strasburg. Colonel Brown got eight or ten to go on guard at the stone bridge. We got 1,300 prisoners off safely. The general was very much prostrated when he learned the extent of our disaster and started the wagons for the rear, and sent for Rosser to come and cover the retreat. He sent me to Edenburg to stop the stragglers. Thus was one of the most brilliant victories of the war turned into one of the most disgraceful defeats, and all owing to the delay in pressing the enemy after we got to Middletown; as General Early said, "The Yankees got whipped and we got scared." I got to Edenburg and put the engineer troops on guard at the bridge to stop fugitives. A very fine day. Cool at night. I spent the day with the general; carried orders, &c. We had many narrow escapes. We were frequently fired at and much exposed. Colonel Godwin was wounded in the neck. General Ramseur was killed. Payne had 326 men and took 399 prisoners (Payne).

Thursday, October 20.—Our wagons came to New Market, and, starting at daylight, the infantry came there also, most of the men having sorted themselves and order been somewhat restored. All took their former camps. Captain Shorter, engineer officer, came up to-day. It was quite windy and cool. The Yankee cavalry followed ours slowly to Edenburg.

Friday, October 21.—Spent the day in camp. Made a sketch of the battle for General Early to send to General Lee. Oltmanns copying map of Georgia. Fine day, but cool. Enemy at Strasburg and Cedar Creek.

Saturday, October 22.—I started on the stage for Richmond at 7 a. m. to bear dispatches to General Lee. Got to Staunton after dark. Spent the night at M. G. Harman's. Had quite a long chat with Andrew Hunter. Quite cool.

Sunday, October 23.—Went to Richmond on the cars. Many of the reserves were going down and I met some coming to the Valley District. A fine day, but cool. I went to General Lawton's to get a horse to go to General Lee's at Chaffin's. Took tea with General Lawton and had a long chat. Got a horse and went to General Lee's, six miles. Got there at 11 p. m. Saw General Lee and we had a long talk about matters in the Valley, commanding generals, &c. I spent the night there. General Early told me not to tell General Lee that we ought to have advanced in the morning at Middletown, for, said he, we ought to have done so.

Monday, October 24.—I went down to see General Ewell at the Chaffin house; found him in a fine humor. We rode out along the line of works and to Fort Gilmer. Saw Fort Harrison and the Yankee lines. Came back and conversed awhile with General Lee, then went up to Richmond. Transacted some business at the Engineer Bureau. Went to the Spotswood and found my old friend Colonel Heck there. Called on Col. Nat. Tyler in the evening and went home with him and spent a pleasant hour or so. A fine day.

Tuesday, October 25.—Went to Staunton on the cars and then got a horse and rode home. Got there at midnight and spent a few delightful hours with my family. * * * Fine bracing day. All quiet at the army.

Wednesday, October 26.—Started for Staunton at 5 a. m., then went on to New Market on the stage. Found all quiet, save that the cavalry of Sheridan had been fighting Lomax at Milford, and he had repulsed all their attacks. Cool day. Some rain at night. Rosser's brigade went to Luray in the night.

Thursday, October 27.—Spent day in camp writing, correcting maps, &c. Pleasant. All quiet. The enemy's cavalry reported to have left our front. It began to rain about dark and rained most of the night.

Friday, October 28.—Spent day in camp making sketch of the battle of Rutherford's farm. All quiet. Cool. Papers abusing General Early roundly.

Saturday, October 29.—Making map of battle of Castleman's Ferry. Robinson copying Valley map and Oltmanns map of Georgia. Fine October day. Generals in consultation. A contention between Generals Gordon and Early about the battle of Cedar Creek, &c.

Sunday, October 30.—Went to church. Warm. Quiet.

Monday, October 31.—I rode to the division headquarters to get information for battle maps. Robinson copying Valley map and Oltmanns battle of Chattanooga. Sent to Engineer Bureau a map of Georgia. Cool day. Let William go home.

Tuesday, November 1.—Made map of battle of Berryville and position of army next day. We worked in a shop. All quiet. Quite cool. Robinson finished a copy of Valley map (sheet No. 1), and began map of Southeastern Virginia for Engineer Bureau. Oltmanns copying battle of Chattanooga. General Early came to camp in the evening and chatted until quite late with Doctor McGuire and myself; an interesting dish of discourse. Forrer called.

Wednesday, November 2.—Employed as yesterday. It rained nearly all day. Quite cool and unpleasant. Fixed stove in my tent.

Thursday, November 3.—Engaged as yesterday, except I began a map of the battle of Belle Grove. It rained and misted all day.

Friday, November 4.—Engaged as yesterday, at Belle Grove, Chattanooga, and Southeastern Virginia. Some rain. Quite cool.

Saturday, November 5.—Ditto as to work. Windy and cool. Froze quite hard. Army filling up rapidly. Much in want of small-arms.

Sunday, November 6.— * * * Fine day. Bracing air.

Monday, November 7.—Engaged as before. It misted and rained most of the day. Captain Shorter came over in the evening.

Tuesday, November 8.—At same work. Oltmanns finished map of Chattanooga and began map of Virginia; fifteen miles to one inch. Fine day; showery.

Wednesday, November 9.—In the p. m. got orders from General Early to have the foot bridge over river at Mount Jackson repaired; so went and had Captain Hart go and see to it late in the p. m. Marching orders were issued at quite a late hour. It rained some; turned quite warm.

Thursday, November 10.—We marched down the Valley at sunrise, Kershaw in front, followed by Pegram, Grimes (who commands Rodes' division since Ramseur's death), Gordon, and Wharton. The artillery followed Kershaw. Two divisions encamped beyond Woodstock; the others this side. Headquarters on the Burner's Springs road, a mile from Woodstock. Marched twenty-two miles. The troops marched well. Rosser went to Fairview; Lomax to Front Royal. Fine day; mild in a. m., but chilly wind late in p. m.

Friday, November 11.—Marched at 6 a. m., Pegram in front, Kershaw in rear; rest as before; artillery third in order. Found enemy's pickets

at Middletown; drove them to Newtown. Payne's brigade in our advance. We formed a line near Chrisman's Spring; found the enemy intrenched at Newtown. Headquarters near Vancluse. Rosser on the Middle road northwest of Newtown, on our left; Lomax on our right, from Cedarville to near Newtown. Pegram is on the right, near the road to the factory; then Gordon to the pike; then Grimes to top of Jones' Hill; then Wharton and Kershaw to the left. I sketched the left of the Yankee position at battle of Cedar Creek. Rosser and Lomax were at headquarters at night. Enemy's infantry camps near Kernstown and Bartonsville. Had details of ten from each division made for an army pioneer party, and put Lieutenant Flood in charge of it. A bracing day; clear and cool.

Saturday, November 12.—We were roused up at an early hour; took breakfast, and prepared for a fight. The army was, part of it, in line of battle last night, and held the same position to-day. We formed in rear of the stream that runs from Chrisman's Spring on the right of the pike, then across Jones' Hill on the left. Kershaw, Wharton, and Grimes on the left, and Gordon and Pegram on the right of the road. We had some skirmishing, but no general engagement. On the Back road Custer drove back a portion of Rosser's brigade as far as Cedar Creek. He brought up his other brigade and Payne went to him, and they routed the Yankees in turn and scattered them far and wide, saber in hand. We remained in line until about dark, then fell back to Fisher's Hill, getting to camp at a very late hour. The day was raw and cold. Late in the p. m. the Yankee cavalry fell on McCausland's brigade at Cedarville. He repulsed two attacks, and then thinking they were gone he halted to feed, but they came on and caught him unprepared and drove him across the river and through Front Royal, capturing two pieces of artillery. I finished sketching the battle-field of Cedar Creek; found it quite cold and raw. Oltmanns went with me. Camp at Round Hill.

Sunday, November 13.—We moved back at daylight up the Valley, Grimes, Gordon, Wharton, Kershaw, and Pegram. The army encamped on Pence's Hill, on the south bank of Stony Creek, the artillery going to near Hawkinstown. The cavalry came to the vicinity of Edenburg. Headquarters went on to New Market. Intensely cold, windy and snow flying. The mountains and hills white.

Monday, November 14.—We spent the day resting, fixing up camp, &c. Col. William Proctor Smith came up day before yesterday as chief engineer of the Army of Valley District. It was milder to-day, but still raw and cold. The army came on up, Gordon, Wharton, Kershaw, Grimes, and Pegram, the artillery in front. Captain Hart with his company and Lieutenant Flood and the pioneers were ordered to encamp near headquarters and report to the chief engineer.

Tuesday, November 15.—Moved into a house and began new map of battle of Cedar Creek; Robinson, at Southeast Virginia, and Oltmanns, at Eastern Virginia, for Engineer Bureau. Kershaw started up the Valley for Richmond. It was quite cold and rained some. Wrote memoranda of Army of Valley District for Colonel Boteler or Hon. Mr. Goode.

Wednesday, November 16.— * * * It was a fine day. In the p. m. Colonels Smith and Allan and myself rode to the top of the mountain on the Luray road. * * * Sent off document to Colonel Boteler, showing that to this date we had marched, since the opening of the campaign, 1,670 miles, and had seventy-five battles and skirmishes.

Thursday, November 17.—Worked at battle of Cedar Creek; Robinson finished Southeast Virginia and worked on Franklin County, Pa. Oltmanns at small Virginia. Misty and rainy. Pegram moved up to Big Spring. Hinrichs called to see us.

Friday, November 18.—Spent day as yesterday. It rained and misted all day.

Saturday, November 19.—Drawing map of battle of Cedar Creek. Oltmanns copying map of Eastern Virginia. Robinson reducing Franklin County, Pa. It snowed in the morning and rained and misted until about noon.

Sunday, November 20.— * * * The day was chilly and misty. Captain Page came back from Richmond.

Monday, November 21.—All engaged as before. It rained and misted all day. Got orders at dark to go to-morrow with Major Harman to select camps for winter quarters for the troops in Augusta County. * * *

Tuesday, November 22.—We were up by 5 a. m. I took breakfast with Major Harman, and we were far on our way by sunrise. Colonel Allan accompanied us. We stopped a short time at Mrs. Grattan's, but pressed on and reached Major Harman's, near Staunton, by 4 p. m., forty-three miles. The air was very chilly and the ground in places white with snow. The enemy's cavalry, two divisions, encamped at Woodstock last night, and to-day it came on up as far as Rude's Hill. We marched three divisions of infantry down to meet them, Gordon's, Wharton's, and Grimes', from their camps three and four miles southwest of New Market. Grimes, Gordon, and Wharton in order. We took a line on the top of the hill ——— on the left of the road ——— on the right, and ——— in reserve in the rear of the others. A regiment of cavalry and —— pieces of artillery. The enemy came boldly up to near the hill, when we opened on them and sent them back in great disorder, inflicting considerable loss. Our infantry skirmishers pursued to Hawkinstown and the cavalry to below Edenburg. A brigade of our cavalry pursued. All came back to the old camps at night. Marched twenty-five miles.

Wednesday, November 23.—Major Harman, Colonel Allan, and myself went toward Waynesborough to look for winter quarters for the troops. Colonel Allan soon found a camp for his ordnance train and left us, and we spent the day riding through woods, &c. We selected a set of camps near Fishersville and returned to Major Harman's by 5 p. m. The day was chilly. Rode thirty miles.

Thursday, November 24.—We rode toward Christian's Creek and selected some camps there if it should be desired to encamp some troops there. * * * The engineer troops passed through Staunton on their way to Lexington. The day was quite pleasant. Rode twenty miles.

Friday, November 25.—Started back to camp at 7 a. m. Stopped a few moments at Mr. Forrer's. Got to Harrisonburg by 12.30 p. m., where met Major Harman. We got to camp by 6 p. m., and reported to the general. We were very tired. The day was warm and pleasant. Cool late in the p. m. Cosby's brigade of cavalry passed me at Bridgewater on its way to Tennessee. Rode forty-three miles.

Saturday, November 26.—Spent day in my room working on map of battle of Cedar Creek. Robinson is reducing Cumberland County, Pa. Oltmanns copying Western Virginia. Day cool, and it rained in p. m. and at night. Rosser started.

Sunday, November 27.— * * * The day was chilly, though very pleasant in the a. m. General Early was considerably excited by habeas corpus writs for soldiers from Judge Thompson.

Monday, November 28.—Spent day in camp. Finished battle of Cedar Creek and worked at battle of Kearneysville. Oltmanns finished Western Virginia; Robinson made map of Harper's Ferry. Mild day; fog in morning.

Tuesday, November 29.—I sketched the road to Mount Jackson, and got position at Rude's Hill. A fine, warm day; summer-like. Heard that Rosser had captured a gun at Moorefield and gone on toward Cumberland.

Wednesday, November 30.—Spent the day in camp making map of the engagement at Rude's Hill. Oltmanns copying battle of Chattanooga. Robinson made maps for Colonel Smith's monthly report, showing position of army, pickets, &c. A fine, pleasant day. We heard of General Rosser's capture of New Creek; 800 prisoners, 8 pieces of artillery, &c. * * * I drew my pay for November, $833.33⅓, under new appointment.

Thursday, December 1.—Finished my map of the engagement at Rude's Hill. Visited General Gordon's camp. Got information of positions, &c., from General Wharton, Major Peyton, &c. Oltmanns copying Chattanooga. Robinson is sick. Colonel Smith went to Luray Valley. Fine, warm day.

Friday, December 2.—Worked at map of battle of Charlestown. Oltmanns finished map of battle of Chattanooga. Robinson was sick. Rosser got back to-day with flags, &c. Major Peyton called to see me to-day. Colonel Smith got back. It began to rain about noon. Somewhat cool.

Saturday, December 3.—Finished map of battle of Charlestown. Oltmanns began yesterday a reduction of the map of Northeastern Virginia and part of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Robinson still sick. A pleasant day. The Yankee prisoners were brought in.

Sunday, December 4.—Spent day in camp. * * * A fine, warm day.

Monday, December 5.—Finished map of action at Kearneysville and worked at battle of Harper's Ferry. Robinson finished off several battle maps and outlined some. Oltmanns at reduction. A hard white frost and day chilly. Mr. Lacy spent some time with us.

Tuesday, December 6.—Finished map of Harper's Ferry and worked some on one of Fort Duncan. Robinson made a copy of Rude's Hill; Oltmanns at reduction of Northeastern Virginia. Gordon's division changed camp and moved up toward Staunton; also Pegram. A pleasant day; little rain in a. m.

Wednesday, December 7.—I began map of fight at Smithfield. Robinson copied Cedar Creek. Oltmanns at reduction of Northeastern Virginia. Wickham's brigade went from Mount Jackson to Timberville.

Thursday, December 8.—Finished Smithfield and began map of New Creek. Robinson finished copy of Cedar Creek. Oltmanns at reduction. Finished copying my journal at night. It is reported that Gordon's and Pegram's divisions went to Richmond from Staunton last night. A big battle is expected at Richmond. The Sixth Corps of Sheridan's army has gone there, and it is reported to-day that more of his men have gone.

Friday, December 9.—Finished map of vicinity of New Creek and corrected map of Northeastern Virginia. Robinson made map of vicinity of Lynchburg. Oltmanns at reduction of Northeastern Virginia. The day was very cold, chilly; it began to snow after dark. General Lee sent word that Grant had sent off two corps of his army. Heavy

cannonading said to be heard toward Richmond. Gordon and Pegram got to Waynesborough Wednesday night and went on to Richmond. There were a good many deserters in Pegram's division—the conscripts that lately came in. Made list of maps I had furnished at night.

Saturday, December 10.—It snowed all last night and for some time to-day; the snow is about ten inches deep. I began another map of the battle of Cedar Creek, after correcting a map for Robinson to copy of Rosser's route. Oltmanns at reduction. Quite cold. * * *

Sunday, December 11.— * * * The day was cold and chilly; it rained a little and snowed a little. * * *

Monday, December 12.—Worked at Cedar Creek. Robinson copying Monocacy; Oltmanns at reduction. A very cold day; wind sharp and biting. It froze very hard last night. * * *

Tuesday, December 13.—Robinson finished Monocacy. Oltmanns at reduction. I at Cedar Creek. Cool day; looks like storm. * * *

Wednesday, December 14.—Worked at Cedar Creek. Robinson at map of vicinity of Washington; Oltmanns at reduction. Some rain that froze early in the a. m.; mild day. Grimes' division left for Richmond.

Thursday, December 15.—Spent the day finishing some maps for Colonel Smith. Robinson was very sick and we sent him to the hospital. Oltmanns worked at reduction awhile and then packed up. Mild day; thawed some.

Friday, December 16.—We started from New Market about 11 a. m. Wharton's division started by daylight and went to near Mount Crawford. Rosser's division went on toward Swoope's and Lomax's to Swift Run Gap. We rode on to Harrisonburg and spent the night there. It thawed all day. Warm south wind. * * *

Saturday, December 17.—I rode on quite early to show General Wharton his camp. Turned off at the Willow Pump and went by the Barren Ridge road to the Waynesborough road; showed his inspector the camp and then went to John Hamilton's for the night. It continued to thaw and most of the snow left. General Early came to Staunton. Wharton went out two miles toward Waynesborough. It rained some in the p. m. and at night.

Sunday, December 18.—I rode back to Staunton to see General Early, then came back to Fishersville, where the wagons came, and went to look for a camp. It rained most of the day and the mud got quite deep. We spent the night in the woods near Fishersville. The general did not come from Staunton.

Monday, December 19.—I obtained quarters near Fishersville and moved to them. Wharton's division came two miles this side of Staunton night before last and encamped, and to-day came on to camps near Fishersville. The general came down late in the p. m. and went to Mrs. McCue's. We went to Staunton on the cars again, owing to report of enemy coming up the Valley—at Woodstock to-night. Two divisions of their cavalry crossed the Blue Ridge at Chester Gap. Mild day.

Tuesday, December 20.—We started back down the Valley this morning to meet the advance of the enemy. Rosser, who moved to Swoope's Sunday, went in advance. I guided Wharton across by Major Harman's into the pike and we went on to Naked Creek, where we spent the night. Had our quarters in the church. Rosser went to Harrisonburg and the enemy came to Lacey's Springs, a division of cavalry. Most of the snow gone, but the day was quite chilly and before midnight a severe storm began of sleet, hail, and snow.

Wednesday, December 21.—We marched on at daylight in the midst of a blinding storm, cold and biting, but most of the men in a good humor, though in no plight for a battle. Rosser moved at dawn and attacked the enemy just as they were saddling up. Routed their first and second brigades, capturing 35 prisoners and getting their wagons and ambulances, but they rallied on their third brigade and he had to fall back and they got their wagons back, but at once retreated down the Valley. The infantry was halted at the Big Spring on the pike three miles southwest of Harrisonburg, and went into camp. Rosser did not get all his men up in time for his attack. We got to Harrisonburg about noon. The storm ceased at noon. It was quite warm for a short time. It was very slippery on the pike. The general stays in Harrisonburg. I had J. Arthur Wilson detailed for topographical duty.

Thursday, December 22.—The day was windy and quite cold. * * * Wharton marched back to near Staunton. Payne's and Wickham's brigades came to near Staunton.

Friday, December 23.—In p. m. went to Staunton and down to quarters at Fishersville; air keen and cold, but clear. Roads very icy. Wharton's division (two brigades) took the cars and went across mountain (Blue Ridge); one brigade went to old camp.

Saturday, December 24.—Went to Fishersville, then back and up to Staunton, and Mr. Oltmanns and Colonels Smith and Allan went home with me to a Christmas dinner, and we had a very pleasant evening. Robinson came out yesterday. A fine day. It thawed some. The Yankees came near to Gordonsville and were repulsed there.

Sunday, December 25.—Colonels Smith and Allan went back to Staunton to-day. * * * A fine day, quite pleasant and thawed some.

Monday, December 26.—I rode to Staunton. Was there awhile and then came back and examined the location for a bridge over Middle River. Lieutenant Flood and party came out there to-day. It was warm. The sun shone brightly and most of the snow was melted. General Early came back to Staunton yesterday and dined at Maj. John Harman's to-day. (Came from Gordonsville.)

Tuesday, December 27.—I rode to Staunton in the a. m., and after looking after business there awhile, I went on to Fishersville; dined at our quarters, then went to see General Early and got a furlough until January 3, then went back to Major Harman's. It was very muddy. Quite warm; rain at night. Troops back in camp near Fishersville.

Wednesday, December 28.—Spent part of the day in Staunton looking for servants, &c., then rode home, stopping to see Lieutenant Flood, who is building a bridge at Middle River. There was a heavy fog and mist in the morning; then rain in the p. m., and at night quite hard. Very muddy.

Thursday, December 29.—Spent the day at home. Worked at map of Kernstown. It thawed some. Snowed last night. Froze at night. Robinson engaged at Lynchburg. * * *

Friday, December 30.—Spent day at home. Worked at vicinity of Winchester. Robinson at Lynchburg map. It was quite chilly.

Saturday, December 31.—Spent some time at battle map of Kernstown, and Robinson at Lynchburg. Snow in the morning; quite cold.*

* For such of the maps mentioned in this Journal as have been obtained, see Plates 81 to 85, inclusive, of the Atlas.

No. 175.

Report of Surg. A. Russell Meem, C. S. Army, of operations November 22.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Mount Jackson, November 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the enemy's cavalry, in strong force, advanced and occupied this town yesterday. Their medical officers came into the hospital and acted very uncivilly, requiring a list of all officers, saying they would remove all on their return; but owing to their unexpected defeat, and being rapidly pursued by our forces, they had not time to stop. As they went up they carried off with them some bedding, bedclothing, and clothing of a portion of the wounded, the exact number of which I have not at this time been able to ascertain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. MEEM,
Surgeon in Charge.

Surg. W. A. CARRINGTON,
Medical Director, Richmond, Va.

No. 176.

Report of Col. James P. Simms, Fifty-third Georgia Infantry, commanding brigade, Kershaw's division, First (Longstreet's) Corps, of operations August 3–October 20.

HEADQUARTERS SIMMS' BRIGADE,
December —, 1864.

SIR:*

Here General Bryan returned and resumed command about August 3, and remained with the brigade until the morning of the 21st, when he again left, during which time we moved from Chester Station to the Valley, nothing of importance having occurred during the time. When I took command again, on the 21st, the brigade was near Winchester, and with orders to move. The division was moved in the direction of Charlestown, with this brigade in front. After moving some six or eight miles we encountered the cavalry of the enemy. The major-general ordered me to send forward two regiments to attack, which was done, driving the enemy a short distance, when it was found necessary to re-enforce with another regiment. I suppose we met about one brigade of the enemy's cavalry, driving them about six miles, when they fell back upon a division of their cavalry strongly posted and with artillery. Here I halted the brigade, thinking it not prudent to advance farther, when the major-general brought up the remainder of the division and ordered an advance. By this time the enemy had retreated hastily in the direction of Charlestown. In this affair we lost a few men wounded and one or two killed. After this we moved on to Charlestown, the enemy falling back to Harper's Ferry. Remained at Charlestown a few days. The skirmish line engaged slightly near Charlestown on the 30th. On the 31st the brigade, with the others of the division, moved back in the direction of Winchester.

* For portion of report (here omitted) covering operations from June 2 to August 2, 1864, see Vol. XXXVI, Part I, p. 1064, and Vol. XL, Part I, p. 768.

On September 3 we left Winchester and moved toward Berryville, arriving near Berryville a little before sunset in the evening, and the enemy immediately in our front. Line of battle was formed by order of the major-general, in conjunction with the other brigades of the division, and an attack made upon their lines. Our men moving forward with great spirit and gallantry, the enemy only held their position long enough to fire one round, then fled precipitately. By this time night interposed, and we slept upon the field, and next morning found that their line, which had crossed the road, now ran parallel to it, and they had made use of the time allowed by night to fortify. We remained in line confronting them next day and night, and were then ordered to withdraw, and returned to Winchester. The loss of the brigade in this battle was 4 killed and 26 wounded.

We remained at Winchester until September 16, and then marched in direction of Culpeper Court-House. On the 19th the general, having received information that a raiding party was in the vicinity, and that they were going toward Stevensburg, ordered me with this brigade to a certain point on that road to intercept them. The brigade was put in motion immediately and moved at double-quick for nearly two miles, but upon arriving within about 500 yards the enemy were opposite to us in the road, having proceeded so far as to render it impossible to cut them off. Finding that this was the only opportunity we would have of inflicting damage upon them, I gave orders to fire. We killed and wounded several of them. Our loss was nothing. We recaptured from this party quite a number of horses and mules which they had captured from a Government lot near Rapidan Station. On the 20th we left Culpeper, marching in the direction of Gordonsville, which place we reached on the 25th. Encamped there one night, and then again we moved in the direction of the Valley, passing through Swift Run Gap; thence up by the foot of the mountains in the direction of Port Republic. On September — we came in sight of Port Republic, at which place the enemy's cavalry were distinctly visible, driving ours before them across the river and through the town. By an order from the major-general, I placed my brigade in the edge of a wood near by the road leading from the town, in such manner as not to be observed by the enemy, and awaited their advance in that direction. Our cavalry having already retired as he had anticipated, it was not long before they came dashing down the road, moving by the flank, but by the untimely firing of some shots from the command we failed to inflict such loss upon them as otherwise would have been done. The enemy escaped with slight loss, and the loss of the brigade was nothing.

From this time until October 14 the brigade was marching from point to point, encamping at different places for a short space of time. When, on the 14th, General Conner's brigade was engaged at Hupp's Hill this brigade was held as reserve for his support, but that brigade having accomplished the work assigned to it so handsomely it was not thought necessary to bring it into action; therefore the brigade was not engaged, but lost in wounded some eight or ten men.

On the evening of the 18th I received orders to move out in the direction of Strasburg at 12 o'clock that night, preparatory to an attack that was to be made on the enemy's works next morning. In compliance with the order, the brigade moved out at the time specified and to the point designated, each man having been supplied with sixty rounds of ammunition. Soon after our arrival at the place designated by the major-general, on the turnpike, the other brigades of the division came up, and we marched in the direction of Strasburg by the turnpike road in

front of the division. Having passed through Strasburg we left the turnpike and moved upon a little road turning to the right, which was followed until we came in sight of the enemy's camp-fires. Here a halt was ordered until near 5 o'clock, when I was ordered to move down this road until the brigade had crossed over, and then turn down the creek and form line of battle parallel to the creek, and to advance immediately to the front until a certain clump of woods was passed, and then to change direction to the left in such manner as to cause the line to confront that of the enemy, to drive the enemy's pickets in without firing upon them, and not to fire until the enemy's line was reached—all of which was strictly complied with, the gallant men moving forward steadily and firmly, receiving the shots from the enemy's picket-line without replying, but continuing to move forward with unbroken front through the volleys of musketry and cannon which they were now exposed to until they reached the enemy's works. The enemy made a stubborn resistance. Some of them were shot down while firing upon our men at the distance of a few feet. The works were of a formidable character, with a strong abatis covering most of the front and in a favorable position for defense. After capturing the works and sweeping through the camp (which was just inside the works), there being no troops either on our right or left, I thought it prudent to fall back to the captured works and await the arrival of other troops. Here the brigade captured a large number of prisoners, seven pieces of cannon which were mounted on the works, besides some other pieces which were parked in rear—the whole of the camp equipage which was upon that part of their line. While waiting for the other troops to come up the captured artillery was turned upon the enemy. Very soon the brigades of Generals Conner and Humphreys came up on the right and left and again we advanced, encountering a second line of works, but driving them like chaff before the wind, and again came in contact with their third line, but here did not meet with as much resistance as upon the other lines. We continued to drive the enemy until about 11 o'clock, when a halt was ordered, our position was changed by moving to the right, and rested until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when an attack was made upon the troops to our left. They broke and fled in confusion, forcing upon us the necessity of falling back. The line was formed about one-quarter of a mile in rear of the one which had been abandoned, which was held until it was found that the troops on the left of my brigade had abandoned the field. I placed a regiment on my left, formed perpendicularly to the rear to protect the flank. The enemy soon attacked it with such force as it was not able to withstand. I then determined to throw back the entire brigade, so as to protect the flank of the line, and while carrying into execution this purpose I observed the troops on my right moving by the right flank, which rendered it necessary I should move likewise. By this time the enemy had gotten completely in our rear and were pressing from the front and flank, and in moving out among the confused masses of troops from other commands our organizations also became confused, and it was impossible to reform the command in proper order. We moved back that night to Fisher's Hill, and next morning in the direction of New Market, which place we reached the same evening.

In this battle the brigade had about 520 arms-bearing men. Of four regimental commanders three were wounded, two have since died of the wounds—Colonels Ball and Holt. Colonel McGlashan was wounded through both thighs.

The loss of the brigade was heavy in officers and men (about 200 killed and wounded), complete lists of which have been sent in prior to this time.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the gallantry [of] and acknowledging my indebtedness to Capt. C. C. Kibbee, acting assistant adjutant-general, for his efficient service throughout the entire time which I have had the honor to command the brigade.

After remaining a few days at New Market we marched to and came by railway to Richmond.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. P. SIMMS,
Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 177.

Report of Brig. Gen. James Conner, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations September 13.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 14, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of facts attending the capture of the picket from this brigade yesterday:

The Eighth South Carolina Regiment was on picket, numbering (officers included) 150 men. The main body was near the Berryville pike, having two companies at a post to its right and one company at a post to its left. The Yankee cavalry advanced (mounted) and deployed in front of the main picket; another portion deployed considerably to the left of the main picket; another portion advanced in column at a gallop up the pike, and receiving a volley from the picket dashed past it. Colonel Henagan then fell back into the woods in rear of his picket station, reformed his men, and moved through the woods to the edge of the timber on this side. Gaining that point they perceived the Yankee cavalry in front of them; these they fired upon and drove back. Advancing from the woods with the view of coming back to the brigade, they were again met by a considerable body of Yankee cavalry and Colonel Henagan fell back into the wood, some desultory firing going on between his men and the Yankees. While this was taking place the Yankee cavalry that had deployed in his front at the commencement (now in his rear) dismounted and advanced into the woods, while the other cavalry rode around the edge of the timber shouting to our men to come out. When the dismounted cavalry were within 50 or 100 yards of our men in the woods the latter surrendered. The prisoners were immediately hurried off, the officers of the Yankee cavalry urging their men to be expeditious. The two companies on duty at the picket-post to the right, after skirmishing with the advancing enemy, fell back and escaped, with the exception of three or four men, who were acting as vedettes at the mill.

I have examined all those who escaped, so as to report the facts as correctly as possible. I have mainly derived my information relative to the main picket from Doctor Dunlop, the surgeon of the regiment, who climbed a tree and escaped notice, and from Private Moore, who escaped in like manner. The result is deeply mortifying. So far as I

can ascertain, no one on our side was killed or wounded. The dead bodies of the Yankees have been found. Had any of our men been killed they also would have been found upon the ground.

As soon as the cavalry courier reported the advance of the enemy Colonel Henagan sent a mounted courier to me with the intelligence. I ordered the courier to gallop back and tell Colonel Henagan to hold the ground to the last; that I would hurry up re-enforcements to him. I dispatched the Third [South Carolina] Regiment to his relief, with orders to the brigade to follow, and galloped forward myself toward the picket, but as I rose the hill from my camp I saw the Yankee cavalry in rear of our picket. The courier who brought me the intelligence never got back to Colonel Henagan.

My own impression most decidedly is that the woods could have been held at least long enough for re-enforcements to arrive. The known gallantry of Colonel Henagan and of his regiment alone render the matter inexplicable. Circumstances possibly existed of which I know nothing, and in justice to a brave officer and a command which has done good fighting I withhold all expression of censure in this report.

The loss, as officially reported, is 14 officers and 90 men.

Very respectfully,

JAS. CONNER,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. E. L. COSTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 178.

Report of Maj. James M. Goggin, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, commanding Conner's brigade, of operations October 19.

HEADQUARTERS CONNER'S BRIGADE,
October 31, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 18th instant, at 11.45 p. m., this brigade, in pursuance of orders received during the afternoon, moved from its camp to the turnpike, in rear of Fisher's Hill. Soon after reaching there, the other brigades being put in motion, it fell into the position previously assigned it as the rear brigade of the division, and moved noiselessly and in good order to the north side of Cedar Creek on the road ———, where just after daybreak it rapidly formed in line of battle and pushed forward at once in support of the other brigades of the division, then advancing on the enemy's works. On clearing the dense and tangled woods immediately in our front, and reaching the open, elevated ground occupied by the enemy (understood to be Crook's corps), it was discovered that Bryan's brigade by a most brilliant dash had already succeeded in driving them out and held possession of their first line of works. Without delay, the brigade moved up on the left of Bryan's brigade (commanded by Colonel Simms) and dashed forward across the turnpike, attacking the second line of works with such fierce vigor and determination that the enemy soon fled in the utmost confusion, leaving in our hands a number of prisoners and four pieces of artillery. From this point the brigade steadily advanced to the left of and on a line nearly parallel to the pike, as far as a lane which led into the pike, and passing near a house said to have been the headquarters of the commanding general of the Federal forces. Beyond

this lane some 200 yards the enemy had rallied apparently with the determination of making an effort to check our advance, and as one of my regiments, in consequence of the inequalties of the ground over which we had passed, had become detached, the brigade was halted a few minutes until it could resume its proper place in the line. As soon as this was accomplished the brigade recommenced its forward movement, the enemy retiring before it as if panic-stricken, and continued it until we had passed into the woods beyond and to the left of Middletown, where, finding that any farther advance would expose me to an attack on my left flank, and it being reported to me that the enemy's cavalry were in strong force in the second woods in front, I moved to the outer edge of the woods and halted until I could reconnoiter the position. The major-general commanding rode up at this time, and by his order the command was moved half a mile to the right in the direction of the turnpike, and the forward movement again resumed. After proceeding some distance the troops on our right having halted this command was halted also, and my skirmishers, together with those of Bryan's brigade, advanced to clear the woods of a body of skirmishers in front of my left, which was handsomely done, when the line again moved forward and occupied a road half a mile distance in advance. Here the Third and Fifteenth Regiments, which had been temporarily detached, rejoined us and were sent to the right to fill up a gap between this brigade and that of Humphreys. Soon after this the enemy made an attack on Humphreys, which was met by such a heavy fire, so coolly delivered by that brigade and by the right of my own that they were at once checked and driven back. A repetition of the attack met with a like result, and the firing for a time seemed to have ceased along the whole line, but between 3 and 4 o'clock it was resumed, and it was soon ascertained that the troops on our left had given way and the enemy threatening our left flank while pushing us in front.

In this condition of affairs the command fell back to the position it had previously held, and for one hour and a quarter kept the enemy at bay, foiling every direct effort to draw us from our position, and it was not until the enemy had passed completely around our left flank and were moving on our rear that the order was given to withdraw. So closely were the enemy pushing us at this time that I found it necessary to move out by the right flank while my skirmishers held them in check in my front. After moving sufficiently far to my right to uncover my rear the command was faced to the right and moved in the direction of the pike at Middletown, with orders to halt on the crest of the hill.

Up to this time both men and officers had obeyed with commendable cheerfulness and alacrity all orders given them; but, unfortunately, in moving to the rear a very high fence was encountered, and in clearing it my line was necessarily broken, and being without a staff officer or courier and with no horse myself, before it could be reformed a stream of flying fugitives from other portions of the field became so mixed up with my own men, infecting the latter with their own fears, that they soon became oblivious of everything save to leave the enemy as far in the rear as possible.

I shall say nothing of the panic and flight that ensued, so much deplored as it is by all. I cannot, however, while alluding to the shortcomings of this brigade forbear giving both officers and men that praise which is so justly their due for the noble display of all the admirable and true qualities of the soldier up to the time the retreat was ordered, and no one who witnessed the advance of the brigade on that day against the different positions of the enemy will hesitate to bestow upon it their

unqualified admiration. It would perhaps be invidious for me to discriminate or to attempt to allot to each their due proportion of praise, but I may say to the commanding officers of each of the organizations I am greatly indebted, not only for the prompt obedience of orders, but for the skill and gallantry displayed in the handling of their men.

For a full and detailed account of the operations of each command I refer you to the reports herewith inclosed.*

I am also greatly indebted to Lieut. Y. J. Pope, of the Third South Carolina Regiment, acting assistant adjutant-general, and to Cadet E. P. Harllee, acting inspector, for the very efficient aid rendered me during the day, and for their conspicuous display of gallantry on every occasion to call it forth. The former was severely wounded, losing an eye, and the latter slightly.

One of my couriers, De Saussure Burrows, was shot through the head while riding by my side. He was a noble and gallant youth—a favorite with all who knew him. Couriers Crumley and Templeton also deserve honorable mention for their good conduct.

Among the killed I cannot forbear making special mention of Capt. B. M. Whitener, commanding the battalion of sharpshooters. He fell while gallantly leading his little band in an attack on the enemy's lines. His best epitaph may be found written upon the hearts of those who have so often witnessed his cool courage and undaunted bravery in the presence of the foe.

It is a matter of profound regret that the Second Regiment is deprived (for a time at least, on account of the loss of a leg) of the services of its commanding officer (Maj. B. R. Clyburn), whose bravery in this as on other occasions is beyond all praise.

Major Todd, commanding the Third Regiment, was also severely wounded in the arm while gallantly leading his men against the enemy's second line of works.

The entire loss of the brigade was as follows:

Killed—officers, 6; enlisted men, 22; total, 28. Wounded—officers, 13; enlisted men, 172; total, 185. Missing—officers, 6; enlisted men, 199; total, 205.

Among the prisoners are Colonel Boykin and Lieutenant-Colonel McMichael, of the Twentieth South Carolina.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. M. GOGGIN,
Major, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. E. L. COSTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Kershaw's Division.

No. 179.

Abstract from Inspection Report of Smith's brigade, Wharton's division, for September 29.

This brigade has suffered severely since the opening of the campaign. Its loss in officers has been very heavy. It has lost all the field officers of the brigade proper except Colonel Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel Fife, Thirty-sixth Regiment Virginia Infantry, absent sick, including

*Not found.

the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Love, which is of itself a brigade organization, and which has been temporarily attached to this brigade. The brigade entered the present campaign with an aggregate effective of 2,100 men. It now numbers but little over 400 aggregate effective, and the difference has been occasioned principally by the casualties of battle. Before it became part of the army commanded by Lieutenant-General Early it had met the enemy this year in two hard-fought battles, where it encountered vastly superior numbers; first at Cloyd's farm, May 9, where it fought the Eighth Army Corps, U. S. Army, commanded by General Crook, and again on June 5, at Piedmont, Augusta [County], where, in conjunction with a small force of dismounted cavalry and the Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, it fought the command of General Hunter, which afterward penetrated to Lynchburg, Va. The sacrifices which it was compelled to make in fighting these battles was necessary for the country, and accordingly its losses were very heavy. These facts are mentioned to show that the present weakness of the brigade is occasioned by the service it has seen and not by the desertion and delinquency of its members. It has borne its full share in all the operations of this army since Lieutenant-General Early assumed command at Lynchburg, Va.

The prospects of recruiting the brigade this winter are very flattering. It is believed that many from the border and from the counties of Southwestern Virginia, whom the laws will bring into the field, will, if the opportunity is afforded them, elect to join this brigade, composed of men from that section. A very considerable number of prisoners, wounded and unwounded, in the hands of the enemy will, if exchanged, largely swell the ranks of the command. During the coming winter, too, many of our wounded, now at hospitals and private houses in Western Virginia, will be again able to join the command. If the opportunity is afforded the brigade will, without doubt, be able to take the field next spring in numbers, if not so large as at the opening of the campaign of 1864, still with larger numbers than most of the brigades in the Confederate service.

The men are much worn and exhausted by the fatigues of the campaign, and the regimental and company organizations are very much broken and are quite imperfect. In many of the companies there are neither commissioned nor non-commissioned officers. The brigade discipline and general efficiency would manifestly be much improved if time and opportunity sufficed for a thorough revisal and reorganization of its several regiments and the companies belonging to them.

In the tables of present and absent no account has been taken of those absent as prisoners, as they are beyond the control of the brigade commander, and as no place was prepared for such notice in the printed tables it was presumed that that subject was left exclusively for the department of the acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade.

The large number of absentees in Forty-fifth Battalion Virginia Infantry is referable to the fact that this command was formed in the enemy's lines, and these men, though enlisted in the command, never came out and have not been under our control.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY G. CANNON,
First Lieutenant, Brigade Inspector, Smith's Brigade, Wharton's Division, Army Valley District.

No. 180.

Abstract from Inspection Report of Patton's brigade, for September 29.

This brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. John Echols, entered upon the campaign of 1864 with 2,150 men and a full complement of officers on May 6. The brigade was then well armed, equipped, and provided with a full supply of clothing, and in a thorough state of discipline and efficiency. The commanding officers of the battalions and regiments composing the command were able and experienced officers—graduates of military schools. Two of them, viz, Col. G. S. Patton (Twenty-second Virginia Regiment), Lieut. Col. G. M. Edgar, were graduates of the Virginia Military Institute, and the third, Lieut. Col. Clarence Derrick (Twenty-third Virginia Battalion), was from West Point. The company officers generally were intelligent men, well acquainted with drill, guard, and picket duty, and all requirements necessary to an efficient soldier. The military bearing and appearance of the brigade was soldierly and imposing.

In this thorough state of organization and discipline the brigade opened its campaigning with the battle of New Market, on May 13, under Major-General Breckinridge. From that time the Valley District has been the scene of its military operations to the present, with the exception of a short campaign with the Army of Northern Virginia around Richmond, in which it bore a conspicuous part in the bloody battle of Cold Harbor and in several other engagements of less importance.

During this campaign the brigade sustained heavy loss in killed and captured, both of officers and men. Among the wounded was the gallant officer, Capt. John K. Thompson, Company A, Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, who here received his third wound; he is now again with his command.

The morning report exhibits total for duty of 266 and an aggregate of 275. This great and almost unprecedented reduction in five months is due exclusively to the casualties of war. In the hard-fought battle of Winchester, on the 19th, the brigade organization was almost broken up. Col. George S. Patton, commanding the brigade, an officer of highest gallantry and standing and a gentleman irreproachable in character, was left in the hands of the enemy mortally wounded. Lieut. Col. C. Derrick, the commanding officer of the Twenty-third Virginia Battalion, and Lieut. Col. G. M. Edgar, of the Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion, were captured while gallantly attempting to rally their commands, thus leaving the brigade without an officer above the rank of captain. A large majority also of the company officers, the most gallant and efficient, either met their deaths on the battle-field or fell captive into the hands of the enemy. The discipline and general efficiency of the brigade is much impaired by the loss of the brigade and battalion commanders. The officers now with the command are, with a few exceptions, very efficient and anxious to contribute all that is in their power for the good of the brigade. They have not, however, commanded heretofore an organization larger than a battalion.

The adjutant's department has heretofore been conducted with great system and care, and complete records of orders and files of papers were preserved prior to the commencement of the present campaign. All of these papers were captured by the enemy on the first occupation of Staunton, and during this campaign the supply of stationery has been so limited that it has been a matter of impossibility to pay that attention to this department that military usage requires.

This brigade is charged at almost every camp for burning rails. No axes are furnished. It is respectfully asked that the attention of commanding general be called to the fact and a necessary number of axes supplied.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WOOD BOULDIN, JR.,
Asst. Inspector-General, Patton's Brigade, Wharton's Division.

No. 181.

Report of Brig. Gen. Bryan Grimes, C. S. Army, commanding Rodes' (or Ramseur's) division, Second Army Corps, of operations October 18–19.

HEADQUARTERS RODES' DIVISION,
October 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from corps headquarters I have the honor of submitting the following report as the part taken by Rodes' division in the action on the 19th of October, 1864:

About dark on the evening of the 18th the division moved from camp on Fisher's Hill and was halted for an hour or more near the pike in order that Major-General Gordon, in command of the force which was to move to the enemy's rear, could communicate with Lieutenant-General Early. This halt was caused, as I unofficially learned, in consequence of information received that the enemy were fortifying that evening on their left flank. About 8 p. m. the march was resumed, and after passing the stone bridge filed to the right and passed by a circuitous route around the base of Fort Mountain by a blind path, where the troops had to march in single file. The order of march was, Gordon, Rodes, Pegram. Upon reaching the Shenandoah, where crossed by the Manassas Gap Railroad, the column was halted and massed for the rear to close up. So soon as this was done (about 1 a. m.) we again moved forward, following the track of the railroad until near Buckton Station, where we again halted for an hour and a half, waiting the arrival of the cavalry, who crossed the river in advance and drove in the enemy's pickets.

About 4.30 a. m. the infantry commenced crossing the Shenandoah near Colonel Bowman's house in two columns. The passage was effected with great rapidity and in good order, though the rear necessarily had to double quick for [a] distance to close up. The order of march was as follows: Battle, Cook, Cox, Grimes. On arriving within half a mile of the Valley pike Battle's brigade was formed parallel with the same and moved forward in line of battle. The other brigades continued moving by the flank for about 300 yards, when they were faced to the left and ordered forward, changing direction to the right. Battle soon struck the Eighth Corps of the enemy, and charging gallantly drove them in great confusion, but was himself seriously wounded while nobly leading his brigade, the command of which then devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson, Fifth Alabama. Cook and Cox continued to advance, swinging to the right, driving the enemy in their front with but slight resistance for upward of half a mile, when General Cox reporting that he was flanked on the left, a temporary halt was made until re-enforcements were sent forward, when these two brigades again advanced. Cook captured several cannon, caissons, ammunition wagons, &c. This movement left a wide interval between Cook's right and Battle's left, which was subsequently filled by Pegram's division.

In the meantime Grimes' brigade was recalled from the left and moved by the right flank through the abandoned camp of the Eighth Corps, which had been completely routed, faced to the front, and advanced to the pike, connecting with Battle's right. This formation was perfected about sunrise, the enemy being then in position on a small creek to the left of the pike, with their artillery on a high ridge in their rear and firing into our line of battle, but the smoke and fog obscured the troops so that their fire was inaccurate. Here Major-General Ramseur had skirmishers thrown to the front and to the right, driving the sharpshooters of the enemy from Middletown. The division remained here perhaps half an hour until a battery was brought into position on the right of the pike, when General Ramseur again ordered an advance, which was made in good order and with a gallantry never exceeded. In this advance Battle's brigade charged a battery in its front, capturing in addition to six guns many prisoners and a flag. The Sixth Corps was found posted on a hill in rear of this battery, and made a most stubborn resistance. Grimes' brigade was ordered forward and charged them most gallantly, but being greatly overlapped on both flanks was forced to fall back and reform after advancing as far as the cemetery.

At this time there was an interval of 300 yards between this and Battle's brigade. Colonel Smith's brigade, of Wharton's division, was now brought into action on Grimes' right and charged the same wooded hill, but was likewise repulsed, when Wofford's brigade, of Kershaw's division, which had been ordered to report to Major-General Ramseur, arrived on the ground and was posted behind a stone fence to the right of Grimes, it not being thought advisable to move it against this strong position of the enemy. The artillery was at this time (about 8 a. m.) massed on the hills near the pike, and the infantry remained quiet until, by a concentrated fire from the artillery, the Sixth Corps was dislodged from its position, where they had erected temporary breastworks of rails, stones, &c. Upon this hill the division was reformed, cartridge-boxes refilled, and rested upward of an hour.

During this time skirmishers were advanced and found that the enemy had again made a stand at the edge of the woods about three-quarters of a mile in advance. We then moved forward and joined our left to Kershaw's right, halting in the road leading from Middletown and at right angles to the pike. Here again we halted perhaps for an hour, and then moved forward en echelon by brigade from the left, which was occupied by Cook, with Cox's brigade in reserve, and took position behind a stone fence.

During this time the enemy were firing from their artillery, engaging ours on the hills in our rear. Our skirmishers all the while were engaged with those of the enemy and had driven in our left, but they in turn were repulsed by our line of battle. In this position Grimes' brigade was about 100 yards to the right and rear of Battle's, with an interval of from 200 to 300 yards between his right and Pegram's left.

At 3.30 p. m. our skirmishers were driven in and the enemy advanced their line of battle. Grimes' brigade was double-quicked upon the line with Battle to meet this advance on the part of the enemy, and Cox moved up on a line with Cook and to his left, which advance was repulsed most gallantly, the enemy fleeing in disorder and confusion, throwing down their arms and battle-flags in their retreat. The musketry on our left still continued to increase, and at the time our troops were cheering for this repulse of the enemy the line on our left was seen to give back and the troops to retreat without any organization. Gen-

eral Ramseur then ordered the different brigades of this division to fall back and form [behind] a stone fence about 200 yards in rear, which was promptly done, and the advance of the enemy in our front prevented. While holding this position the gallant and chivalrous General Ramseur was mortally wounded and brought from the field.

The troops on the left had by this time entirely given way and were running to the rear in great confusion. The enemy were then in front and to the left and rear of the left flank of this division, when they began to fall back in the same disorderly manner as those on the left. Our organization up to this time was intact. Upon the order being given to retire, did so; but the stampede on the left was caught up, and no threats nor entreaties could arrest their flight. Great and repeated exertions were made by the officers of the higher ranks to check the men, but all their exertions were unavailing. Upon reaching the south side of Cedar Creek a few—perhaps to the number of 200—from Cook's and Grimes' brigades formed on the right of the pike near Hupp's Hill, but when the stream of stragglers came running over the hill with the cry that the cavalry were across the creek and prepared to charge, these few likewise scattered and could not be kept together. Up to the hour of 4 p. m. the troops of this division, both officers and men, with a few exceptions, behaved most admirably, and were kept well in hand, but little plundering, and only a few shirking their duty. After that hour all was confusion and disorder.

The brigade commanders conducted themselves, each and all, with great coolness and judgment, and are deserving of especial mention, using all possible efforts to check their troops, but without success.

The death of the brave and heroic soldier, General Ramseur, is not only a loss to this division but to his State and the country at large. No truer or nobler spirit has been sacrificed in this unjust and unholy war.

The conduct of the officers composing the staff of this division cannot be too highly lauded for their gallantry and efficiency. Major Peyton, for the coolness and promptness with which he conveyed orders on the field; Major Hutchinson, for his efficiency (who was captured, escaped from the enemy, and again captured late in the evening). Captain Randolph displayed his usual daring.

Major Whiting, inspector, rendered signal service by preventing all straggling and plundering, and Lieutenant Richmond, aide-de-camp, for his assistance and alacrity in transmitting orders.

For the conduct of others deserving especial mention you are respectfully referred to reports of brigade commanders, herewith transmitted.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRYAN GRIMES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. S. J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Valley District.

No. 182.

Abstract from Inspection Report of Rodes' division for September 30.

Since the last report Cox's and Grimes' brigades have been supplied with nearly as much outer clothing and all the underclothing they require, by the State of North Carolina. Battle's and Cook's brigades

* Not found.

have also been partially supplied, though jackets and pants are still badly needed in both. The wants of the command have been nearly supplied in the article of shoes—at least so far as the actually barefooted are concerned. If a supply sufficient for convalescents, who are returning rapidly, and to replace shoes nearly worn out now can be sent as they are needed, no suffering need occur.

I would call attention to the great scarcity of officers in the entire command. The best and efficient officers in nearly every brigade have for the most part been either killed or wounded during this campaign, and some regiments and brigades are sadly deficient in this respect. Cox's brigade has not a single field officer present, and the Fourth Regiment in it is commanded by a second lieutenant; Grimes' brigade of five regiments has but two field officers present; Cook's has but two, and Battle's, with five regiments, only three field officers for duty. Some regiments have not an average of one officer to the company. Under these circumstances it is impossible that discipline should be kept unimpaired or even efficient. Comparatively, the discipline of the division is fair, but much impaired by the recent disaster. I would respectfully suggest that the deficiency in officers might be partially supplied by allowing temporary appointments in line and field officers, as in those of higher grades, and by allowing the places of officers detailed from their commands out of the department to be supplied in the regular way. There are numerous cases in the command of officers detailed for light duty whose companies are without an officer in consequence of the wounding and capture of the other officers belonging to it, and there being no vacancy, no appointment is allowed. There are also field officers on similar details whose places ought to be supplied. If such officers were either required to report to their commands or permanently retired, in order that their places might be supplied, a growing source of evil would be removed and the service positively benefited.

Respectfully submitted.

H. A. WHITING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 183.

Reports of Col. David G. Cowand, Thirty-second North Carolina Infantry, commanding Grimes' brigade, of operations June 13–December 31.

HEADQUARTERS GRIMES' BRIGADE,
Camp near Sutherland's Depot, Va., March 4, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions from division headquarters I have the honor of making the following report of the operations of this command from the 13th of June, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865:

On the night of the 12th of June this brigade being encamped near Cold Harbor, it received orders from Major-General Rodes to be in readiness to move at daydawn the next morning, when we took up a line of march in direction of Louisa Court-House and marched to North Garden Depot, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and there took the train for Lynchburg, Va. The march to the above-named place was very rapid and quite severe, as the weather was very warm. The marching was at the rate of twenty-five miles per day, but the men arose very cheerful. We arrived at Lynchburg just before

night and moved out on the road on the right of the Fair Grounds, and after forming a line of battle went into bivouac. During the night received orders to move to the left of our line at 2 a. m. I believe it was the intention to make an attack on the enemy at daylight. This brigade moved right in front and was the leading brigade of the division. When daylight came we found the enemy had left his works and was moving toward Liberty. This was on the morning of the 20th of June. We were soon ordered to follow the enemy, which we did, taking the old turnpike. We marched very rapidly, but overtook but very few of their stragglers. We marched about twenty-five miles. Next morning at daylight we took up the pursuit and came up with the rear of the enemy at Buford's Gap, when our skirmishers had some little skirmishing which lasted until dark. Next morning we moved on (the enemy having evacuated the gap during the night) in the direction of Salem. The enemy were destroying the railroad as they were moving, but you could see from the things thrown away that they were completely routed. That afternoon we came to a gap in the mountains and found the enemy had gotten through, but not before our cavalry had given them quite a severe blow. We remained in camp the next day resting and cooking rations, both of which the men needed very much indeed.

Next day we moved in the direction of Staunton, passing through Lexington and several small villages. At Lexington the brigade passed by the grave of that noble old hero Lieutenant-General Jackson at reverse arms and heads uncovered. Stopped near Staunton a few days and then moved down the pike in the direction of Winchester, and passed on through very rapidly. Reached Harper's Ferry early on the morning of the 4th of July, and was met by only a small body of sharpshooters, which were soon driven in, the sharpshooters only being engaged, and they soon took Bolivar Heights. Next morning the Forty-third North Carolina Regiment was sent in the village of Harper's Ferry to relieve one of Battle's regiments, then on picket duty. After getting in the village it was quite dangerous relieving the troops then on duty. This regiment lost several men while relieving Battle's by the fire of the sharpshooters in the Maryland Heights. About night the Thirty-second North Carolina Regiment was ordered in the town to assist in doing garrison duty and to help load the wagons with the quartermaster's and commissary supplies that we captured, balance of the brigade being near the Bolivar Heights in reserve. Next morning the brigade was relieved by Lewis' brigade and moved in direction of Shepherdstown. Crossed the Potomac, leaving Shepherdstown to our left, and camped near Sharpsburg, Md. Next morning moved down Pleasant Valley and had some little skirmishing for a day or two, and then moved in the direction of Frederick City without meeting with any opposition. The brigade, except the sharpshooters, was not engaged in the Monocacy fight, being held in reserve. Next day we took up line of march toward Washington City, and arrived at Silver Springs on the 11th. This brigade being the front infantry brigade in the army, sharpshooters were thrown out immediately and the brigade formed line of battle, left extending on the road known as Seventh Street road. After remaining there about two hours were ordered to the front to support the sharpshooters.

The next morning the Fifty-third North Carolina Regiment was ordered down to the line of sharpshooters to support them in case of an attack. All that day the enemy were firing their artillery, which did this brigade some little damage, wounding some 5 or 6 men of the

sharpshooters. Kept up a continuous firing all day, and just before night (the enemy having been re-enforced) began to fire at our skirmish line very heavily, and then began trying to set the houses near our lines on fire, which they succeeded in doing, and then made an attempt on our line. They were driven back in our immediate front, but succeeded in driving the troops on our right back, which compelled the troops of this brigade, or rather the Fifty-third North Carolina Regiment and the sharpshooters, to fall back (the Thirty-second North Carolina Regiment was watching the right flank), and immediately the Forty-third North Carolina Regiment and the Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment were deployed as skirmishers and ordered to the front. They went up beautifully, and the men of the Fifty-third North Carolina Troops and the sharpshooters joined in, and they soon established their line again on the right of the road, but the troops on the left could not succeed in going quite as far as their original line. The troops fought remarkably well indeed, being under very heavy artillery fire, and we had none replying, and besides, the enemy had decidedly the advantage in position, but our men went up cheerfully and confidently. We were ordered to fall back that night about 1 o'clock, and moved off in the direction of Rockville. Marched all night that night and until about 3 the next day, when we rested a few hours and then moved on very slowly, only going a few miles during the night, reaching the Potomac at White's Crossing, in a few miles of Leesburg, and remaining there one day.

On the morning of the 16th we took up line of march and moved in direction of Snicker's Gap. Some time during the day the enemy attacked our wagon train and captured a few wagons. This brigade was soon ordered back, but the enemy had been driven back before we arrived. We then moved on and crossed the mountain that night. Next day we crossed the Shenandoah and moved in direction of Charlestown and went into camp for a few days. About 12 o'clock of the 19th we were ordered to move out in the direction of the ferry again. After marching a few miles we left the road and moved direct toward the river. The enemy having driven the pickets back and succeeded in crossing, we were soon formed in line of battle. This being the second brigade from the right, moved forward. We soon struck the enemy and had quite a severe fight, but we soon drove them back, although we were fighting a very superior force of infantry and at a great disadvantage, the enemy having several pieces of artillery playing on us from the other side of the river, and we had none at all in position. Our men fought desperately and were driving the enemy beautifully toward the river. Some of the troops of this brigade were within thirty steps of the enemy's colors when the troops on the right were ordered back and left our right so much exposed that we had to be swung back. In doing this the gallant Col. W. A. Owens, of the Fifty-third North Carolina Regiment, then commanding brigade, was mortally wounded. Colonel Owens was as gallant an officer as his State has in the service. Our service lost much in the fall of this officer. He had just returned from home that day, having been wounded on the 12th of May.

I think I can safely say that if the troops on our right had held their position a half hour longer we would have captured a large number of prisoners. They were retreating as rapidly as they could, and from what was seen afterward they must have been taken or drowned, as the river was quite deep in their rear. The brigade suffered very severely in this fight. The Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment was

not in this fight, it being on picket duty at another ford at the time the fight was going on. The officers and men behaved as well as troops could. Next day we remained in camp near the battle-field, and that night moved off in direction of Millwood, and rested at that place for a few hours, when we again moved off in direction of Newtown, and then down toward Winchester to support Ramseur's division, which had been engaged that day. Next day we fell back slowly to Fisher's Hill, where we remained a few days, and then threw up a line of intrenchments. On the morning of the 24th we again moved down the Valley. At Kernstown we formed a line of battle and threw out the sharpshooters. They soon moved forward, and, some other troops coming up on the flank of the enemy, soon routed them, and we chased them to Winchester, where they made another stand. This brigade, with the balance of the division, was double-quicked around on the right flank to try to cut off some cavalry. The enemy, seeing the movement, soon began to retreat again in great confusion. We followed them as rapidly as we could, but could scarcely keep in sight. They destroyed a good many wagons, caissons, &c., and threw away everything that could impede them. Although this was one of the rear brigades when the retreat commenced, it was when it ended in front of everything else except the cavalry, and a good part of the time up with that. Next morning we moved on down toward Bunker Hill and toward Martinsburg, where we tore up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We then moved up and down the turnpike from Bunker Hill and the Potomac.

On the 5th of August we crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched towards Boonsborough, and went in camp. Next day recrossed the river and moved up the Valley. We then moved up and down the Valley for some days, one day running the enemy and the next falling back. On the 17th some of the troops had a fight at Winchester. This brigade was not engaged. On the 21st we moved in the direction of Charlestown. We struck the enemy near Charlestown. Our sharpshooters were sent to the front, and they had quite a severe fight and were being driven back when the Forty-third North Carolina Regiment was ordered out to their support, and they soon checked the enemy. This regiment and the sharpshooters suffered a good deal. That night the enemy fell back and we followed them through Charlestown and formed line of battle just beyond the town, and remained there until the 25th, when we were relieved by a brigade of Kershaw's division, and moved toward Shepherdstown. Had considerable skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, but amounting to almost nothing, they falling back faster than we could follow. The next day we marched back and camped near Leetown, and next moved back to Bunker Hill, where we remained several days. Then we moved down the Valley and back again several times, when we were ordered to Berryville to support General Anderson.

Next day we moved back and attacked the enemy's cavalry near Stephenson's Station. We drove them back very rapidly and in great confusion, but the brigade lost several men. We then remained near Bunker Hill several days, moving first one way and then the other, having several skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry and driving them back on all these occasions.

On the morning of the 19th of September we received marching orders and we moved up to Stephenson's Station, formed line of battle, and waited further orders. After remaining there from a half to one hour received orders to move toward Winchester. This was the first

brigade of the division. When we arrived in four miles of Winchester we found both Gordon's and Ramseur's divisions fighting. We faced to the front and moved forward. Just as we struck the woods we met our cavalry falling back and the brigade went in with a yell, and had only gone a short distance when we struck the enemy and commenced driving them back before us, we gaining ground to the right, and at one time moved to the right by the flank, trying to make connection with Ramseur's division. The brigade moved in fine order and without any hesitation for some distance through an open field beyond any other troops. If the balance of the troops had pushed forward like this brigade we would have driven the enemy from the field. Finally, we were ordered back and took position on a hill in line with the balance of the troops and held that position (although we were suffering very severely indeed) until late in the evening, when we were ordered back, as the troops on the left had given way. It fell back in good order beyond Winchester and that night moved toward Fisher's Hill. During this day's hard fighting the brigade acted as well as men could, particularly while holding the hill they had fallen back to. They were suffering very severely from artillery and musketry fire.

On the morning of the 20th of September the brigade, with the balance of the army, reached Fisher's Hill and formed a line of battle on the left of the army. Remained there until the morning of the 22d, when the enemy moved up in our front and soon threw out their sharpshooters and moved forward their line of battle. The sharpshooters of this brigade were warmly engaged for some time, and finally charged by heavy force of cavalry, but very handsomely repulsed them. The battle soon became general, but after a short time our cavalry gave way on the left, being flanked by a heavy force of infantry, and fell back in confusion. The Forty-fifth and Thirty-second North Carolina Regiments and Second North Carolina Battalion were moved rapidly to the left to their support, and for some time fought successfully the whole force of the enemy, and did not retire until nearly surrounded and being fired at in front, flank, and rear. The Forty-fifth North Carolina Troops acted very gallantly on this occasion. This part of the brigade suffered very heavily from this fire. At this time the whole army had given way and were falling back very rapidly. It retreated toward Mount Jackson and camped near this place, forming line of battle on the right of the army, right resting on the Shenandoah River. On the next morning the enemy made its appearance, and soon engaged our sharpshooters, which lasted until night. At night we fell back to Rude's Hill, and formed line of battle on right of the army. In the morning fell back in line, the enemy pursuing vigorously. This brigade, with our whole army, fell back in good order, under a very heavy artillery and often musketry fire for more than twelve miles. Both officers and men acted well. The brigade left the turnpike, taking the left toward Port Republic, reaching there the following day, and then moved up toward Brown's Gap, camping several days, and then moving out and up to Waynesborough. Camped here for several days, and then moved down toward New Hope, and after camping here for a few days moved down the Valley toward Harrisonburg. The enemy had fallen back, and the brigade went into camp at New Market for some days, and then moved down the Valley to Fisher's Hill and camped for several days.

On the night of the 16th of October this brigade was mounted behind Rosser's cavalry and moved on the right flank and rear of the enemy, surprising and capturing a picket of thirty men. The men then had a

very hard march back to camp, reaching there late in the evening. On the evening of the 18th of October the brigade was ordered to move at sunset, and with the balance of the army left camp, crossing the turnpike and moving down the Shenandoah River toward Front Royal. It was quite a long and tiresome march, often climbing in one rank around the brow of mountains. It was also quite cold, and when the men halted to rest they suffered much, having forded the river and not able on account of the proximity of the enemy to have fires. At daylight we crossed the Shenandoah River and moved rapidly to the right of the army, forming in line, and soon struck the enemy and drove them rapidly for some time, when we were halted and remained for some time under a very heavy artillery fire, losing many men from it, our right flank being exposed. The Thirty-second North Carolina Regiment was deployed as sharpshooters, and going to the left moved forward in line with the brigade. The Forty-fifth and Forty-third North Carolina Regiments were also detached to support other troops on the left. The brigade then moved forward under heavy fire, the Thirty-second as a line of sharpshooters following the enemy through Middletown. The enemy made a stand on a very high and temporarily fortified hill, and the Fifty-third North Carolina troops and Second North Carolina Battalion were ordered to charge them, which they did with a yell, driving them back for some distance, but, being unsupported on either flank, soon had to retire, the enemy moving on both flanks. In falling back they lost heavily in good men.

In this charge both officers and men acted very handsomely, and fell back stubbornly, resisting the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Lieutenant Murray, Company A, Fifty-third North Carolina Troops, then acting adjutant of this regiment, acted with distinguished gallantry. These two regiments, with the balance of the brigade, were soon reformed and moved forward again, but the enemy had fallen back. The brigade followed. In this charge these two regiments lost many good and gallant men. The whole army soon halted, formed line, and then moved forward for about half a mile, halting for a short time; then moved forward again, the enemy still falling back, and after passing beyond Middletown for some distance the whole army was halted, and remained inactive for several hours. During this time the enemy had rallied his army and brought up fresh troops. At about 3.30 p. m. moved forward. Soon our sharpshooters became engaged, and then their line in front of this brigade moved forward in a charge. The brigadier-general commanding this brigade ordered a counter-charge, which the men readily obeyed with a yell, and met the enemy and drove them in great confusion from the field. Soon the troops on the left fell back a short distance, and we were ordered to fall back and form on them, which we did. The troops on the extreme left had given way in much confusion, and soon orders reached us to fall back; and after crossing the creek we found the enemy were between us and Strasburg on the turnpike. The brigade, with much of the army, turned to the left, crossing the river twice below the town, and reaching the turnpike again at Fisher's Hill about 10 p. m. We were then ordered to move toward New Market, but soon camped near the pike a part of the night, leaving before day toward New Market, which we reached the same day. Remained there in camp reorganizing and drilling for some weeks. Then moved to the rear of New Market to new camp, remaining there for several weeks.

On 22d of November the enemy's cavalry in heavy force moved up as high as Mount Jackson, driving in our cavalry. We moved down to

Rude's Hill with the balance of the army, formed line of battle, and threw out our sharpshooters, which, with the line, drove the enemy back rapidly in the direction of Mount Jackson. Our sharpshooters followed them for several miles, but could not overtake them. We returned to camp, remaining there until the 14th of December, when we took up a line of march for Staunton, Va., which we reached on the evening of the 15th, and then took the train for Richmond, arriving there on the night of the 16th; then came to Dunlop's Station and went into winter quarters on Swift Creek, near the turnpike, where the brigade has since been stationed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. COWAND,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRIMES' BRIGADE,
October 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the late engagement of 19th at Cedar Creek, Va.:

It, with the other brigades of the division, moved on the evening and night of the 18th to the right and below the town of Strasburg, Va., until it reached the road leading to Front Royal, and thence down this road until it had turned the left flank of the enemy on the opposite side of the river; there halted and waited until daylight, when it crossed the river, and with the other troops attacked and drove the enemy from their camps and beyond Middletown. When near this point three of the regiments were thrown out as skirmishers—Thirty-second North Carolina troops on the right, Forty-fifth and Forty-third on the left and to the front. The enemy had made a stand on a high and strongly-protected hill. The brigade was ordered to charge and drive the enemy from this position. In this charge the Fifty-third and Second North Carolina Battalion, with a few men from Forty-fifth and Forty-third, drove the enemy up and nearly off the hill, but having no support on their right (other troops failing to come up in time) they were temporarily checked and had to fall back. The brigadier soon reformed them and they moved forward again, but found the enemy had evacuated the position. After this the brigade moved forward, under a slight shelling from the enemy, and formed a new line. Here the army rested for several hours, when the enemy formed and charged this part of the line. This brigade was ordered to make a counter-charge and meet the enemy, which it did very handsomely, with a yell and two volleys. The enemy broke and ran back, leaving one color and many men lying in our front. We remained here for some time, when we were ordered back to a line in rear. This was soon formed, and here remained until the left of the army gave way, when we were ordered to fall back, which we did, and retired with the army to Fisher's Hill.

The brigade lost 11 killed and 108 wounded and a few prisoners. All the missing, with a few exceptions, have returned.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. COWAND,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 184.

Report of Col. John R. Winston, Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Forty-third and Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry, of operations October 19.

HDQRS. 43D AND 45TH NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
October 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the two regiments under my command took in the battle of Cedar Creek on the 19th instant:

We had crossed the pike, when we came in closer range of the enemy. It is useless to mention what happened before, more than the fact that the men went through a camp just as it was deserted, with hats, boots, blankets, tents, and such things as tempt our soldiers, scattered over it, and after diligent inquiry I heard of but one man who even stooped to pick up a thing. He got a hat, and has charges preferred against him. Under orders, I deployed the Forty-fifth Regiment as skirmishers in front of the brigade after we had crossed the pike. It moved forward some 200 or 300 yards, when it was halted and ordered to lie down under a heavy artillery fire, several having been struck with shell. I was ordered back to take command of the Forty-third Regiment, having left Captain Wharton in command of the Forty-fifth. The whole line then moved forward. Instead of striking the enemy's line squarely face to face, our brigade, being on the right, would have struck their line in an angling direction; but this would expose our right flank to too distressing a fire, as the left of the Sixth Corps was strongly posted on the pike on the woody eminence near which our right would have crossed. Colonel Coward having been detached with the Thirty-second as skirmishers on the pike, the balance of his command (Fifty-third and Second Battalion) had no commander. When they (composing the right of our brigade) began to be much annoyed from the fire above mentioned, in obedience to orders, I assumed command of them, and they moved squarely to the right and gallantly ran the enemy from the woods, and for some time held their ground against great odds, firing both from flank and front and in close range.

I take pleasure in mentioning this splendid conduct of these troops because their brave commander was in another part of the field and had not the opportunity of observing them as I did. My own regiments moved straight forward with the rest of the army. As above mentioned, I did not have the pleasure of going with them; but their conduct was such as usually characterizes sons of our dear old State. The colors at one time were in twenty or thirty steps of the enemy. Here we lost Lieutenant Vines, Company E, Forty-third. I unhesitatingly pronounce him one of the most efficient officers of his grade in our service; no one was braver.

After the Sixth Corps had been repulsed nothing notable occurred till late in the evening, when the enemy made his final charge. Our brigade was ordered forward to meet him; so all moved off together, and after a few rounds the enemy retreated in confusion. Soon our own army began to fall back in confusion on the left and then to stampede. My command, with the brigade, fell back according to orders, to a first and then to a second line; but the stampede soon became so mixed no officer whose men had fallen back far, and particularly on the left of the pike, could find his men. My flag was for some time in rear of our

army. I had to hurry up the color bearer for fear the colors would be captured, and the enemy reaching Strasburg first, my colors accompanied me, with many others, around the left of Fisher's Hill.

Until the stampede began the conduct of officers and men, with very few exceptions, was very commendable. Even then the color bearer, Sergeant Barnes, Company C, Forty-third, deported himself (I use the strongest term) as well as it was possible for man to do. My command acted well till the stampede began. With the co-operation of officers and men, should our army be disgraced with another stampede, under the direction of God, my command will not.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. WINSTON,
Colonel.

Lieut. A. W. GREEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 185.

Abstract from Inspection Report of Gordon's division, Early's corps, for August 21.

There has been but one regular inspection of troops in this division since it left Richmond on the 13th of June last. It will sufficiently account for this to say that since this date to the present time it has performed 800 miles of route marching, independent of movements in the presence of the enemy; that it has been engaged in seventeen battles and skirmishes, some of which have lasted through two and three days, and in which it has captured 500 prisoners, and that it has been almost constantly in the presence of the enemy, either in the advance or in retreat. Under such circumstances regular inspections have been impossible, and inspectors have been compelled to make their observations whilst moving along the column on the march. On leaving Staunton in the latter part of June the transportation of Lieutenant-General Early's command was reduced so as to allow neither company nor field officers an ounce of baggage, except such as they could carry themselves or on their horses; hence records have been left behind and reports are irregular and incomplete. For the same reasons officers of the quartermaster's and commissary departments have been compelled to leave the most of their papers in rear and carry only such as were indispensable.

The discipline in this command is lax. It will be remembered that York's brigade is composed of the discordant fragments of Hays' and Stafford's brigades, and that Terry's is made up of the remnants of the Stonewall, Jones', and Steuart's brigades, formerly of Johnson's division, comprising the remains of fourteen regiments. Both officers and men bitterly object to their consolidation into one brigade. Strange officers command strange troops, and the difficulties of fusing this incongruous mass are enhanced by constant marching and frequent engagements. Evans' brigade has lost by casualty so many and such valuable officers as to interfere seriously with its good management. I am pleased to be able to add that the discipline of the command is improving, and that in spite of all defects, the division has fought with conspicuous gallantry and constant success. The clothing of the troops, though poor, is better than could be expected in so active a

campaign, and under the difficulties of transporting supplies so great a distance. Ordnance stores have been supplied to the full extent of need from battle-fields, and it has been a matter of regret that want of transportation has prevented our saving more ordnance supplies from the same source. Our animals have been worked hard and very poorly supplied with grain; grazing and hay have, however, been abundant, and they are in excellent condition. The troops have been well supplied with rations of flour and beef, to which the country has added milk, butter, and vegetables; are consequently in good health.

EDWIN L. MOORE,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 10, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Special attention called to the remarks of Major Moore, which show the embarrassments under which the two consolidated brigades of this division suffer. The troops of the old organizations feel that they have lost their identity, and are without the chance of perpetuating the distinct and separate history of which they were once so proud. This loss of prestige must excite to some extent a feeling of discontent, but it is gratifying to know that the men and officers still fight with "conspicuous gallantry and constant success."

H. E. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 186.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, of operations September 19–November 2 and 12.

HEADQUARTERS LOMAX'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 2, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this division on October 19, 1864, to this date:

Previous to the above period portions of this command were daily skirmishing with the enemy on an extensive picket-line or in a direct attack made by our troops. On three separate occasions different brigades moved to Martinsburg, driving the enemy beyond that place, destroying the railroad or preventing the enemy from repairing it. On the 19th of September (the day of the battle of Winchester) my command was divided, in consequence of a portion of the army with Jackson's brigade of cavalry having moved to Martinsburg on the day previous and McCausland's and Imboden's brigades having relieved a portion of the infantry at Bunker Hill. Johnson's brigade, on picket on the line of the Opequon, received the enemy's attack, but was soon driven to the infantry support. It was then moved to the right of the line, where it remained during the rest of the engagement, one-half being dismounted and deployed on the right of the infantry skirmishers. The enemy threatening to turn our right, Jackson's brigade and after-

ward Wickham's was moved to that flank. By direction of General Fitz Lee I took immediate charge of the cavalry on the right. The enemy frequently attacked the right of the line, but made no impression, and the brigades held their position until late in the evening, and when ordered to withdraw did so unbroken and in good order. Wickham's brigade was not engaged on the right, but sent to the support of the cavalry on our left, who were immediately under the command of Maj. Gen. Fitz Lee. For the part taken by Imboden's and McCausland's brigades on that day I refer you to General Lee's report.* Johnson's and Jackson's brigades were the last to leave the field, and covered the retreat and flank of our army, which was threatened from the Millwood road.

On the 22d of September my division, with the exception of McCausland's brigade, was dismounted and placed on the left of the line at Fisher's Hill and directed to throw up works continuous with those of the infantry. This line was over one mile long and to be occupied by about 1,000 men. On the left of my line was an open wood, about three-quarters of a mile to the mountain, which I could only occupy by a thin line of skirmishers. Having only a few intrenching tools, borrowing from time to time from the infantry, and the short time of my occupation, the line was not made a strong one; it was naturally very weak. I was notified by the lieutenant-general commanding about 12 o'clock that the enemy were massing on the left (my front). I immediately took every means to strengthen my line and to increase my force by taking men from the led horses. About 4 p. m. I discovered a force of the enemy moving perpendicular to my line of works and about half a mile to the left, on the side of the mountain. I immediately changed my front to meet his force, notifying the nearest division infantry commander of the fact, and asking that the works left by me should be immediately occupied. I met the force from the mountain (about two brigades) and drove them back some distance, but the works on my right (my original front) not being occupied as I expected, the enemy advanced on that front and moved on my rear. The infantry failed to come to my support; I was forced to fall back; rallied on the next line, where I found an infantry brigade, which was the third that had been sent to my support. This brigade was unbroken and had not fired a shot. I formed most of my men on the left of this command and tried to urge them forward. The cavalry advanced; the infantry broke and ran. I then withdrew my command, seeing that the whole army was falling back, my men being well together and one brigade (Imboden's) preserving its organization unbroken. McCausland's brigade was not engaged at Fisher's Hill, being detached to picket the gaps in the rear.

I will mention in connection with this engagement that the cavalry, being on the left and the first attacked, are generally supposed to have been the first to give way, and are accountable for the disaster of that day. I will state that the infantry brigades sent to the support of the cavalry broke while the cavalry were still engaged and did not reach the point of attack. That the only fighting done on the left of the line was by the cavalry, and I believe if they had been supported that the enemy would have been forced back.

On the 26th of September the enemy attacked and drove in my picket near Port Republic. McCausland's and Imboden's brigades were moved out, dismounted, and checked the enemy's advance after a severe engagement.

* Not found.

October 2, attacked Wilson's division of cavalry on the south side of the river at Bridgwater and drove them across and beyond. In this engagement Lee's division, commanded by General Wickham, participated. On the 6th of October I received notice that the enemy was falling back from Harrisonburg, and I was directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to send a portion of my command through the Luray Valley and to follow the enemy with the remainder (see accompanying order from General Early, marked A).* McCausland's brigade was on duty holding Swift Run and Brown's Gaps and could not join me in time to take part in the pursuit. Imboden's brigade was ordered to move through the Luray Valley. With Jackson's and Johnson's brigades, numbering about 800 men effective, I moved to Keezletown, and the next morning found the enemy in small force (infantry) about two miles above Mount Jackson. They retired rapidly. I succeeded in capturing about twenty prisoners and saved two mills and several barns which they had prepared to burn. I pursued beyond Mount Jackson, and, on the hill above Edenburg, found the enemy's infantry drawn up in line of battle. At this time there was but one squadron of the enemy's cavalry in my front. I was in advance (on the turnpike) of General Rosser's command, which was then engaged with the enemy's cavalry on the Back road. I withdrew my command and encamped about five miles below Mount Jackson, and notified the commanding general of the position of the enemy in line. Our forces were at that time at New Market. Near dark a division of the enemy's cavalry came across from Rosser's front and engaged my pickets until dark, the infantry retiring. Receiving orders to follow the enemy (see accompanying paper marked B),* I moved at daylight and found a picket of two regiments of cavalry at Edenburg. Drove them to Woodstock, at which place I found a brigade of cavalry drawn up beyond the town and the place in flames. The picket was charged through the town and the support routed. Pushing on to the Four-Mile House I again found the infantry formed in line of battle and received the fire of their skirmish line. Still being in advance of General Rosser, I withdrew to Woodstock, notifying Generals Early and Rosser of the enemy in force in my front. After moving into camp, hearing General Rosser engaged on the Back road, I again advanced and engaged the enemy until dark to prevent them from concentrating on his front. Receiving orders from the lieutenant-general commanding to push on in the morning, I notified General Rosser of my intention to advance at daylight. I could see but two brigades of cavalry in my front, which had advanced since the night before. I drove them back to their infantry support. Hearing the firing on General Rosser's front retiring rapidly, and stragglers coming from his command with the statement that his force was broken, I withdrew my force slowly, the enemy pressing. As long as the country was broken and wooded my command retired in good order and checked the enemy from making a rapid pursuit. The enemy at this time brought a column from the Back road, which advanced steadily on my left while I was engaged in front. On reaching the open and unbroken country at Woodstock the enemy charged Johnson's brigade, which was completely broken. I was unable to rally this command. The brigade on the right of the road was unbroken and was detached to meet the force advancing on the left, and retired in good order. The enemy pursued in force to Edenburg, a small party following to Mount Jackson.

*Not found.

In this engagement I lost four pieces of artillery, only three of which were serviceable, one being dismounted the day before. The pieces were lost on account of the miserable condition of the horses. This battery (the Baltimore Battery) had just been newly equipped for the field. The officers and men did all they could to save the pieces after their horses gave out, unlimbering and firing until the enemy reached them. Each piece was lost singly. In the engagement I had but 800 effective men, and was opposed by a division in my front and a brigade on my left (see Sheridan's official report). The officers and men cannot be blamed for giving way when charged in such heavy force, having no arms to resist a charge mounted, not a saber or pistol being in the command. My command being at one time twenty-seven miles from any infantry support, without proper arms or discipline, will explain in a measure why the rout was so complete.

On the 18th instant my command, with the exception of McCausland's brigade, was ordered to Front Royal, to co-operate with the forces moving on the turnpike and to advance to Newtown or Winchester, as circumstances would admit (see accompanying order, marked D).* I found the enemy in small force at Guard Hill; they retired rapidly in the direction of Cedarville. On reaching the latter place I waited to communicate with the lieutenant-general commanding at Middletown. Not being able to hear from him, and judging from the firing that the enemy were being driven, I advanced on the Winchester road, intending to strike the pike near Kernstown, in the enemy's rear. On reaching a point six miles from Winchester it was evident from the firing that our forces were retiring and that the firing was above Newtown. I moved toward the latter place, hoping to strike the flank of the enemy while engaged with our forces. On reaching a point one mile from Newtown I was informed by scouts and citizens that our troops were being rapidly driven back and were at that time beyond Middletown. I then endeavored to strike the pike at Middletown, but found it occupied by the enemy in force. Having been unable to communicate with General Early through the day, and it being evident from the reports of stragglers and citizens that our troops had been driven back rapidly and to Strasburg, I decided to cross the river at Buckton Station and communicate from that point with General Early. I was unable to communicate from that point, our forces having fallen back beyond Fisher's Hill. My train being at Front Royal I moved to that place and awaited orders, which I received (see accompanying order marked —*) at daylight on the morning of the 20th, and moved my command to Milford. I met but a small force of the enemy—one brigade of cavalry, with two pieces of artillery.

In conclusion, I will state that this division has been wanting in organization, in discipline, and arms; that it is composed of good material. The senior officers are generally willing and equal to perform the duties required, and by proper instruction and attention will be able to make their commands equal to others who have had the benefit of longer service.

L. L. LOMAX,
Major-General, C. S. Cavalry.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN,
Adjutant-General Cavalry Corps.

* Not found.

CAMP NEAR MILFORD, *November 13, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I reached this point with my command about 11 a. m. I inclose a report of the engagement of McCausland's brigade.* I trust his loss in prisoners is overestimated; the prisoners are coming rapidly. He had three regiments dismounted and the enemy charged in an open field. The general states that Merritt came in on the Newtown and Nineveh roads, and until then he had been successful. The ground shows evidence of a hard fight. My advance reached Cedarville about half an hour after the enemy left. I had not heard of the enemy being so low down on that road until after I passed through Cedarville.

Respectfully,

L. L. LOMAX.

Capt. W. K. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 187.

Report of Brig. Gen. John McCausland, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations November 12.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
November 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the engagement on yesterday between my brigade and the cavalry of the enemy:

As you are aware I was left at Cedarville to guard the Winchester and Front Royal pike, and also the Cedarville and Middletown road. About 11 a. m. November 12 scouts reported the enemy advancing. I at once formed my command across the road, and put the two pieces of artillery under Captain Lurty in position so as to command the road. Soon the enemy drove in the pickets and advanced. They were soon checked and were afterward driven back. They formed and attacked the second time and were repulsed. I then advanced and drove Powell's division two miles, when he was re enforced by a command supposed to be a division. They advanced, charged, broke my lines, and drove me to Front Royal, capturing the artillery and about 100 prisoners. I lost 10 killed and about 60 wounded. Owing to the absence of many officers I cannot state exactly the number of men killed, wounded, and missing, and the above may be considered as the nearest approximation that can now be made. I made the best fight that could be made with the same number of men, and I considered it absolutely necessary to fight on account of the great danger that would have resulted had I fallen back to Guard Hill, and thereby exposed the whole Valley pike at Middletown to the enemy.

We have to regret the loss of many brave men and officers. Capt. C. I. Harvie, assistant adjutant and inspector general, mortally wounded; Lieut. Col. J. T. Radford, mortally wounded; Lieut. Col. J. A. Gibson, wounded and left near Cedarville; several lieutenants also wounded.

The men and officers behaved with great gallantry. The fight lasted from 12 m. to 3.30 p. m.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. McCAUSLAND,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. K. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See next, *post.*

No. 188.

Report of Col. Edwin G. Lee, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, of operations September 28.

AFTON, *September 29, 1864.*

We whipped the enemy handsomely yesterday evening. Wickham's cavalry joined with my little command. We drove the enemy way beyond Waynesborough. If I have been promoted please send the official evidence of it to Waynesborough.

E. G. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General KEMPER.

AUGUST 9–OCTOBER 14, 1864.—Mosby's operations.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. Richard Blazer, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Independent Scouts, of operations August 18–October 25.
No. 2.—Col. Henry S. Gansevoort, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, of operations September 8–15, September 24, and October 14.
No. 3.—Record of Board of Inquiry to investigate attack on Union supply train August 13.
No. 4.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of operations August 13, October 4 and 14.
No. 5.—Lieut. Col. John S. Mosby, Forty-third Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

No. 1.

Reports of Capt. Richard Blazer, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Independent Scouts, of operations August 18–October 24.

MYERS' FORD, VA., *September 4, 1864.*

SIR: I came upon Mosby's guerrillas, 200 strong, at this place, and after a sharp fight of thirty minutes we succeeded in routing him, driving them three miles, over fences and through corn-fields. They fought with a will, but the seven-shooters proved too much for them. My loss is 1 killed and 4 wounded, 1 severely; his is, 1 commissioned officer and 6 privates killed, and 1 commissioned officer and 4 privates wounded. I have 6 prisoners; the circumstances are such that I am compelled to send them in. I have my wounded and entire command over the river. I will move to Charlestown to night.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BLAZER,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

Captain BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT SCOUTS,
Middletown, Va., October 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the operations of my command since the 18th of August:

On the 18th, learning that a party of Mosby's guerrillas were in the vicinity of Myerstown, I proceeded to that place and overtook them near the Shenandoah River, and after a chase of three miles I drove

them across the river, capturing one prisoner. The army having fallen back to Halltown, on the 25th, according to your orders, I went into Loudoun County, and after operating for several days I killed five of Mosby's gang and captured three prisoners. The army having again advanced to Berryville, on the night of the 3d of September I learned that Mosby with a considerable force was at Snickersville. Early on the morning of the 4th I crossed the river at Backus' Ford and moved up the river to where I could get up the mountain through the woods. I struck the pike east of the top of the mountain and moved on their camp. Finding that he had left during the night in the direction of Charlestown, I determined to follow. I recrossed the mountain through Lewis' Gap, and by a forced march I overtook them about 2 p. m. at Myers' Ford, and after a spirited fight of several minutes I completely routed them, with a loss on his part of 13 killed, 6 wounded, 5 prisoners, and 17 horses; my loss was 1 killed and 6 wounded. Since that I have had several small affairs with them, in which I have always defeated them, except twice. On the 20th Lieutenant Ewing with five men was attacked on the Berryville pike near the Opequon by a superior force and was all captured except himself. On the 23d Sergeant Fuller, of the Fifth Virginia Infantry, with ten men was attacked near Summit Point by fifty or sixty guerrillas; he fought them until he was overpowered and four of his men were killed, one wounded, and the rest all captured but three, who made their escape.

Having learned that a man by the name of Marshall was recruiting a company in the vicinity of Ashby's Gap, and that they were to organize on the 25th, I proceeded to their reported rendezvous near White Post, and completely surprised them, getting Marshall and four of his men, and capturing all his papers. In another affair below Front Royal I left eight of his murderers to keep company with some that [were] left by General Custer; these, with a number of others that I have picked up through the country, make an aggregate in killed, 44; wounded, 12; and prisoners, including 2 captured in the advance to Cedar Creek the first time, 12.

My entire loss is 5 men killed, 7 wounded, and 8 prisoners.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BLAZER,
Captain, Commanding Independent Scouts.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. Henry S. Ganseroort, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, of operations September 8–15, September 24, and October 14.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Near Falls Church, Va., September 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that according to orders from headquarters cavalry brigade a portion of the regiment, numbering 210 dismounted and 63 mounted men, including the brigade scouts, moved, under my command, on scout on the night of the 8th of September, 1864. The column crossed Fox's Ford, on Difficult Run, on the morning of the 9th of September after a march of thirteen miles, in which vicinity it encamped. At night-fall of the 9th of September it moved twelve

miles to the vicinity of Coleman's, near Horse-Pen Run, and during the night of the 10th of September bivouacked, after a march of five miles, on the road to Good Hope Church, near Broad Run, its farther progress being delayed by a severe storm. On the night of the 11th of September the column encamped beyond Red Hill, after a march of ten miles, and reached one mile and a half of Aldie, at a covered point at the intersection of the Aldie pike and the Carolina road, on the night of the 12th of September. Here the command was concealed, and at daybreak of the 13th of September the town was entered by the mounted men, the roads in the vicinity having been ambuscaded during a portion of the night. Nothing was, however, accomplished. Information having been gained that Mosby, with a force, had gone down the Aldie pike the night of, but before, the arrival of the column at Aldie it was deemed best to move after him. The column reached Chantilly after a march of sixteen miles, and encamped on the night of the 14th, ambuscading all the roads in the vicinity.

On the morning of the 15th of September it resumed its march toward Fairfax, all indications and reports of scouts kept on the Centerville road and roads to left of the turnpike tending to show that Mosby, with a large force, but in divided parties, was on the left of the turnpike and between Vienna and Frying Pan. The scouts were driven from Flint Hill, but those at Fairfax reported that Mosby had been seen to pass through the Court-House toward Centerville a short time previous with two men. I dispatched five men to the Centerville road, about three miles distant, to intercept the party, fearing that more men might fail of an approach. Near Germantown three of this number returned and reported a fight with Mosby, in which two of the men had lost their horses and had taken to the woods, and that large parties of guerrillas were now on the right. On the return of the other men it was definitely ascertained that Mosby, or a person resembling him, had been wounded and had escaped. Mosby had certainly been in vicinity of Fairfax just previous to the action and had gone toward Centerville. People on the road had seen him, and from the description of his person and recognition of his picture by parties engaged, there seems to be some color for the report that he was in the action and was wounded, as he or the person in question was seen before riding off to throw up his hands and give signs of pain. This could be observed, as the action was at very close quarters. I dispatched a squadron to the scene shortly after and moved to Fairfax Court-House, sending a party of thirty dismounted men through Vienna to Lewinsville. The regiment reached camp at Falls Church after a march that day of fifteen miles from Chantilly.

During this scout the weather was almost constantly rainy, and violent storms prevented speedy movement which would perhaps have brought the column to Aldie in time for some success, and prevented a movement toward Middleburg and Rector's Cross-Roads, as intended. After the third day the men and horses subsisted on the country as directed. Twelve horses were taken from suspected rebel citizens, and all suspected houses searched on the line of march.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. GANSEVOORT,
Colonel Thirteenth New York Cavalry.

Lieut. E. Y. LANSING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Near Falls Church, Va., September 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the escort of 500 men under my command moved on the evening of the 24th of September through Centerville, and thence through Thoroughfare Gap, striking and following the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad through Rectortown to Piedmont. Near Piedmont the house of Joseph Blackwell was burned, as directed, together with the barns and extensive outhouses. A large quantity of ammunition, artillery harness, and equipments was destroyed, including a large quantity of pistols and carbines, which were concealed from search in the house, and whose destruction was only known by their reports. This evidently was Colonel Mosby's arsenal and headquarters, as was shown by some articles of clothing and equipments. Near this point, having heard the condition of the railroad beyond Piedmont, the engineer, to whose wishes, by order, I was subordinate, stated that he had sufficient information and desired to return as soon as possible in order to make his report. Having ascertained by moving in close proximity to Manassas Gap that there was no regular force, if any, in the gap, I pursued the enemy by a detachment a mile beyond Piedmont, and returned by the way of Middleburg and Aldie to this camp. The railroad was found to be in good repair, except the growth of grass on track to Piedmont; beyond it was ascertained to be torn up and in need of repair. Nothing of interest occurred en route, excepting frequent skirmishes with and charges on the enemy. I desire to mention Lieutenant Farrell, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, for his conduct in charge of the rear guard near Rectortown. There are conflicting reports regarding Colonel Mosby—some stating that he is dead; all that he is severely wounded and below Charlottesville, Va.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. GANSEVOORT,
Colonel Thirteenth New York Cavalry.

Lieut. E. Y. LANSING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Near Piedmont, Va., October 15, 1864—1 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the portion of the Sixteenth New York under my command, being two squadrons, moved, as ordered, at an early hour this morning, by way of Orleans to White Plains, to report to Colonel Albright. This leaves the entire force under my command, four squadrons of my regiment, Thirteenth New York Cavalry. The movement last night, which resulted in the capture of Colonel Mosby's pieces, was engaged in by my regiment, two squadrons of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, and two companies of the Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery. My surmise that this artillery was concealed in the long range of mountains called the Cobblers, was confirmed by a statement drawn from a prisoner, and it was determined to develop the locality. At 9 p. m. 14th instant the above force was moved over very intricate roads to a point at the base of the mountains, where a sort of bivouac was surprised and nine members of the battery captured, including Babcock, late captain C. S. Army, in charge of the artillery. This determined but little the localities of the pieces,

and some time was vainly spent in skirmishing the mountain with my dismounted cavalry and Company E, Fifth Artillery. The localities of the pieces was even a secret not imparted to many of Mosby's men. By intimidation, however, when almost relinquishing the task, a driver of the artillery was forced to discover the trail of the pieces. By deploying skirmishers and moving up the precipitous side of the mountain, covered with heavy undergrowth, for about a mile and a half, and following its summit for some distance, the three-inch ordnance gun, 12-pounder howitzer, and two small mountain howitzers, with limber of caisson, sets of harness, and ammunition, were discovered in a dense thicket. These were drawn down the stony sides of the mountain to the command below, and thence to Piedmont, reaching camp at 6 a. m. to-day. I desire to mention Lieutenant Revell, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, and Captain Anderson, Company E, Fifth Artillery, who rendered valuable assistance. As desired, I have dismounted the pieces with the exception of the small mountain howitzer, weighing only 250 pounds, which I have repaired, replenished with ammunition, and would respectfully ask permission to retain with my regiment till it returns to camp. I have it drawn by two horses, and manned by old artillerists. The other three pieces are sent by train as you directed. Prisoners, seven of whom I send, report that a force is expected here from the rebel column in the Valley.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. GANSEVOORT,
Colonel Thirteenth New York Cavalry.

Major-General AUGUR,
Rectortown, Va.

No. 3.

Record of Board of Inquiry to investigate attack on Union supply train August 13.

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., September 8, 1864.

Proceedings of a Board of Inquiry convened at headquarters Military District of Harper's Ferry, at 9 a. m. September 8, 1864, by order of General Stevenson, commanding Military District of Harper's Ferry and president of the Board, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 10, headquarters Middle Military Division, August 20, 1864, to wit:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *August 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * * *

9. A Board of Inquiry, to consist of the following-named officers, is hereby convened to investigate into the late attack upon the Cavalry Reserve Brigade train and the burning of most of the same by the enemy, with a view of ascertaining who is accountable for the destruction of the train:

Brigadier-General Stevenson, commanding Military District of Harper's Ferry; Colonel Schoonmaker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Col. William P. Maulsby, First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade; Major Congdon, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

And a subsequent order, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *August 29, 1864.*

* * * * * * * *

8. The following-named officers are relieved from duty on the Board convened to inquire into the loss of wagons, &c., near Berryville, Va., about the 12th instant: Colonel Schoonmaker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Major Congdon, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; and the following-named officers are appointed in their stead: Col. Samuel Graham, Fifth New York Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, First Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The majority of the Board, Brigadier-General Stevenson, Colonel Graham, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, being present, were duly sworn, as follows, by First Lieut. S. F. Adams, Fifth New York Volunteer Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general—"You shall well and truly examine and inquire, according to your evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward; so help you God"—and proceeded to the examination of the following papers relative to the case on hand:

No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, August 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my arrival here with the advance of my train at this 6 a. m. I did not bring a battery with me, as my staff officer sent into Harper's Ferry could not find or learn of one belonging to Major-General Emory's command. I beg to call your attention to the fact that the term of service of the two Ohio regiments of my brigade will expire on the 15th and 18th of this month. I am just informed that the rear of my train, consisting of the train of the Cavalry Corps, was attacked near Berryville and several wagons destroyed; none carried off. My rear guard was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, of the One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio, and, I am told, behaved well. All the wagons of the Sixth Corps, Nineteenth Corps, the Army of West Virginia, and my brigade train have arrived, as also the cattle herd. I have ordered Captain Mann, assistant quartermaster of the Nineteenth Corps, who was in charge of the train, to make a full report, as I am satisfied the loss was the result of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders on the part of those in charge of the cavalry train. The rear guard is not yet in; it is reported to be bringing in the largest portion of the cavalry train. I have made every exertion to get the train here safely, and owing to my having received orders to march at a late hour yesterday morning, I have been up all night marching. This, I hope, will excuse the brevity of this. I beg that, if I am to remain here, I may be supplied with a battery of artillery, to be sent me at once.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

P. S.—The loss of the rear guard was some four certainly killed; wounded, six.

No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS,
Winchester, August 14, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

COLONEL: In addition to my report of yesterday, in relation to the attack upon the train of the Cavalry Corps, I have the honor to report that ten wagons of the train, loaded, were brought into this town on yesterday by the quartermaster of the Sixth New York Cavalry, and that I unhitched the mules of my train and sent them back with a guard, by which means I brought in nineteen wagons loaded with sup-

plies and forage for the Cavalry Corps. There are some wagons yet remaining at or about Berryville, which I am endeavoring to have brought in. I have turned over to Maj. W. E. Beardsley, of the Sixth New York Cavalry (whom I found had come up with the train), all the wagons thus far brought in, and ordered him to take all necessary steps to recover and expedite the forwarding of all the wagons, mules, and properties belonging to the Cavalry Corps. I have also the honor to forward you the report of Captain Mann, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, who was in charge of the train which was attacked.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Major Sawyer, paymaster of volunteers, who, it appears, came up with Cavalry Corps train from Harper's Ferry, is here, and all is safe with him.

No. 3.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 15, 1864.*

Capt. W. H. H. EMMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Reserve Brigade, Cavalry Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Friday, the 12th instant, I started from this place with five days' rations for 2,250 men and extra stores for sales to officers, in wagons. The wagon train of this brigade was composed of a few wagons carrying forage, ten wagons carrying subsistence stores, and the various regimental and headquarters wagons, and was in the rear of the entire train, which was commanded by Captain Mann, assistant quartermaster. From one mile this side of Charlestown the train was accompanied by a guard of infantry, said to be a brigade. About 2 a. m. of the 13th instant the rear of the train, *i. e.*, the wagons belonging to the brigade, after much trouble, caused by the inexperience of the drivers and the newness of the mules to harness, went into park with the rest of the train (infantry and cavalry) at the stream this side of Berryville. It was daybreak in the morning before the first part of the train had hauled out of the park, and the wagons of the Second Brigade, which immediately preceded those of this brigade, were beginning to cross the stream when a few shots were fired by light howitzers from, I should think, a quarter of a mile distant into the part of the train which was yet in park, which were almost instantly accompanied by a small number of mounted men, charging as foragers, dressed in gray uniforms, and carrying only revolvers, which they used with more noise than precision. The charge and also the howitzer shots came from the side of the road toward Snicker's Gap. The guards who accompanied us, as far as I could see, threw down their arms and ran away without firing a shot. The party that made the attack took away all the mules and fired the wagons which they could not get off, and escaped without any molestation. All the wagons of this brigade were captured or destroyed, as far as I could learn, with the exception of one wagon, carrying officers' baggage of the First U. S. Cavalry. My opinion is that a company of fifty men might have saved the train without loss if they had made a stand in time. The property lost, for which I am responsible, was five days' rations for the brigade, stores destroyed for officers' supplies, all the quartermasters' and commissary property pertaining to the subsistence department of the brigade, and all my papers and vouchers of last month, and this including books, ration returns, invoices, and receipts, receipts for payments of commutation of rations, &c. A wound received at the time the train was attacked prevented my making an earlier report.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. P. MCKINNEY,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, Reserve Brigade.

No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 14, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH:

SIR: In accordance with orders received from you last night, I have the honor to return to you the following report:

On the morning of the 12th, in pursuance to orders received from headquarters First Division, Sixth Corps, I marched my brigade to Winchester, arriving here at 12 m. I found a Confederate hospital established there under charge of Doctor Love and two assistant surgeons, C. S. Army. There were about sixty rebel wounded and thirty Federal, all reported serious cases. A post hospital of Merritt's brigade was also established. There were about forty wounded Federals in it. A number

of our wounded are concealed by Union families, and they are very anxious to be removed toward Washington. There are several wounded rebel officers concealed in Winchester by secession families; also a number of wounded enlisted men. From information received before the arrival of Brigadier-General Kenly, I think that a thorough search should be made for prisoners, arms, and munitions of war. The Union families are anxious to have a thorough search made; are willing to submit to it themselves, and say that a thorough search has never been made in Winchester. On the afternoon of August 12, 160 guerrillas intended making a dash into Winchester (not knowing that an infantry force was there) by the Martinsburg pike. Learning this on my arrival there I placed the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in position to capture them, and allowed no one to leave the city; but they (the rebels) crossed to the Berryville pike and skirmished with my pickets for an hour, showing only twenty or thirty men, then left. Brigadier-General Kenly arrived before the train in Winchester, about 8 a. m. on the 13th. The head of the train arrived at 9 a. m. The mules were so exhausted that it was necessary to water and feed before proceeding, and it was 12 m. before the train was closed up. At 12 m. I started the train for this point and arrived here at 7 p. m. with every wagon closed up. When I left General Kenly had about 150 men at Winchester. The train of Merritt's cavalry brigade was captured near Berryville while under General Kenly. Captain Mann, assistant quartermaster, in charge of the entire train, reports that there was no quartermaster with that part of the train; that they unhitched and fed without authority. Too much praise cannot be given the loyal Union families of Winchester. They attended our wounded night and day, and have used all their coffee, tea, sugar, &c., for sick and prisoners, so much so that they are in actual want themselves. When our prisoners passed through Winchester they supplied them, receiving insults from the rebel officers, and were ordered away; but the guard of enlisted men allowed them to distribute food secretly. They report our men (prisoners) starving and crying for food. I would respectfully suggest, if possible, that commissary stores be distributed among those Union families of Winchester who have used their supplies to feed our sick, wounded, and prisoners. It was reported in Winchester that a corps of the enemy had been sent to re-enforce Early, but nothing definite could be learned.

Very respectfully,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 5.

ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
August 15, 1864.

Capt. W. H. H. EMMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Reserve Brigade:

SIR: On the 12th instant I received orders from Captain Mann, in charge of the army train, to move the train to the front. The order of march placed the cavalry train in the rear of all. At this time I had not been able to obtain more than 200 sacks of grain, although I had my wagons at the depot from morning until night the two previous days. Under these circumstances I thought best to send part of the train on under Captain McKinney, commissary of subsistence of the brigade, and remain myself with the empty wagons (seventeen) to hurry the loading of them, and bring them on that night or next morning. I could not get the teams loaded until near 1 p. m. on the 13th instant. In the meantime I learned the train had been captured. Herewith is Captain McKinney's report* of the circumstances attending the capture of the train.

The loss of the brigade is forty teams, six traveling forges. The train was loaded with regimental property, subsistence stores, forage, quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. DEAN,
First Lieutenant, Regimental Quartermaster First U. S. Cavalry,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster Cavalry Reserve Brigade.

No. 6.

BERRYVILLE, VA., *August 13, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO GENERAL WEBER:

Maj. John Mosby attacked the rear of supply train en route for Winchester at this place at sunrise this morning and succeeded in destroying by fire about twenty wagons, and ran off the teams of twenty more. If teams and drivers with the neces-

* See paper No. 3, *ante*.

sary guards are sent here twenty wagons with their loads can be saved. I was camped with my command last night on the pike five miles from Winchester. Immediately on hearing of the attack on the train I moved my command to this place with all possible speed, and arrived here at 6.45 a. m. The enemy, discovering our approach, retreated in haste across the country. Our forces are following, but there is very little, if any, chance of recovering more property than I have mentioned above. Mosby had a mountain howitzer, which he used in the attack.

Yours, respectfully,

P. M. FARRINGTON,
Major, Commanding First Rhode Island Cavalry.

After which the Board adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. following day.

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., September 9, 1864.

Pursuant to adjournment, Board met at 9 a. m. this day, Brigadier-General Stevenson presiding, Colonel Graham and Lieutenant-Colonel Cook both being present.

Brigadier-General Kenly being duly sworn testified as follows:

On the morning of the 12th of August, while lying at Halltown, an orderly brought me from Harper's Ferry orders from Major-General Sheridan to escort a train to Winchester. The order directed me to reach Winchester that evening, the 12th. It was at 9.40 a. m. that I received the order. The order directed how the trains were to move, which was—first, the train of the Sixth Corps; second, of the Nineteenth Corps; third, that of the army of the Department of West Virginia; next, the Cavalry Corps train. I was also directed to bring with me General Emory's battery; that I would be held responsible for the safety of the train, and that it would be entirely under my control, or words to that effect.

Immediately after receipt of order I assembled my staff officers together and read the order to them and sent my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Huidekoper, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, into Harper's Ferry to hurry out the trains and bring up the battery. I then proceeded to issue my orders, which were to the following effect: That the train would move according to the order of General Sheridan. My own brigade train (General Kenly's) was put in the rear of the Cavalry Corps train. My brigade consisted of three small regiments, the Third Maryland, the One hundred and forty-ninth and One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, the two latter 100-days' men. It was the turn of the One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio to be rear guard. My orders were, and so delivered to the colonels commanding, in writing: Two companies of the Third Maryland should precede the leading wagons of the train, and the remainder of the regiment was to be distributed in the train in the proportion of one company to every twenty wagons, counting from the head of the train. The companies of the One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio National Guard were to be distributed in the proportion of one company to every twenty or thirty wagons, counted from the rear of the wagons guarded by the Third Maryland. The One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guard was directed to be distributed in the following manner: Two companies, under charge of the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment, were ordered to be posted in the rear of the last wagon of the train. There were but six companies in the regiment, and the remaining companies were directed to be distributed between every twenty wagons, counting from rearmost end of the train. I also ordered that should the battery report, one section of it should march at the head of the train, in the rear of the two companies of the advanced guard; one section in middle of train, supported by a company of infantry, and one section in the rear of the train, in advance of the two companies of the One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio.

At the time these orders were issued I was totally ignorant of the number of wagons that would constitute the train, except so far as I could judge of the number from seeing the wagons the preceding day lying inside of Bolivar Heights. These orders were issued, delivered to the regimental commanders, and the regiments ready to march before my aide returned, and before a single wagon had reached Halltown, where my troops were lying. Between 11 and 12 o'clock some wagons came down the road from Bolivar and halted where my troops were lying on the roadside. I rode toward them to ascertain who was in charge of them, but I could not learn from any one who was in charge, but was told by one of my staff officers, whom I sent to inquire, that there was a quartermaster over among a group of dismounted men near the roadside. I sent for him and directed him to report to me. He came promptly and reported that he was Captain Russell, quartermaster Sixth

Corps, and in charge of the Sixth Corps train. I told him who I was, and that I was in charge of the escort of the train, and that I was exceedingly anxious to get the train started as soon as possible. All this time I supposed that the train in the road had been moved from Bolivar Heights by my aide, whom I sent for that purpose. A few wagons were slowly moving from Bolivar toward Halltown, when the head of the train, the leading wagons, commenced moving from Halltown. I rode up the road toward Charlestown to see the train pass. After nine wagons passed me so long an interval elapsed that I sent a staff officer to halt those wagons and learn by whose orders they had moved. He returned and reported that they were the wagons of a brigade of the Sixth Corps, and had been moved by the order of a wagon-master. I rode back to Halltown to see Captain Russell, quartermaster Sixth Corps. Before I met him an order in pencil writing was shown me, by whom issued I could not make out, directing that all the ammunition wagons should remain behind and be driven into Bolivar Heights. The mounted orderly who had the order referred to stated to me verbally that the orders were that all the ammunition should be left behind. I immediately sent an order to my ordnance officer, who was in charge of my ammunition train, to withdraw his train and remain behind. I now met Captain Russell, who informed me that the nine wagons referred to had moved without his orders. There was still a large gap between the rearmost wagon of those lying at Halltown and Bolivar Heights, a gap of at least a mile, although some disconnected wagons were passing from Bolivar Heights. At this time, about 1 p. m., my aide came from Harper's Ferry and reported to me that the trains all had their orders, other than those issued by me, and that there was so much confusion among them, and learning that Captain McGonnigle, General Sheridan's chief quartermaster, was in Harper's Ferry, he rode in to see, and to communicate my orders; that, after much inquiry, he found that he was at Captain Gardner's, post quartermaster at Harper's Ferry. He went there and was told by Captain Gardner that Captain McGonnigle was asleep; that he, McGonnigle, had ridden all the preceding night; that he, Captain Gardner, would not disturb him; that the necessary orders had been issued for starting the train. I asked my aide if he had brought the battery with him. He replied that he could not find it; that he had inquired of everybody and no one could tell him about it.

Upon learning that the trains had received their orders from some one other than myself, I presumed, and was so told, that the battery had received its orders. By 1.30 o'clock, as the wagons were coming rapidly over Bolivar Heights, I ordered the head of the train at Halltown to move forward, and the troops were commenced being distributed as the train moved on. I rode up the road to a point about midway between Halltown and Charlestown to see the train pass, and that the escort was in its proper positions. I remained at this point until between 3.30 and 4 o'clock, and seeing that the train was passing in a disconnected manner, with gaps between the wagons, shortly after taking my position at this point, I sent a staff officer, Lieutenant Alexander, to halt the train this side of Charlestown, to park it as it came up, and not suffer a wagon to leave until I sent him orders; and that otherwise the head of the train would be at Berryville before the rear left Halltown. Whilst at this point, I should think about 3 o'clock, Captain Russell, assistant quartermaster Sixth Corps, rode up to me and commenced deprecating the slow manner in which the train was coming up, and we both agreed that there must be some trouble behind at Bolivar Heights or Harper's Ferry. I was as yet ignorant that there was a quartermaster in charge of the train, and learning from him, on inquiring, that he was the senior quartermaster with the train, I ordered him to take charge of the train. I gave him the order of march of the train, which I found he was acquainted with, and told him that I had ordered my own brigade train to move in rear of the Cavalry Corps train; that no place had been assigned it, and I ordered it to march in the rear; and I think I told him that I ordered my ammunition train to remain behind, that such I understood to be the orders, that there were to be no ammunition wagons in the train. I inquired of Captain Russell if he knew how many wagons were in the train, as I wished to see if the escort were properly distributed. I think that his answer was that he judged that there were about 400 or 500, but that the number had not been reported to him. This conversation lasted but a few minutes, when Captain Russell sprang on his horse, and sent the persons who were with him to hurry up the trains, and started himself for the same purpose. About twenty minutes after Captain Russell left me, while still on the roadside watching and hurrying up the train as it passed, Captain Mann, assistant quartermaster Nineteenth Corps, rode up to where I was standing on the roadside and reported to me that he was in charge of the train. I told him that I had appointed Captain Russell, of the Sixth Corps, to take charge of and have entire control of the train; that he was the senior quartermaster with the train, as I had been informed. Captain Mann replied by taking from his pocket a written order, which I read, from Captain McGonnigle, chief quartermaster Middle Military Division, ordering Captain Mann to take charge of the train. In Captain

Mann's orders, the order of march of the train was the same as I had issued, except that there was no mention made of my own brigade train. I called attention to this, and directed him to place my train in rear of Cavalry Corps train. I then sent a staff officer to find Captain Russell and to say to him that his appointment was revoked; that Captain Mann, quartermaster Nineteenth Corps, had been ordered by Captain McGonnigle to take charge of the train, and to make my apologies for having given him any unnecessary trouble.

I inquired of Captain Mann why it was that the wagons came along so slowly, and if he knew how many wagons would be in the train. He replied that he judged there would be about 600 wagons, and that there was a great deal of trouble getting the Cavalry Corps train started from Harper's Ferry. I explained to him (Captain Mann) the pressing nature of General Sheridan's order; that I believed the army would be out of supplies that night; that I was determined to get the train into Winchester by daylight next morning, so as to be ready to issue supplies next day, and that he must spare no exertion to get the train forward as promptly as possible. I also explained to him the disposition I had made of the escort. I then directed him to go to the rear, close up the train, see that rear guard was in its proper place in rear of rearmost wagon of the train, and that when he was ready to move to send me word; that I was going up to the head of the train near Charlestown. We both mounted; he rode down the road toward Halltown and I up toward Charlestown to the head of the train.

Whilst there, and at 4.15 p. m., I received a note from Captain Mann by an orderly, which was to the purport: "All is in order" (or the train is in order); "you can move on." I wrote on the note in pencil, "All right, I shall move," or "I am moving," and sent the note thus indorsed back to Captain Mann by the same orderly. The train had not started when I received the note, but I gave orders immediately for it to move, and it started within five minutes after I gave the order. While standing on the roadside between Halltown and Charlestown I judge that some 400 wagons had passed before I proceeded toward Charlestown to the head of the train, and I thought, from seeing the troops which passed me, that they were in position, according to my orders, as far as they had come up.

The train moved through Charlestown at 4.20 and took the road toward Berryville as I was ordered. I ordered two halts before I got to Berryville to refresh the men and enable the train to close up. At the halt before I got to Berryville, the last one, about sundown, several officers came to me and applied for permission to make coffee, which I refused. At this halt Captain Russell came to me and stated that it was desirable the animals should be watered; that many of them had been harnessed all day and had no water. I replied that it was my purpose to halt the train at the first water where it would be convenient to park the train and water the animals. I continued on with the train until we reached the stream at this side of and near to Berryville. I here ordered a halt, moving the advanced guard of two companies across the stream, and also a squad of some twenty men of the Sixth Corps whom I had organized at Halltown, and who had been directed and did march about 200 yards in advance of the escort. I then rode back to see Captain Russell, who was in advance of his train, to consult him about the proper method of parking the wagons so as the animals could be watered. He went to work at once to park the train on the road, and on both sides of it. I then ordered a picket-line to be established and went in person to attend to the execution of it. I found the squad of the Sixth Corps men lying in the road, and but one man in the squad obeyed my orders to get up. I then went to the commanding officer of the two companies that was in the road in advance of the train and ordered him to picket the road to Berryville, and to extend his pickets to the left of hill, which I pointed out to him. I also ordered two of my mounted orderlies to act as vedettes in advance of the picket-line. After seeing the picket-line established, I returned to the head of the train, where I found Captain McGonnigle. I inquired if he knew of any of our cavalry being at Berryville. He replied that there were none there, according to the best of his knowledge. At this moment some mounted men passed and I inquired who they were. They replied that they belonged to the Signal Corps. I requested Captain McGonnigle to see the officer in charge and request him to send his men out as vedettes, indicating the direction in which I wished they should be posted, which he promptly proceeded to do. It was now, I judge, about 10 p. m. Captain Fallon, of the Third Maryland Regiment, who was in charge of the two advance companies, asked me when I proposed starting. I replied that the trains were coming in nicely; that the animals were being watered, and I thought in about an hour. He answered that his men were so tired they would not even make coffee; that he thought that they ought to have about two hours' rest. I told him of the necessity of the case, and that he must be ready with his command to march when I gave the orders. At about 11 p. m. Captain McGonnigle came to me and stated that he thought the head of the train had better move on. I represented to him the condition of the men, who had been on their feet nearly all day, and that they

were very much fatigued; that I would give them fifteen minutes more sleep and then order the advance. This I did, going in person to see the order obeyed. I found the men of the advance guard still lying in the road after the advance was ordered. Captain Fallon got his men up, called in his pickets, and at 11.30 started the train. The squad of the Sixth Corps, which had acted as an advance guard, did not and would not move, and I marched past them with the two leading companies of the escort. Before starting, Captain McGonnigle came to me and inquired if he should go to the head of the train or remain at the rear. I replied that Captain Mann had my orders to remain with the rear of the train, and that I would rather he would remain with the advance, and that I had left a staff officer, Lieutenant Huidekoper, with orders to remain and see that the wagons had all started, that the escort was in its proper places, and then ride forward and report to me; that I would be at the head of the train. The first balk on the march was occasioned by a large tree across the road, about two miles beyond Berryville (on leaving Berryville I took the direct road to Winchester). This was avoided (the tree) by turning into the woods on the left. The wagons moved very slowly through the woods, as it was very dark and the road not clearly defined. I remained there a short time and saw the wagons passing. There was no obstacle to the wagons passing through the woods to the left of the tree, and I went to the front. The next halt was occasioned by a very dangerous bridge, over which I hesitated to let the train pass. Whilst halting, I sent to discover if a road could not be found above or below the bridge. One was found on the right of the bridge, not far from it, which seemed as if it had been used. The wagons commenced passing over at this crossing, and after about a dozen had passed without any trouble, I again went forward to the head of the train. I supposed some fifty or sixty wagons had crossed when word was brought to me that a wagon had got choked and was broken down in the crossing. I ordered a halt, and as I was giving directions what to do, Captain Mann rode up from the rear. He said if I would send back, or give him my pioneer corps, which was composed of some eighteen or twenty men, and which I should have mentioned had marched in front of the advance companies from Halltown, he would or could repair the bridge. I directed Captain Mann to take charge of the pioneer corps, and send me word when the bridge was done and the train moving. This he did in about three-quarters of an hour after he left with the pioneers, and that the wagons were passing over the bridge nicely. I moved on until I came across a heavy sutler's wagon, which blocked up the road and was being plundered by a crowd of unarmed stragglers who had forced their way to the head of the train, despite my efforts to have them kept back. I succeeded in getting the wagon out of the road and the train moved on. I pushed on until I got within a mile and a half of the Opequon. At this point Captain Fallon came to me and said that his men could go no farther without a rest. Would I not halt? I ordered a halt and remained for fifteen minutes, when I again moved forward and crossed the Opequon with the advance of the train before daylight on the morning of the 13th.

Board adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. on Monday, September 12.

MONDAY, *September 12, 1864.*

Board met pursuant to adjournment. All present, General Stevenson presiding.

The examination of General Kenly was resumed, as follows:

General KENLY: Before I left Berryville the train was still coming in smoothly and in order. From a personal inspection, and judging from the number of wagons reported to me by Captain Mann, I felt satisfied at the time I left Berryville that the rear of the train would have left there by 2.30 or 3 o'clock in the morning, as it was my purpose to cross the Opequon before daylight with the head of the train. I personally superintended the crossing of the Opequon by the head of the train, and remained at the stream until some forty or fifty wagons had crossed it. I reached the heights overlooking the town of Winchester with the head of the train shortly after sunrise. I could discover no sign of a camp or any evidence whatever that our troops were at or near Winchester. Not a soldier could be seen. I immediately ordered a halt and directed Captain Russell to park his train, which was in the advance. Captain McGonnigle was with me. I told him that I thought he had better ride into town to ascertain what was to be done with the train, and when he learned to notify me. I awaited the return of Captain McGonnigle for from one and a half to two hours, during the whole of which time the train was coming in smoothly and being parked on the hills overlooking Winchester and in sight of it, when I received a note from Captain McGonnigle informing me that the army had moved; that Colonel Edwards, commanding a brigade of the Sixth Corps,

was in town, and that he had orders for me, and that he, Captain McGonnigle, thought that the train had better be moved into town so that the animals could be fed and watered. I sent the note to Captain Russell, [informing him] that the suggestion of Captain McGonnigle was approved, and for him to remove the train into the town, which was promptly done. Before I left the spot, and before the train started, my aide, whom I had left at Berryville, returned and reported to me that the wagons on the road were coming on in order, but that there had been a great deal of trouble in getting the rear of the train started from Berryville. I inquired if Captain Mann was there. He replied that he was. I asked him if Lieutenant-Colonel Miller was there with his rear guard. He replied that he was, and had come to him for instructions; that there was a large train reported as coming up, which must have left Harper's Ferry long after the train which he was guarding, and he wished to know if he should remain to guard that. Mr. Huidekoper informed me that he told Colonel Miller that his, Colonel Miller's, orders were to guard the rear of the train, and he was to remain to guard these wagons now behind, and which were said to be coming up. Colonel Miller informed Lieutenant Huidekoper that the train coming up had no escort. Lieutenant Huidekoper further informed me that there appeared to be no one in charge of one of the cavalry trains in the rear, then lying at Berryville; that after repeated inquiries among the train, of teamsters and others, he was told that the officer who was in charge of the train had not left Harper's Ferry, but had turned it over to some one else, and that the teamsters had received orders to unhitch, feed, and water; that this was told him by several who were with this train. He inquired who gave such orders. They said they did not know. He said it was contrary to orders. I inquired of him if Captain Mann was exerting himself to get the train started. He replied that both Captain Mann and Colonel Miller were hard at work getting the teams hitched up and started. This report was made to me by Lieutenant Huidekoper while I was awaiting the report of Captain McGonnigle, who had gone into Winchester. After starting the train I rode into town to see Colonel Edwards. He gave me orders from General Sheridan's headquarters to turn over the train to him, and to garrison Winchester with my brigade until further orders. Whilst engaged in writing a note to Colonel Forsyth, reporting the arrival of the train, some one came in and said the rear of the train had been attacked. After a few inquiries I mounted my horse and galloped down the Berryville road, passing the train, which was moving slowly through the town. About half way between Winchester and the Opequon I met Captain Mann, who was riding toward Winchester. I hurriedly asked him if it were true that the rear of the train had been attacked. He said that it had; that he could not get it started; that he himself had helped to hitch up the mules; that some of the wagons had been captured, but that the rebels had been driven off. I inquired of him if the rear guard was there at the time of the attack. He replied that it was. My next question was, "How did they behave?" He replied that they behaved well, and that the train was coming on. I told him that the train had been ordered into Winchester to feed and water, and I sent a staff officer with orders to Colonel Brown, commanding the One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio, to move to the support of Colonel Miller, if he needed it, with his whole regiment; that I would hold the crossing at the Opequon with the Third Maryland. In the course of an hour and a half, the train still crossing, my staff officer returned with a report from Colonel Brown that twelve wagons were burned and thirteen more or less injured, and that the mules had been run off; that the rebels had gone and he wanted instructions. Subsequently to this he sent m[e] word that if I would send him the teams he thought he would be able to bri[ng] nearly all the wagons. I immediately sent into town for Captain Mann, wit[h] to him to send all the teams that he could spare from the train to br[ing] wagons from which the mules had been run off. Captain Mann could [not] and I unhitched the teams of my own train and sent them back to C[ol.] who with them brought up nineteen loaded wagons when he came up [with] with his command, and what was left of the One hundred and fo[rty-] I also received information that there were some killed and wou[nded] Berryville (in the attack on the train six of the rear guard had b[een] wounded), and a paymaster, with his funds, who wished to be br[ought] I sent ambulances out, brought in such of the wounded as co[uld] paymaster and his funds.

At this stage of the proceedings General K[ilpatrick] orders issued by him to Colonel Gilpin and [the] officers of the escort before the train started. [I] other than Colonel Gilpin's (the Third Mary[land]

and have since been ordered to Columbus, Ohio, to be mustered out of service. The following is a copy of the original order referred to:

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS KENLY'S BRIGADE,
Halltown, Va., August 12, 1864.

The brigade will march at once to escort the trains of the army to Winchester by the Berryville pike. The trains will march in the following order: First, trains of the Sixth Army Corps; second, trains of the Nineteenth Army Corps; third, trains of the Army of West Virginia; fourth, trains of the Cavalry Corps; fifth, trains of Kenly's brigade. The troops will march and be distributed in the following order:

1. Two companies of the Third Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, and the remaining companies of this regiment between every twenty wagons of the train.

2. The One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard will be distributed by company between every thirty wagons next following those guarded by the Third Maryland Regiment.

3. The One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard will be distributed in the following manner: two companies to follow the rearmost wagon as a rear guard, and the remaining companies between every twenty wagons, counting from the rearmost.

Should the battery belonging to General Emory's command report for duty it will march as follows: one section in rear of the two leading companies; one section in the center of the train, in rear of a company of infantry, and one section in the rear of the train, in front of the two rear companies of the One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guard. Commanding officers of regiments and the officer commanding the battery will personally attend to the posting and distribution of their commands in accordance with these orders, and will give their personal supervision to the safe escort of the train to Winchester. For this purpose they will have entire control of the march of the train under their escort, subject to the orders of the brigadier-general commanding, who will be habitually at the head of the train.

It is of importance that the train should reach Winchester as speedily as possible. Commanding officers will be held responsible that no unnecessary delays occur. Should the train be attacked or any serious obstacle intervene to its march regimental commanders will transmit the intelligence promptly to the brigadier-general commanding, and give to each other such support and assistance as may be needed.

By command of Brigadier-General Kenly:

WILL. W. PEABODY,
Captain and Acting [Assistant] Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS, POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE,
Maryland Heights, September 9, 1864.

I hereby certify that the within is the original order issued by Brigadier-General Kenly, commanding Separate Brigade, to be executed in guarding the trains from Halltown to Winchester.

CHAS. GILPIN,
Colonel, Commanding Third Maryland Volunteers.

Board adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock the following day, Tuesday,

TUESDAY, *September 13, 1864.*

t pursuant to adjournment, but owing to illness of Lieu-
l Cook transacted no business, and adjourned to meet at
nesday, the 14th.

WEDNESDAY, *September 14, 1864.*

. m. pursuant to adjournment, General Stevenson
nel Graham and Lieutenant-Colonel Cook both

termaster First Division, Nineteenth Army
d testified as follows:

ief quartermaster I ordered the several trains to
There were in the neighborhood of 525 wagons in
nce left Harper's Ferry about 10.30 a. m. August

12, and from some reason unknown to me the cavalry trains did not follow promptly. We marched until about 11 p. m. without feeding or watering men or animals, when we arrived at a small creek about one mile this side of Berryville. At that point Captain McGonnigle, acting chief quartermaster Middle Military Division, was present and ordered the trains to be parked long enough to water the animals and make coffee for the men—the Sixth Corps train parked on the right side of the road; the Nineteenth on the left; the Army of West Virginia, Eighth Army Corps, on the right of the Sixth Corps, I think; the Cavalry Corps to the rear of the place where the Sixth Corps had parked, and partially on the same ground. The train required about two and a half hours to pass a given point. The Sixth Corps train moved out between 12 and 1 a. m., leaving, consequently, before the cavalry train arrived. They were followed by the Nineteenth Corps in regular order, and this followed by the train of the Army of West Virginia. When the train commenced moving General Kenly gave me the following orders, in presence of Captain McGonnigle, chief quartermaster: "I consider this the most dangerous point in the route. I desire you to remain here, therefore, until every wagon has passed." When the wagons of the Army of West Virginia were moving out my chief wagon-master reported to me that the cavalry trains were unhooked and feeding their stock. I immediately went to those trains, roused the officers in charge, ordering them to hook up their teams and start immediately, telling them we were in danger of an attack. Upon passing among the trains I discovered one train that was not being hooked up, and I endeavored to find some officer in charge, but without effect. I then passed through the train again to find a wagon-master, but was unable to do so. It was now nearly daylight and I dismounted and woke up the drivers myself, one by one, ordering them to immediately hook up their teams. I am under the impression that the animals of this train were unharnessed, but I am not positive. The drivers were so long in getting this train ready that the sun had fairly risen when the enemy opened fire upon us, throwing three shells. Upon the explosion of the second shell I reported to the lieutenant-colonel commanding the rear guard for instructions. At this time the train was not entirely hooked up, the lead and swing mules being harnessed to their wagons, and the wheel mules in the act of being hooked. Upon the explosion of the first shell many of the drivers mounted their saddle mule, which was ready saddled, and fled. When I reported to the lieutenant-colonel he was rallying his men and forming them in line. I should think there were about seventy-five of them. I reported to the lieutenant-colonel that it was impossible to move the train to corral it, and asked for instructions. He replied he had none to give. I told him the rebel guns held the road, and if he had no instructions for me I would go around the hill and hurry the balance of the train away. He said, "Very well." By this time the enemy's cavalry, clothed mostly in blue, led by a man in civilian dress, wheeled into line from sets of fours and commenced firing with carbines and advancing toward the train. At this point I left the train, passed around the hill, and rejoined the balance of the train beyond Berryville. About three miles beyond Berryville I met two squadrons of cavalry going toward Berryville upon a trot. I gave them what information was in my power and hurried on with the balance of the train, which I reported to General Kenly near Winchester.

I am unable to give an accurate statement of the losses, as I had no report from the officer in command of the train lost, and did not again visit the place of disaster.

By the BOARD:

Question. In your opinion, did the rear guard do all that they could do to defend and save the train?

Answer. At the time I left I considered them doing their full duty. The lieutenant-colonel had drawn his men up in line and was perfectly cool and collected, although the force of the enemy in view outnumbered the rear guard.

Question. Did that portion of the cavalry train captured park and unharness their teams without orders, and who was the officer in charge?

Answer. They unhooked and fed without orders, or even reporting to me. I was unable to find any officer in charge of said train, either commissioned officer or wagon-master.

(The train here referred to, the one destroyed, was the Third Brigade Cavalry Reserve train.)

Question. What officer was placed in charge of that train?

Answer. The officer reported to me was Lieut. William Dean, acting assistant quartermaster of the Cavalry Reserve Brigade.

Question. Did the infantry rear guard return the fire of the enemy?

Answer. I did not see them fire, but heard return firing along the line.

Question. What was the strength of the rear guard?

Answer. I do not know, but there were about seventy-five men rallied by the lieutenant commanding.

Question. Were the men of the rear guard at the time of the attack held together as a body?

Answer. At the time of the attack they lay around promiscuously, asleep on the ground.

Question. Were there any pickets established for the protection of the train from surprise while parked?

Answer. There were none to my knowledge.

ORDERS TO CAPTAIN MANN.

Captain MANN,
Assistant Quartermaster:

DEAR SIR: The respective trains of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, trains of General Crook's command and cavalry, will start at once for Winchester, via Charlestown and Berryville, with proper loads, as directed by chief quartermasters of corps or commands. The trains will start in the following order on road: (1) Sixth Army Corps train; (2) Nineteenth Army Corps train; (3) Army and Department of West Virginia train; (4) Cavalry Division train; and must all arrive at Winchester this evening; trains to be escorted by Brigadier-General Kenly's command. Make your arrangements for starting trains, and call on me at office of Captain Gardner.

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Captain and Acting Chief Quartermaster.

After which the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock the following day.

Copy of report of the amount of transportation awaiting orders from the front, under charge of Capt. J. C. Mann, assistant quartermaster.

Name of detachment.	Number of wagons.	Quartermaster.	Remarks.
General Crook's command:			
First Brigade	45	Lieut. H. H. Hornbrook	
Second Division	40	Lieutenant Merrill	
Cavalry Division:			
Third Brigade	33	Lieutenant Pinkham	
Reserve Brigade	50	Lieutenant Dean	Hay.
First Brigade	41	Lieutenant Ballard	
Second Brigade	25	Lieut. C. A. Evarts	
Sixth Corps	243	Capt. W. E. Morford	
Nineteenth Corps:			
Headquarters	12		Ammunition.
First Division	75		
Second Division	25		
Kenly's brigade	15		

THURSDAY, *September 15, 1864.*

Board met; full attendance, General Stevenson presiding. On account of absence of witness adjourned to following day.

FRIDAY, *September 16, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to Wednesday, 21st, as Lieutenant-Colonel Cook was ordered to Hagerstown for some days on public business.

WEDNESDAY, *September 21, 1864.*

Board met pursuant to adjournment, but again adjourned to wait for witness.

THURSDAY, *September 22, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to following day.

FRIDAY, *September 23, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to following day.

SATURDAY, *September 24, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to following Monday.

MONDAY, *September 26, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to following day.

TUESDAY, *September 27, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to following day.

WEDNESDAY, *September 28, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to following day.

THURSDAY, *September 29, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to following day.

FRIDAY, *September 30, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to following day.

SATURDAY, *October 1, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to following Monday.

MONDAY, *October 3, 1864.*

Board met and adjourned to following day.

TUESDAY, *October 4, 1864.*

Board met; all present, General Stevenson presiding.

First Lieut. William Dean, First U. S. Cavalry, regimental quartermaster and acting assistant quartermaster of Cavalry Reserve Brigade train, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Lieutenant DEAN: On or about the 12th of August I received orders from Captain Mann for all the army trains to move to Winchester. This order assigned the Cavalry Corps train a place in the order of march in the rear of the whole train. On this I went and consulted the quartermasters of the First and Second Brigades of my division to determine the order of our brigade trains. The determination was: The Second Brigade to take the lead, the First Brigade the second place, and the Cavalry Reserve Brigade the rear, thus placing it in the rear of all. Up to this time I had not been able to get forage to load my forage train—forage train of the brigade, seventeen wagons. Captain McKinney, the commissary of the brigade, had all his supplies loaded. On this I considered it best for the public service to send forward those wagons that were loaded with subsistence stores, &c., under the charge of Captain McKinney, the commissary of subsistence of the brigade, and I would remain behind with the forage train, empty, and hasten the loading of it, and have it ready, if possible, to go to the front under escort of General Duffié, who, I understood, was to go next morning; and, if possible, to bring on the proper supply train of the brigade, which was on its way from Washington to Harper's Ferry, and expected to arrive every moment. I was, however, unable to get my forage train loaded until on or about the 14th of August. In the meantime I heard that the train had been attacked and destroyed, and Captain McKinney wounded.

By the BOARD:

Question. Were the forage and subsistence trains both under your charge?

Answer. They were.

Question. For what reasons were the trains separated, the subsistence train being sent forward and the forage train remaining behind, and why did you remain behind with the forage train?

Answer. Because the forage train was not loaded. I considered it was necessary to send the rations forward to the command, and as it is my special duty to obtain forage I remained behind to hasten the loading and bring it forward as soon as possible. I had tried to get it loaded for two days previous, but the demand for forage was so great, owing to the unusual number of cavalry coming in, I did not succeed.

Lieutenant DEAN: I will here state I received, while the trains were being prepared, a note from General Kenly, addressed to quartermasters in charge of trains, stating that he was at Charlestown with his command waiting to take charge of trains going to the front, and wishing to be informed when the last train would arrive at Charlestown. I informed Captain McKinney, in charge of the rear train, of the contents of this note, and also Lieutenant Evarts, in charge of the Second Brigade train, who was to take general supervision of the three brigade trains, cavalry, and requested Captain McKinney to send word to General Kenly when his train would be up.

Board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock the following day, Friday, 7th.

FRIDAY, *October 7, 1864.*

Board met; all present; issued an order or subpœna to Captain McKinney, commissary of subsistence, Cavalry Reserve Brigade, to appear before them at their next sitting, on Monday, October 10 instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and afterward adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday, October 10.

MONDAY, *October 10, 1864.*

Board met and for want of witness again adjourned to meet on the call of the president.

SATURDAY, *November 13, 1864.*

Board met on call of the president, and having heard all the testimony that was available to elucidate the subject-matter of inquiry, find the following facts: That the guard was insufficient for the number of wagons constituting the train; that the loss of wagons was occasioned by the officer in charge, Capt. E. P. McKinney, commissary of subsistence of the Reserve Brigade, who, at the instance of First Lieut. William Dean, acting quartermaster, assumed to take charge of the train, failing to look after his train personally, and without orders permitting the train to go into park, the drivers to unhitch and unharness their animals and lie down and go to sleep, so that when attacked the wagons could not be moved.

The Board cannot, from the testimony, fix negligence upon any individual officer of the train guard, but is of opinion that there was no sufficient picket established whilst the train halted to prevent surprise or resist sudden attack. The testimony is conflicting as to the extent of the losses. The Board affirm the statement of Brigadier-General Kenly as closely approximating the losses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, President of the Board.
S. GRAHAM,
Colonel Fifth Artillery New York Volunteers.
R. ELLSWORTH COOK,
Lieut. Col. First Maryland Regt. Potomac Home Brigade Vols.

No. 4.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of operations August 13, October 4 and 14.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *August 16, 1864.*

Colonel Mosby reports that he attacked the enemy's supply train near Berryville on the 13th; captured and destroyed 75 loaded wagons and secured over 200 prisoners, including several officers, between 500 and 600 horses and mules, upward of 200 beef-cattle, and many valuable stores. Considerable number of the enemy killed and wounded. His loss 2 killed and 3 wounded.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 9, 1864.*

Colonel Mosby reports that a body of about a thousand of the enemy advanced up the Manassas road on the 4th [with] trains of cars loaded with railroad material and occupied Salem and Rectortown. He attacked them at Salem, defeating them, capturing fifty prisoners, all their baggage, camp equipage, stores, &c., and killed and wounded a considerable number. His loss, two wounded. Enemy is intrenched at Rectortown with two long trains of cars. The railroad is torn up and bridges burned in their rear and all communications cut.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 16, 1864.*

On the 14th instant Colonel Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Duffield's; destroyed U. S. military train consisting of locomotive and ten cars, securing twenty prisoners and fifteen horses. Among the prisoners are two paymasters with $168,000 in Government funds.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

No. 5.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John S. Mosby, Forty-third Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

HDQRS. 43D VIRGINIA PARTISAN RANGER BATTALION,
September 11, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the commanding general, the following brief report of the operations of this command since the 1st day of March last:*

*For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXIII, p. 248, and Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 2.

On August 9, with a detachment of thirty-seven men, I defeated a body of 100 cavalry at Fairfax Station, killing the captain commanding and 6 men, and capturing 21 prisoners and 34 horses. Two detachments sent out at the same time in Fairfax brought in 6 more prisoners and horses; another detachment of five sent to Duffield's Depot brought in 10 prisoners with their horses, &c.

On the morning of August 13 I attacked, near Berryville, the enemy's supply train, which was guarded by some 700 or 800 infantry and cavalry, under command of Brigadier-General Kenly. Completely routed the guard, with a loss of over 200 prisoners, including 3 lieutenants, besides several killed and wounded. Captured and destroyed 75 loaded wagons, and secured over 200 head of beef-cattle, between 500 and 600 horses and mules, and many valuable stores. My loss 2 killed and 3 wounded. My force numbered something over 300 men, with two mountain howitzers. One howitzer became disabled before being brought into action by breaking of a wheel; the other after firing a few rounds was rendered useless also by breaking of the carriage.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Captains Richards and William Chapman, commanding their respective squadrons, for the bravery with which they scattered largely superior forces of the enemy. The gallant Capt. Sam Chapman, commanding Company E, although burning for the strife, was prudently held in reserve.

A few days after this Lieutenant Glascock, with fourteen men, captured 29 prisoners, including several officers, with their horses, arms, &c., near Kernstown. At the same time Captain Richards, with a small squad, killed a captain and captured 7 or 8 men and horses near Charlestown.

About August 20 I crossed with my command at Snicker's Gap, the enemy being near Berryville, sending the larger portion, under Capt. William Chapman, to operate around Berryville and restrain the enemy from devastating the country. With a small detachment I went to their rear, near Charlestown, and captured 12 prisoners and 10 horses. Captain Chapman, coming upon a portion of the enemy's cavalry which was engaged in burning houses, attacked and routed them. Such was the indignation of our men at witnessing some of the finest residences in that portion of the State enveloped in flames that no quarter was shown, and about 25 of them were shot to death for their villainy. About 30 horses were brought off, but no prisoners.

On Friday, September 3, with a squad of six men, I attacked the enemy's outposts in Fairfax, mortally wounding 1 and capturing 6 men and 11 horses.

On Sunday, September 5, I sent Capt. Sam Chapman, in command of Companies C and E, to harass the enemy around Berryville, while I made a detour to gain their rear near Charlestown. Arriving at the river, I left the two companies that were with me (A and B), under Lieutenant Nelson, on the east bank of the river, while, with six more, I went on a reconnaissance across previous to carrying my whole force over. Some time after a force of the enemy's cavalry crossed the mountain in their rear, surprised and stampeded them, killing 1, wounding 3, and capturing 3. One of the enemy's cavalry was killed and 5 wounded. With the six men with me I succeeded in capturing and bringing out safely about 25 prisoners, 2 ambulances, and 18 horses. Captain Chapman routed a largely superior force near Berryville, killing and wounding some 15 or 20, besides securing over 30 prisoners, including a captain and lieutenant, with their horses, arms, &c.

On September 8, with about thirty men, having gained a position in the enemy's rear near Charlestown, I divided the command for greater safety. One portion, under Captain Richards, captured a captain and 12 men, with their horses, &c.; with mine I captured a lieutenant and 5 men, with their horses, &c.

I have made no attempt, for it would be impossible, to embrace in this report a full recital of the innumerable affairs with the enemy in which the heroism of both men and officers of this command has been illustrated; yet the fame of their deeds will still live in the grateful remembrance of those whose homes and whose firesides their valor has defended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General, for the information of the Department.

Attention is invited to the activity and skill of Colonel Mosby, and the intelligence and courage of the officers and men of his command, as displayed in this report. With the loss of little more than 20 men, he has killed, wounded, and captured during the period embraced in the report about 1,200 of the enemy and taken more than 1,600 horses and mules, 230 beef-cattle, and 85 wagons and ambulances, without counting many smaller operations. The services rendered by Colonel Mosby and his command in watching and reporting the enemy's movements have also been of great value. His operations have been highly creditable to himself and his command.

R. E. LEE,
General.

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NEAR UPPERVILLE, VA., *October 23, 1864.*

GENERAL: I desire to make an explanation in reference to the capture of my artillery, which you have probably seen in Secretary Stanton's official bulletin. After the enemy had accumulated such a force on the Manassas road that I could no longer oppose their progress in front, I withdrew my command inside their lines north of the road, in order to be in a position to assail both Sheridan's communications in the Valley and also to strike the road whenever opportunity offered. My artillery was sent out to a place of concealment in Fauquier. Unfortunately one of my men deserted and guided the enemy to where it was. They captured no men or horses with it. Since their advance up the railroad we have killed and captured over 300 of them My loss so far has been only four wounded and one captured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

General R. E. LEE.

AUGUST 21, 1864.—Skirmish in Loudoun County, Va.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Roger E. Cook, First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, commanding U. S. forces at Sandy Hook, Md.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sandy Hook, Md., August 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that agreeably to instructions from headquarters, a scouting party of the Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers crossed the river early in the morning of August 21, under command of Lieutenant Atwell, and proceeded in the direction of Leesburg, where they encountered a detachment of White's battalion; routed them, with a loss of three men mortally wounded. Thence proceeded to Dry Hollow and Grove Meeting-House, where they found five of Mosby's command; captured one, supposed to belong to the quartermaster's department; the other four made their escape. They had just murdered a sick, paroled Federal soldier. They then returned to camp by the way of Goose Creek Meeting-House, Harmony, and Waterford. Heard of no enemy in force north of Rectortown. Longstreet's command reported at Sperryville Gap and Front Royal. Four companies of White's and Mosby's commands are the only troops supposed to be in Loudoun County.

I am, captain, most respectfully, &c.,

R. E. COOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Harper's Ferry, Va.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Sandy Hook, August 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that the report of a scout into Loudoun County, Va., by a detachment of the Loudoun Rangers on the 21st instant, forwarded to headquarters this date, embraces the operations and is the report of the scout ordered to Aldie. The reason of their failure to fully execute the order is not stated in their written report to these headquarters, but have since learned from the lieutenant commanding the scout that it was in consequence of detachment of White's or Mosby's command, 100 strong, lying at or near that place, and he, having only about twenty men, did not feel safe in attacking them.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. COOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding, &c.

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Harper's Ferry, Va.

AUGUST 22, 1864.—Affair at Cove Point, Md.

Report of Lieut. George D. Odell, Fifth Massachusetts Colored Cavalry.

AUGUST 23, 1864.

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Washington:

MAJOR: I have the honor to send a copy of a telegram received by me to-day. The party was sent by me to investigate the facts in relation to a complaint, referred to me from headquarters, of T. H. Quinan:

LEONARDTOWN, MD., *August 23, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, and give a particular and detailed account of the bushwhackers, as at present lies in my power:

On receiving your dispatch on the morning of the 16th relating to Doctor Quinan and the blockade-runners, I sent a sergeant and six men, with three days' rations, to Millstone Landing, with orders to leave their horses there, cross the Patuxent in a boat, and find Doctor Quinan, in Calvert County, and from him learn how to proceed further. It appears that he referred them to the provost-marshal, a civilian, at Drum Point, who retained them in that locality until yesterday morning. Expecting a schooner in to take on board some negroes, soon after daylight they got in a boat and went up to Cove Point, eight miles, and while some were eating breakfast on the beach the others were fired into a few rods from them by three men in a ravine near the road, and as the rest of the sergeant's men appeared, about a dozen more appeared from the ravine and said, "Come on, you Yankee sons of b——s," and fired another volley, which our men returned, though the sergeant fell and two men were wounded. My men then commenced falling back, and were closely followed by the bushwhackers, who now appeared in still stronger force, decorated in gay uniforms and armed mostly with carbines. My men became separated, and two struck out for the Government farms, supposing that the nearest point to Leonardtown, and arrived here about 1 o'clock this morning on foot, their horses being at Millstone Landing. I have re-enforced the squad at Millstone Landing and sent two men over to Calvert County again to learn more of the affair. My men and horses cannot stand a long march at present, or I should have gone myself with a squad. I have but fifteen present for mounted duty. I would respectfully recommend you to have a gun-boat and small force of infantry sent up to Drum Point for a few days. Cove Point is about thirty-five miles from here. I will make another report when my men get back.

I remain, very respectfully,

G. D. ODELL,
Lieutenant, Commanding Mounted Patrol.

Brigadier-General BARNES,
Commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

AUGUST 24, 1864.—Skirmish at Annandale, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. Henry H. Wells, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General of Defenses South of the Potomac.

No. 2.—Capt. Joseph Schneider, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry H. Wells, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General of Defenses south of the Potomac.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 24, 1864.*

My cavalry has just returned. Mosby, with about 250 men, attacked the stockade at Annandale at 5 o'clock. Posting his two pieces of artillery on the right and left of the road just out of carbine range, say

twenty rods, fired once and sent flag to demand surrender; fired again, deploying his cavalry around the stockade, and again demanded a surrender. This was repeated three times and as often promptly refused, and on the last time he was told that if he sent a flag of truce again it would be fired on. His artillery firing was very wild, and though continued at intervals for over an hour no one was hit. We had one horse killed. A sergeant and two men on picket were captured. Mosby retreated and was pursued by Major Horton with a detachment from Falls Church. The enemy went out by the Warrenton road.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Joseph Schneider, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACH. SIXTEENTH NEW YORK VOL. CAV.,
Annandale Stockade, Va., August 25, 1864.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to forward a report of the repulse of Mosby's forces in an attack on the stockade at Annandale, Va.:

Wednesday morning, at 13 minutes to 5 o'clock, the camp was alarmed by three shots fired by the picket on the Fairfax Court-House road; immediately after which the rebels who had taken the picket, consisting of one sergeant and three men, fired about three shells into our camp; then a detachment of about 100 men charged up toward our entrance; being received there by a volley, they swerved to the south, surrounding the south and east side of our camp. A flag of truce was sent demanding, in Colonel Mosby's name, the surrender of our camp. Under cover of this flag of truce they advanced their two pieces (field) to within 300 or 400 yards of our camp—one on the southwest, the other on the northwest corner. The question of surrendering being answered in the negative in the most decisive terms they commenced to bombard our camp in good earnest, one piece throwing shell, the other one grape. After firing nearly a dozen more shots they sent another flag of truce on the northwest side, where Captain Mickles had charge of the defenses, who told them not to come with any more flags of truce, as he would not respect them, which same answer two bearers of flags of truce received from me on the east side of the camp during a tour of inspection I made around the abatis. Finding their persuasions, both in shelling and negotiating, of no account, they, being probably warned of the approach of re-enforcements, after some further demonstrations, sent their field pieces up the Fairfax Court-House road, and then they themselves slowly retired. I had seen about 250 or 300 men and had no means of ascertaining their correct number, and thought it only a feint when they left; therefore I did not make any demonstrations to pursue them, although Companies B and C had their horses in readiness. The attack lasted nearly one hour and a half, and they fired from thirty to forty cannon shots, besides some small-arm practice. They wounded two horses of Company A and deranged some of our quarters and Company C's stable (old barn). The casualties on the rebel side, as far as we can

learn, were one man and three horses killed and three men wounded. We also learned that their force was over 400 men when they passed the Court-House. Mrs. Tennison, who lives east of the camp, refused the laundresses to come in her house, and told them "get away from here into your camp," harboring at the same time some of the rebel leaders with whom she was acquainted. Finally, I have to state, that both officers and men, with but very few exceptions, behaved splendidly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHNEIDER,
Captain, 16th N. Y. Cav., Comdg. Detach. 16th N. Y. Vol. Cav.

N. B.—The re-enforcements arrived too late to be of any service to us, as it was two hours and ten minutes from the first shot to their arrival, under Major Horton, Sixteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry.

J. S.

First Lieut. E. Y. LANSING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Brigade.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.—Skirmish near Centerville, W. Va.

Report of Capt. Harrison H. Hagans, First West Virginia Cavalry.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *September 15, 1864.*

With sixteen men I pursued and overtook thirty horse-thieves thirty miles above this place. I killed four, wounded several, and drove them out. Another squad of twelve has made its appearance in another direction to-day. I have sent men after them. My loss in fight yesterday, one man wounded and two horses killed. The country is infested, and unless I have more force will be overrun.

H. H. HAGANS.

Colonel WILKINSON,
Commanding, Clarksburg, W. Va.

SEPTEMBER 17–28, 1864.—Witcher's expedition into West Virginia, including skirmishes at Buckhannon (27th–28th).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Vincent A. Witcher, Thirty-fourth Battalion Virginia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Bluff, October 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel Witcher has returned from his expedition to Western Virginia. He visited Bulltown, Jacksonville, Westover, Buckhannon, Walkersville, and Weston. Reports that he destroyed a million dollars worth of stores, captured 300 prisoners, with their horses and equipments, brought out 500 horses, and 200 beef-cattle, and sustained no loss.

R. E. LEE,

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Vincent A. Witcher, Thirty-fourth Battalion Virginia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
Lewis' Mill, Greenbrier County, W. Va., October 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from department headquarters, I started with my command (Thirty-fourth Virginia Cavalry Battalion) from Jeffersonville, Tazewell County, Va., on the 17th day of September, passing by way of Narrows of New River to Lewisburg, Va., where I was joined by Capts. P. J. Thurmond's, W. D. Thurmond's, W. H. Payne's, J. Bumgard's, [and] J. W. Amick's companies, making in all 523 men effective, 267 of which were infantry.

I left Lewisburg on the 22d instant, passed over the mountain by the Cold Knob route. I captured Bulltown on the evening of the 25th instant. This place was well fortified. The home-guard garrison was soon dispersed and the fortifications and cabins burned. Left Bulltown on the 26th instant. Here it was found that the infantry were so much worn down that it would be impossible for them to get to Weston (twenty-five miles) that day, which was all-important. I therefore dismounted the cavalry command and mounted as many of the infantry as there was horses (though a great many of the horses had broken down and been abandoned on the mountains) and let them ride ten miles, which brought the command to within fifteen miles of Weston. At this point the horses were again changed and the infantry was pushed on to within five and a half miles of Weston. They were then left under command of Capt. W. D. Thurmond to come up as fast as possible. I pressed the mounted men forward as rapidly as possible and got possession of Weston about 5 p. m. The surprise was complete. The home-guard pickets knew nothing of the advance until they were prisoners. In Weston there was a large amount of stores of all kinds, the useful articles being turned over to the command. Besides the stores the Exchange Bank was captured, the funds, amounting to $5,287.85, were turned over to Lieut. J. W. Branham, aide-de-camp, who will turn them over to the proper authorities for the use of the Confederate Government. Here I detached Capt. William H. Payne, with his company, and ordered him to proceed to Janelew, a point seven miles from Weston on the Clarksburg road. At this place he destroyed some stores, arms, and the telegraph.

On the 27th I left Weston and proceeded to Buckhannon. About five miles from that place we encountered one company of cavalry, which was driven at a charge through the town and out on the Clarksburg road. After remaining in Buckhannon a short time I passed out on the French Creek road to a point a mile; there went into camp and rested until 2 a. m. I then informed the battalion commanders that we would again take Buckhannon. The command moved off, and at daylight they charged and surrounded the town, capturing Maj. T. F. Lang, Third [Sixth] Virginia (bogus) Cavalry (Averell's brigade), 100 men and horses, with equipments complete. As soon as it was daylight I ordered the Government stores destroyed. They consisted of a very large quantity of quartermaster's, commissary, and medical stores, besides 1,000 stand of small-arms.

I have returned with 400 fresh horses, 200 beef-cattle; captured and paroled 300 prisoners. I mounted all the infantry.

The road traveled was a bridle-path for sixty miles. My men and horses suffered very much on the mountains for rations. I lost only one man; he was captured.

My thanks are due to Captain McFarlane, commanding Thirty-fourth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, also to Capts. P. J. and W. D. Thurmond and W. H. Payne, all of whom did their whole duty. Cadet Buffington behaved in a very gallant and soldiery manner during the raid.

I would most respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the gallant and meritorious conduct of Lieut. J. W. Branham, aide-de-camp; also to Adjutant Wade, Thirty-fourth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, both of whom were at all times at their posts.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. A. WITCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN L. SANDFORD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Southwest Va. and East Tenn.

SEPTEMBER 23–OCTOBER 1, 1864.—Nounnan's expedition into the Kanawha Valley, W. Va., including skirmish at Coalsmouth (September 30).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army, commanding Kanawha Valley forces.

No. 2.—Maj. James H. Nounnan, Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding expedition.

No. 3.—Capt. Joshua E. Hobbs, Sixty-fourth Virginia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army, commanding Kanawha Valley forces.

CHARLESTON, *October 1, 1864.*

A force of the enemy, 150 strong, attacked the post at Coalsmouth at 9 o'clock last night. They were driven off; their loss was five wounded and one killed. The force from Winfield pursued and captured one prisoner.

J. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

Captain BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. James H. Nounnan, Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding expedition.

DUBLIN, *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

MAJOR: I inclose the report of Maj. J. H. Nounnan of an expedition to the Kanawha Valley. The part borne by Captain Hobbs, of Pridemore's regiment, is particularly worthy of notice.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

TAZEWELL COURT-HOUSE, VA., *October 14, 1864.*

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions, I moved with the detachment under my command from this place on 23d ultimo in the direction of the Kanawha Valley and attacked the enemy, 100 strong, at Mouth of Coal on 30th ultimo at dark, but owing to the river being past fording, and all the ferry-boats having been removed to the east side of the river, where the enemy were intrenched, I failed to dislodge them, and after skirmishing with them across the river about two hours and securing a large supply of boots, shoes, heavy clothing, worsted goods, and hats from a store-boat on the west side of the river, I withdrew my command, with the loss of two wounded. The loss of the enemy was eight or ten killed and wounded. After leaving Mouth of Coal I moved down the Guyandotte turnpike and encamped at Hurricane Bridge for the purpose of feeding and resting, and went myself with an escort of eight men toward Winfield to secure reliable information concerning the enemy posted there, and if possible to hear from Colonel Witcher. On my way to camp, and when within four miles of it, I suddenly came upon a small squad of the enemy about 3 o'clock in the morning. We came together at full speed and were all mixed up with each other before we knew it, and our meeting was alike surprising to them as to myself. I was immediately unhorsed, and my escort, being greatly outnumbered, were speedily dispersed and four of them captured. Myself and the rest, under cover of the darkness, escaped through the fields, losing two horses. Before it was possible for me to reach camp, Captain Hobbs, the officer in charge, moved the command with unparalleled celerity in the direction of Logan Court-House, marching that day fifty-seven miles. This movement I am entirely unable to explain, for there was no enemy threatening us, and but few of the enemy's scouts to be seen along the roads, and none whatever pursued him. He was either actuated by cowardice or a determination to desert me and return to within our lines. I supposed that he would certainly report to his regiment in this county, but to my surprise and astonishment he crossed the Dry Fork of Sandy twenty-five miles west of this place on last Tuesday week and went in the direction of Lee County, where I understand he has arrived, and has never reported to his regiment. His march for speed is without precedent, and throughout his march he stripped every citizen of horses who happened to fall in his way, and committing some of the most outrageous depredations upon defenseless and loyal citizens.

The object of the expedition was fully accomplished, notwithstanding the course of Captain Hobbs, as the enemy's attention was drawn to the south side of the Kanawha, where they supposed I had a large force. There are nine companies of cavalry in the Valley from Guyandotte to Cannelton—seven companies of Seventh Virginia and two companies of New York cavalry, numbering in the aggregate 700 men. The companies are posted as follows: two at Guyandotte, one at Winfield, one at Coal, one at Charleston, two at Camp Piatt, and two at Cannelton. Situated as they are, 150 men can clear the lower Valley of the enemy, and I would not hesitate to attempt to drive the whole force from there with 200 good cavalry.

I will see you in a few days in person—about Thursday next. I have just arrived here, and am so worn out that I will rest a few days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

J. H. NOUNNAN,

Major, Commanding Detachment of Cavalry.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS, *Comdg. Dept. of S. W. Va. and E. Tenn.*

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Joshua E. Hobbs, Sixty-fourth Virginia Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SIXTY-FOURTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
Scott County, Va., October 15, 1864.

I was ordered with a detachment of fifty men to report to Maj. J. H. Nounnan, Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry, September 23. The major took command, moving in the direction of the Kanawha Valley, Va., passing through the mountains, and thence to the Valley.

September 30 attacked a Yankee force at the mouth of Coal River, forcing them across the river. We fought them an hour. Not being able to cross the river, as they had possession of the boats, we then retired from the field, intending to attack Winfield next morning at daylight, but finding our ammunition was nearly expended, we concluded to fall back on the James River and Kanawha turnpike near the Hurricane Bridge and encamp till next morning. As we could not hear from Colonel Witcher, Major Nounnan directed me where to encamp, and took a scout of ten men and went in the direction of Winfield to see if he could learn anything from Colonel Witcher; was to report next morning at daylight, at which time if he heard nothing from Witcher he said he intended to make his way out.

I remained in camp till 8 or 9 o'clock next morning, and one of his scouts came in; reported the major and eight of his scouts captured. I resolved to come out by the way of Tug Fork of Sandy. Getting information that the enemy was trying to cut me off at Wyoming Court-House, I thought to come out by the way of Rorick's Gap; but learning the Yankees were in Tazewell County, Va., and probably would cut me off at Jeffersonville, Va., I then struck in the direction of Grundy. When I reached there I found the Yankees were passing back to Kentucky. I managed to cross the Lavica road. Our scouts met. I then came through the mountains to Guest's Station; found a force had passed there just a few hours [before]. My horses were too much jaded, and no artillery to pursue them. I then came to Scott County, Va., where I could feed till I could hear from our regiment. I learn it is at Wytheville, Va., or near there.

Our loss was two wounded, one left in the hands of the enemy; major and eight men captured.

We had about seventy-five men in all. Straggling soldiers joined us as we went down; dodged out as we came back. I have about thirty or forty men with me.

Major, my stock is broke down, and it is impossible for me to march till my horses recuperate. I would be glad if you would permit me to report to Colonel Vandeventer, commanding in Lee County, Va., as there are bushwhackers and Yankee scouts running through the county destroying the crops, &c. If not permitted to report to him, to report to the lame corral in Lee County, Va., from Sixty-fourth Virginia Cavalry, till I can recruit my stock.

Major, I can gather a good many absentees belonging to our regiment in a short time if allowed to remain here a few days. If I am ordered to the regiment now I will be compelled to leave a portion of my stock.

I am, yours, respectfully,

JOSHUA E. HOBBS,
Capt., Comdg. Detachment of Sixty-fourth Regt. Virginia Cav.

Major JOHNSTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Southwest Va. and East Tenn.

[Indorsement.]

MAJOR: If Captain Hobbs should be ordered to report to me for a few days I am confident he can do good service. There are a great many absentees in Lee and Scott from Sixty-fourth Virginia and Edmundson's battalion.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. S. VANDEVENTER,
Colonel.

OCTOBER 7–11, 1864.—Operations in Montgomery County, Md.

Report of Brig. Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, U. S. Army, commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST SEPARATE BRIG., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Relay House, October 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the troops of my command since I received information of the presence of guerrillas in Maryland:

On the 7th instant I was informed by department headquarters that a small body of guerrillas had made their appearance at Sandy Springs, Montgomery County. I at once ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Knight, commanding First Delaware Cavalry, to proceed with his command to Sandy Springs to intercept them. Orders were also given Smith's Independent Company Maryland Cavalry to proceed to same point and report to Colonel Knight for the purpose of thoroughly scouring that whole country.

On the 8th instant orders were received from Major-General Halleck, through department headquarters, to send all the mounted forces toward Rockville—to call them in from all points for this purpose; also to send Rank's battery (H), Third Pennsylvania Artillery, which had four guns at Monrovia, to join the other forces and to cover the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as it was reported that Mosby with 800 men had crossed at Snicker's Gap and was about to make a raid into Maryland. These orders were complied with and the troops concentrated at Rockville.

On the 11th instant, at 5 p. m., I was informed by department headquarters that a telegram from Major-General Halleck had been received stating that Mosby had not crossed the Potomac and probably would not, but that my forces should remain in the field for the present, and that I should be left free to move as I might deem best against any guerrillas I might hear of. Immediately upon receipt of this order Colonel Knight was directed to order Rank's battery to Monrovia and to scour the country thoroughly between the railroad and Potomac; to arrest all persons that could not satisfactorily account for themselves; to have his men instructed so as to concentrate them rapidly at any point, and to report as often as possible to these headquarters. All of which was complied with as promptly as time and distance would permit.

I would respectfully state that the southern boundary of my command is described in orders as being on a straight line drawn from mouth of Monocacy River to Annapolis Junction, passing through Barnesville, Middlebrook, and Mechanicsville. The country south of this line and north of the Potomac is included in the Department of Washington. I have never been informed of the withdrawal of the forces

guarding the different fords of the Potomac, except by the order referred to from General Halleck, yet for months past I have kept up daily patrols to the Potomac for my own protection, and when we have found General Augur's pickets withdrawn have guarded the fords as best we could until pickets were re-established. Since the loss of the three infantry regiments my remaining force has been kept nearer the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the protection of which I was specially charged. Any other duty or territory it may be the pleasure of my superiors to assign me, I beg to assure you shall receive my prompt attention, and such instructions as may be given me will be complied with if within the scope of my ability and power to accomplish. My entire mounted cavalry force is watching the fords and scouring the country between the Potomac and the railroad, and will continue until ordered to some other duty. Over 200 of the First Delaware Cavalry are without horses and have been since they joined my command. Requisitions have been twice forwarded and the issue strongly urged by my department commander and myself.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

OCTOBER 11, 1864.—Skirmish near Petersburg, W. Va.

Report of Capt. Daniel Sheets, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
New Creek, Va., October 13, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that a squad of three "Swamps" have arrived here, 5 o'clock this p. m., in charge of a prisoner, one of Imboden's scouts. They report that the "Swamps," 198 men, under command of Captain Boggs, met the rebels under Harness on the morning of the 11th instant (Tuesday), about two miles south of Petersburg, and a fight took place, lasting about three hours; result not known. Captain Kelley encamped near Greenland Gap last night and moved in direction of Petersburg early this morning; my cavalry following soon after. It appears that the "Swamps" had anticipated the design of the rebels, and had made ample preparations to meet them. Seven deserters have arrived here this day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANIEL SHEETS,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Lieut. C. A. FREEMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 26, 1864.—Skirmish at Winfield, W. Va.

Report of Col. John H. Oley, Seventh West Virginia Cavalry.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *October 26, 1864.*

Witcher, with 400 men, attacked Winfield at 3 this a. m., where one company of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry was stationed. He was repulsed and is retreating. Capt. Philip J. Thurmond fell into our hands

mortally wounded and has since died. Detachment of the Seventh Virginia are in pursuit. The enemy have retreated from Loup Creek, with loss of three or four killed and several wounded.

JNO. H. OLEY,
Colonel.

Captain BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 28-29, 1864.—Operations about Snicker's Gap (28th) and skirmish (29th) at Upperville, Va.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, U. S. Army.

RECTORTOWN, VA., *October 29, 1864.*

Early yesterday morning I sent a part of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry to near Snicker's Gap to arrest one of Mosby's boarding-house keepers. They have returned with him and 15 of Mosby's men, 17 horses and equipments, and a number of revolvers. The track is taken up to within about a mile of this place. I shall not leave here for White Plains probably until to-morrow.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

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SALEM, VA., *October 30, 1864.*

A portion of the Eighth Illinois had a brush with Mosby yesterday near Upperville, and whipped him badly, killing 7 or 8, and capturing 9. The track will be taken up half way between this and Rectortown to-day. They are getting on very slowly—as fast, however, as they possibly can. I go to White Plains this morning.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 29, 1864.—Action at Beverly, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Nathan Wilkinson, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, commanding U. S. forces West of Piedmont.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Robert Youart, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, commanding U. S. forces at Beverly.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. Nathan Wilkinson, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, commanding U. S. forces West of Piedmont.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *October 29, 1864.*

Major Hall, with 350 rebels, attacked Beverly this morning at daylight. After two hours' hard fighting the enemy was routed completely, with a loss of 115 prisoners, 2 surgeons, 15 killed. Major Hall is mor-

tally wounded and in our hands. Our loss, Lieutenant Peck and 6 enlisted men killed; Major Shaw, Lieutenant Howell, and 20 enlisted men wounded. The rebels took to the mountains, very much demoralized.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Forces.

Major-General KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES WEST OF PIEDMONT,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Clarksburg, W. Va., November 11, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to herewith transmit Lieutenant-Colonel Youart's (Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry) report of the action at Beverly, W. Va., October 29, 1864.

The rebels, under Major Hall, with a force of about 360 men, attacked Beverly at daybreak on that morning, and after two hours' hard fighting were splendidly repulsed, with a loss of, as follows: Killed in action, lieutenants, 2; enlisted men, 14. Drowned, enlisted men, 4. Total killed, 20. Prisoners wounded, major (Hall), 1; lieutenants, 2; enlisted men, 22; total wounded, 25. Prisoners uninjured, surgeons, 2; lieutenants, 1; enlisted men, 92; total, 95. Total killed, wounded, and uninjured, 140.

Of the uninjured prisoners, ninety-one have been sent to Clarksburg, and thence forwarded to Camp Chase, via Wheeling, W. Va. An investigation of the list of these prisoners discloses the fact that they represented no less than twenty-one distinct rebel regiments and batteries.

The casualties on our part were 46, as follows: Killed in action, lieutenant (Peck), 1; enlisted men, 8; total killed, 9. Wounded, major (J. W. Shaw, severely), 1; lieutenant (F. Howell, severely), 1; enlisted men—mortally, 1; severely, 13; slightly, 7; total wounded, 23. Missing in action, supposed to be captured, 14. Total casualties, all of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, 46.

The force at Beverly was a detachment of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, some of whom had no arms, and the greater number who were armed had only the Union carbine, which is the worst thing of the kind I have seen, and is an entirely unreliable weapon.

I would respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the notice made by Lieut. Col. R. Youart of officers of his command who particularly distinguished themselves on that occasion.

I also inclose a list of the prisoners of war taken at Beverly, and received and forwarded from here to Camp Chase; also a list of the prisoners who were detained at Beverly by reason of wounds; also a list of our own killed, wounded, and missing,* and have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Forces, &c.

Lieut. C. A. FREEMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.

* Lists omitted.

ADDENDA.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *October 31, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

Please extend my thanks to the officers and men at Beverly for their brilliant victory of the 29th instant; a few more such will rid that country of these villains.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert Youart, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, commanding U. S. forces at Beverly.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Beverly, W. Va., November 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 29th of October last, about 5 a. m., Major Hall with a force of Confederates, 360 strong, from Jackson's command, made an attack on this detachment of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. They had expected to surprise us and catch the command asleep. As it was, the men were in ranks for reveille roll-call. The rebels had flanked the mounted pickets and patrols and crept up to the inner and dismounted picket-line, 150 yards from camp. At the pickets' challenge they charged with a yell for the camp over an open field. The men of my command at the rebel yell broke into their huts for their arms. The front company, F, was thrown out as skirmishers, but the rebel line swept it back. The other companies had half formed when the rebel fire scattered the 125 unarmed men of my command in flight through the camp and broke up for a time all organization. Then began a struggle among the quarters. In the darkness, friend and foe were hardly distinguishable. Both parties were taking and guarding prisoners at the same time. The rebel force divided and one-half was shifted to the rear of camp. When day broke I with other officers had rallied and formed about fifty men, and ordered a charge on the force in the rear. The rebels were started. Major Shaw fell severely wounded. A second charge routed the rebels. I then turned my attention to the force in front and routed it. I ordered immediate pursuit, which resulted in the capture of nearly all the force operating on the front of camp.

Our loss was: First Lieut. Joshua Peck, Company L, and 7 enlisted men killed; Second Lieut. Folger Howell, Company I, and 3 enlisted men mortally wounded; Maj. J. W. Shaw and 19 enlisted men wounded, and 13 enlisted men captured.

The rebel loss was: Killed in action, Lieutenants Gamble and Kearsley and 14 enlisted men. Four privates were drowned trying to escape. Maj. H. Hall, Sixty-second Virginia Infantry, and Lieut. M. C. Reger, Twenty-fifth Virginia Infantry, were wounded severely. Lieut. L. D. Lorentz, Lurty's (Virginia) battery, slightly, 8 enlisted men mortally and 14 severely and slightly, wounded; all captured. We captured uninjured, Surg. W. T. Hertzog, Forty-sixth Virginia Battalion; Asst. Surg. I. White, Sixty-second Virginia Infantry; Lieut. R. D. Lurty, Wing's [Lurty's] (Virginia) battery, and 92 enlisted men; also 90 stand of arms of various patterns. The prisoners represent eleven different regiments.

The unarmed men by hastening out of the fight and the worthlessness of the Union carbine with which my command is armed greatly endangered my success. I had about 200 men in the action.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the gallantry of the men, fighting an unknown and unexpected foe in the dark, and to the coolness and courage of the officers in hastening from hut to hut, oftentimes knocking over rebels to make their way, and finally organizing a sufficient force to charge and rout the enemy. I desire particularly to mention Maj. J. W. Shaw, Capts. C. H. Evans, R. Lyle, and L. Bechtel—Major Shaw for his gallantry in leading the charge in which he was wounded; Captain Evans, the first officer to check the fleeing men of the command and for forming a rallying point at which to effect organization, and subsequently for his promptness in pursuit; Captains Lyle and Bechtel for efficient assistance rendered; Lieuts. G. W. Cable, J. Peck, F. Howell, and George H. Potter, for setting the men a good example by their coolness and courage in executing orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. YOUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. C. A. FREEMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 1, 1864.—Affair at Green Spring Run, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Capt. Robert P. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

CUMBERLAND, *November 1, 1864.*

The post at Green Spring was attacked this a. m. at 4 o'clock by about 200 rebels, believed to be McNeill's and White's guerrillas. The captain was wounded and the first lieutenant killed, and most of the command, with their horses and equipments, captured. The troop train arrived just in time to prevent the capture of the express train west. Trains all safe. Train east has gone forward. The rebels have retreated with their captured property. My cavalry are after them, but I fear will not overtake them. The Twenty-first New York Cavalry left here this a. m. for Martinsburg, via Springfield, Bloomery Gap, Unger's Store, and Shanghai.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Robert P. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

CUMBERLAND, *November 1, 1864.*

Two hundred guerrillas attacked the railroad garrison of forty of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry at Green Spring Run Station this morning, and captured the greater portion of them. Lieutenant Lyon, in command, was badly wounded, and Lieutenant Hatch. Several of the men were killed and wounded. The guerrillas carried off the greater portion of their horses and arms, &c. No trains captured.

R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General CROOK.

NOVEMBER 5–12, 1864.—Witcher's operations in the Kanawha Valley, W. Va., including the capture of the U. S. steamers Barnum and Fawn on the Big Sandy River.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Vincent A. Witcher, Thirty-fourth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
November 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I captured and burned two U. S. armed steamers, the Barnum and Fawn, on the 5th instant, with a quantity of small-arms, in Buffalo Shoals, in Big Sandy River. The enemy's loss, two killed and five prisoners. The others were enabled to escape, as I was unable to cross the river. Upon the same day I captured and destroyed a large amount of military stores at Mellonsburg, including the cooking utensils of one brigade, driving the enemy's cavalry under his guns and fortifications at Louisa.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. A. WITCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department.

Colonel Witcher deserves great credit for the boldness and skill with which he has operated in the western part of this State.

For General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Logan Court-House, November 15, 1864.

GENERAL: Upon my recent expedition I destroyed many stores and two steam-boats upon the Big Sandy River. I also mounted fifty-seven recruits on captured horses. I have also brought out fifty odd head of fine beef-cattle, which are being sent to Mr. Nichols, in Burke's Garden. There are some indications of a cavalry raid to Saltville or Dublin. The enemy has in the Valley the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, at least 800 strong, and the First New York Cavalry, about 600.

I will reach Wyoming Court-House to-morrow, and will remain there ten days to gather up cattle and two companies of recruits organized in Wyoming for me. From that point I will proceed to Mercer Court-House, as it will be impossible to cross New River at any other point at the present state of the water but at the Narrows. I shall go this route, too, with a view of covering the cattle and for the purpose of being in a situation to move in any direction you may desire. However, after getting to Princeton, if I can by any possible means cross the river at Pack's Ferry I shall do so. My own force, if the recruits were armed, is fully capable of taking care of the enemy's force in the Kanawha Valley. My command, too, is in splendid fix; however, I regret to say that many of the men need clothing, and I have very little ammunition. I send my adjutant with this, and authority to make requisitions in my name. Please send all the clothing that can be spared, 300 guns and equipments, and 5,000 rounds of ammunition caliber .54, 5,000 caliber .58, and 5,000 caliber .69, and ammunition for the guns sent me.

I have here with me in camp four companies of recruits. I understand there is also two companies in Wyoming waiting for me. I have also in this county four or five other companies now in process of formation that have each fifteen or twenty men. As the enemy was, when I came here, vigorously drafting in the lower counties, I concluded to let them stay and fill up, with the assurance that they would come to join me. I have just heard from the Kanawha Valley. The enemy's troops say they are going to Pearisburg or Dublin. Should he go this route or to Saltville I will most certainly be on his front or rear. Princeton is the best point for me, should he do either. However, I am inclined to believe they are simply making arrangements to get after me, and to this end will be prepared for him, anyway. Should all of this turn out to be nothing I very much desire to make one more movement into Northwest Virginia this winter, and then dismount my command and act as infantry the balance of it, so as to discipline and organize the command. The whole command needs discipline and organization. I think, too, if this was done the command could be largely recruited this winter. Indeed, in my opinion, were the local organizations in this country disbanded the organization of a new regiment would only be a question of time—I mean a regiment in addition to the command I am now raising for Colonel Swann. My own battalion is already a regiment, and Swann will have, when I gather them together, seven companies, besides five or six unorganized squads. However, the organization of this regiment altogether depends upon the locality of my command this winter.

In conclusion, general, allow me to say that I regard this as a most auspicious time to send your Kentucky command into Kentucky, as I am induced to believe thousands of recruits might be secured out of Morgan's old command and the thousands of guerrillas scattered all

over the State, and in consequence of the rigid conscription and the high political excitement now so prevalent all over the State, and I believe if this was done that Vaughn, Pridemore, and myself could be fully able to take care of the department; and I have but little doubt that 500 armed men could go anywhere in the northeastern and central portion of the State.

I am, in conclusion, general, with sentiments of high respect, your obedient servant,

V. A. WITCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—If I receive no further orders I will assemble Swann's command at Centerville and organize it. Should I hear nothing rendering it imprudent for me to do so I will also report to you in person at Wytheville, as it will only require about forty-eight hours to do so and return to my command. Should you disapprove of this or wish to communicate with me, I will have a courier at the Narrows of New River after the 19th instant until the command reaches Greenbrier. I will keep scouts constantly in the Kanawha Valley and watch every movement of the enemy. However, I think there is no danger from that direction, as it requires all his forces there for garrison purposes, and I have no doubt but that I could have taken the Valley upon this expedition if I had had two pieces of artillery. The enemy refused to fight me everywhere except from his forts and fortifications. It would have been foolish, you know, to have hurled cavalry against them.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND E. TENNESSEE,
Wytheville, November 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to call attention to that part relating to military operations. None of the suggestions in regard to new organizations, &c., will take effect without proper authority.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

NOVEMBER 6–8, 1864.—Expedition from New Creek to Moorefield, W. Va., and skirmish.

Report of Col. George R. Latham, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
New Creek, W. Va., November 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that at 9.30 a. m. on the 6th instant I left this place with 225 men of the Fifth and Sixth West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry and one gun of Battery L, First Illinois Artillery. We marched to Greenland Gap by about 5 p. m., where we rested till 9.30 p. m. We then started for Moorefield, which place we reached at 5 a. m. on the 7th instant. My purpose was to surprise the rebel command at that place. The surprise of the place was complete. I surrounded and took charge of the place quietly, before it was known to any of the inhabitants that we were in the neighborhood; but could not ascertain the position of the rebel camp until after it became light, when we were discovered by them. Some light skirmishing then occurred, but the

greater portion of the rebels made good their escape. Their force consisted of about 100; was that recently commanded by McNeill, now commanded by Woodson. We captured eight of them, wounding one, all of whom were brought in. We suffered no loss. We captured and brought in the horses of the above-named prisoners and a few others, together with 46 cattle (beef) and 460 head of sheep. A portion of this stock had been driven into the country by the rebels on their raiding expeditions, and the balance belonged to the citizens who are rebel sympathizers. There is yet a considerable amount of stock suitable for army use, and a very large amount of forage in the vicinity of Moorefield, which is being collected and sent off to the rebel army. The rebel force at Moorefield was preparing for a raid upon our lines when we reached the place. We returned to this place at 5 p. m. on the 8th.

The conduct of the troops on the expedition was all that could have been desired.

I will forward a complete report or list of our captures, with descriptions, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. R. LATHAM,
Colonel Fifth West Virginia Cavalry.

Lieut. C. A. FREEMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.

NOVEMBER 27–28, 1864.—Skirmishes at Moorefield (27th and 28th), affair at New Creek (28th), and skirmish (28th) at Piedmont, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Military Division.

No. 2.—Maj. C. Seaforth Stewart, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, of the defenses of New Creek.

No. 3.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. forces on railroad west of Hancock, Md.

No. 4.—Col. George R. Latham, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, commanding U. S. forces at New Creek, W. Va.

No. 5.—Lieut. Col. Rufus E. Fleming, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, of operations November 27.

No. 6.—Maj. Peter J. Potts, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, of operations November 26-December 1.

No. 7.—Capt. John Fisher, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, of operations November 28.

No. 8.—Capt. George W. Harrison, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, of property captured and destroyed November 28.

No. 9.—Quartermaster Agent H. L. Winants, of operations November 28.

No. 10.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

No. 11.—Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
December 12, 1864.

GENERAL: Inclosed please find detailed report of the capture of the post of New Creek. The place had a sufficient garrison to resist an

attack of from 5,000 to 7,000 men, but it was disgracefully given up. The expedition sent out by General Kelley to Moorefield was without my knowledge, and was on the bragging system, which always embraced too many combinations, and turns out to be bad strategy after guerrillas in a mountainous country.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. C. Seaforth Stewart, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, of the defenses of New Creek.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
December 9, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the commanding general on the 5th instant, I proceeded to New Creek, Va., and have the honor to make the following report:

The position of New Creek is at the intersection of the valley of the New Creek with that of the Potomac, the general direction of the former being from southwest to northeast, and of the latter from northwest to southeast, or nearly at right angles. The New Creek valley is bounded on the east by a range of abrupt wooded hills or mountains, some 800 or 900 feet high, immediately at the base of which the creek runs. This stream is in general shallow, with stony bottom, of very variable width, from twelve to forty feet or more, and is reported easily crossed at most points. The main road or approach from the southward follows the west or left bank, and is said to be for miles good at all seasons. On the west of creek and road the ground is low, level, and cleared for a width of some 300 or 400 yards, then rises gradually for about the same distance to a range of steep wooded hills or mountains, forming the western boundary of the valley, the practicable width of which averages probably half a mile. At the northern extremity of this valley, and nearly at right angles to it, is a ridge some 200 feet high, separating it from the valley of the Potomac. This ridge is about 500 yards long, and closes the New Creek valley, leaving, however, at each of its extremities a gap some 300 or 400 yards in width. The one at the west end affords passage-way for a wood road; the other is nearly closed by a spur or lower continuation of the ridge, at one point leaving merely room for the main road and the bed of the New Creek. To the northward of the ridge, and parallel to it, is the Potomac valley, a mile and a half in length by from one half to three-quarters of a mile in width, the river being on the north side. Beyond the Potomac the ground rises rapidly to a wooded table-land about 250 feet above the river. This plateau is terminated at the eastward and westward by the ranges bounding the New Creek valley, which also closes the Potomac valley, leaving a passage for the river, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (which bisects the valley), and for a road to Piedmont, &c. The Potomac is from forty to sixty yards in width, rapid, and fordable at three or four points in the valley, the bottom stony. At one ford the depth was about three feet. The village is at the east end of the valley.

The ridge spoken of heretofore as crossing and terminating the New Creek valley commands it and the Potomac valley, forming a strong position. The southeastern summit is occupied by a work of moderately strong profile, the length of the interior crest being upward of 350 yards. This work sees the approach from the southward for upward of two miles, and also overlooks the valley of the Potomac. At the western extremity of the ridge is a one-gun epaulement, and some thirty or forty yards below it is a rifle-pit around this end, commanding the wood road referred to before; 600 or 900 men ought to hold the position against any party likely to be sent there by the enemy. The work is commanded from the top of the high hill about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward, but the approach to this hill is very difficult, and the enemy having attempted, in the fight of August 4, 1864, to occupy it, was, it is said, easily driven from it. This hill was formerly occupied by us, and a rifle-pit constructed part way down its southern slope. A road from the Potomac valley leading to the summit was then built by us along the northern slope. From portions of this hill a mountain road from Romney to the east end of the Potomac valley is seen and well commanded. Extensive repairs are needed in the scarp revetment of the fort at New Creek. The gorge should be closed, leaving merely a passage to be obstructed when required by a barrier. The four iron guns (two 12-pounders, one 6-pounder, and a rifled ordnance gun) were spiked by the enemy in the late raid. This work might be strengthened by an abatis. A tracing made to show the battle-field of August 4 gives roughly the general features of the position.

Respectfully submitted.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Major of Engineers.

Bvt Brig. Gen. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

No. 3.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. forces on railroad west of Hancock, Md.

HDQRS. FORCES ON RAILROAD WEST OF HANCOCK, MD.,
Cumberland, Md., December 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from the 26th to the 29th ultimo:

Information having been received on the 25th ultimo that the commands of McNeill and Woodson, rebel partisans, were operating in the vicinity of Moorefield, Hardy County, Va., I directed Col. G. R. Latham, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, commanding at New Creek, to detach a portion of his force and attack, capture, or drive them off. To this end I instructed him to send a detachment up New Creek valley to approach Moorefield from the west, and another, via Romney and the Grassy Lick road, to strike the Moorefield and Winchester turnpike and approach Moorefield from the east, both to arrive before the place at daylight on the morning of the 28th. The State troops of Pendleton County to the number of 150 were also directed to cross (from North Fork) the Fork Mountain and occupy South Fork, for the purpose of cutting off the enemy if he attempted to escape via Brock's Gap up South Fork val-

ley. The expedition moved as directed, Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, with 120 men and one gun, proceeding up the valley, and Major Potts, of the same regiment, with 155 men, via Romney. Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming approached Moorefield in accordance with his instructions, but found the place, on the evening of the 27th, occupied by a large force of the enemy under General Rosser, and was driven back, with a loss of twenty men, his gun, one wagon, and one ambulance. Major Potts, also, who arrived the next morning, was compelled to retire after charging that portion of the rebel force left to guard the place, and brought off his command in comparative safety, crossing the mountains and avoiding all large detachments of the enemy, and arriving at a station on the railroad about thirteen miles west of New Creek on the 29th. Reference is made to the detailed reports of these officers, herewith submitted, which set forth the particulars of their operations.

Upon being advised, on the 27th, of the presence of the enemy in large force in the valley, and of the result of Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming's operations, I felt assured that the enemy would follow up the advantage he had gained by attacking New Creek or Cumberland, or both, and at once to guard against the possibility of a surprise, telegraphed to Colonel Latham, at New Creek, advising him of my belief, and ordering him to take measures for the defense of the post. To this dispatch, at midnight, Colonel Latham replied that, "he was prepared for them." With this assurance, I entertained no fears of a disaster. New Creek had been well fortified and was garrisoned at the time by about 700 men of all arms, principally dismounted cavalry, with three pieces of Battery L, First Illinois Light Artillery, and four pieces in the fort, and, in my judgment, could be successfully defended against any cavalry force the enemy could probably bring against it. The events justified my opinion as to the movements and intentions of the enemy, but failed to justify my reliance in the vigilance of the commanding officer of the post. The rebels, numbering probably 2,000 men, under Generals Rosser and Payne, after leaving strong detachments at Moorefield and Claysville, moved down the valley at once, following Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming; arrived before the place at 11.30 a. m. on the 28th, and after capturing all the pickets, charged the works and captured the artillery, without meeting scarcely the slightest resistance. The officers and men were apparently in their quarters and the horses in the stables, and "confusion worse confounded" at once ensued. No successful attempt was made to rally the men, and the Government buildings and property were in a few minutes in rebel hands. These buildings were at once fired, and the property therein collected destroyed, together with several houses and considerable merchandise, and other effects owned by private parties. A force was then detached from the main command, under a Major McDonald, formerly a resident of New Creek, and sent to Piedmont, five miles west of New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to capture the small garrison and destroy the engine and machine shops at that place. This detachment, however, signally failed in its operations. The small force, numbering thirty-five men, defending the town, was collected together by the commanding officer, Captain Fisher, of the Sixth West Virginia Infantry, met the enemy, and fought him until compelled to give way, when it fell back to a position commanding the important buildings, and kept up a sharp fire on those attempting to fire them, compelling them, eventually, to retreat without accomplishing their object. They then rejoined the main rebel column at New Creek, and late in the evening the whole force moved rapidly up the valley, via Greenland Gap, Petersburg, and South Fork,

to Brock's Gap. Major Potts, with his command, arriving at New Creek the next day, was promptly sent after the enemy to harass his rear, and recapture, if possible, a portion of the spoils, but failed to overtake him in his hurried retreat. Until authentic information of this retrograde movement was received, it was believed that an attack would also be made on Cumberland, and measures were at once taken to strengthen the garrison with a view to a successful defense. The limited available force of my command, east of the place, was hastily concentrated, forming a garrison of about 500 men. The additional arrival the next a. m. of three small regiments, ordered to me by the commanding general of the military division, placed Cumberland out of any threatened danger, and enabled me to take measures at once for the recapture and reoccupation of New Creek. A reconnaissance made in the morning with iron-clad cars having, however, indicated that the enemy had retreated the previous evening, but two regiments were sent to New Creek, which at once occupied the works.

I inclose herewith copies of the correspondence with Colonel Latham previous to the disaster, Colonel Latham's own report, and the report of Captain Fisher of the operations at Piedmont.

Regarding the losses at New Creek, I regret that this report must necessarily be left for the present incomplete. No detailed statement of the losses sustained by the regiments and detachments has yet been procured, owing principally to the fact that many of the commanding officers, with all their papers and books, were captured and carried off. The losses sustained by the Government stores forwarded to that point for issue have been ascertained and are enumerated in the statement* herewith submitted of the quartermaster and commissary of subsistence at that depot. A more full report will be made as soon as the necessary data can be procured. I submit for the present a statement of losses, which is believed to be approximately correct.

In prisoners there were taken about 450 officers and men. Of these it is believed that near 150 have since escaped during the hurried retreat of the enemy, and returned to their commands.

In artillery there were captured and carried off, four pieces of Battery L, First Illinois Artillery, one taken near Moorefield, the others at New Creek, two caissons, and most of the horses and harness of the two sections. The four pieces in the works were spiked, though not effectually, and will be rendered serviceable.

The horses captured, belonging to the cavalry and artillery commands, will probably reach 250.

No damage was done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, either to track or bridges, at or near New Creek or at Piedmont, and but little to the valuable and important works of the company at the latter place.

The losses in stores at the depot belonging to the quartermaster's and commissary departments, as shown by the accompanying statements, are as follows, in moneyed valuation:

Quartermaster's stores	$72,000 00
Commissary stores	18,382 54
Government building (original cost)	33,000 00
Total	123,382 54

New Creek since 1861 has been regarded as a suitable depot for stores intended for issue to the troops on line of railroad and at interior

* Omitted.

points, and to this view the place has been fortified and the needed buildings erected. As it was the only station on the line of the railroad west of Harper's Ferry where stores in considerable quantities were usually kept, I did not feel authorized to direct the establishment of a new depot, although doubting the policy of collecting there superfluous stores and supplies. I have ever labored to keep the quantity reduced to the minimum required and have protested against the recent directions of the chief supervising commissary of the Departments of Ohio and West Virginia to establish there the depot of the department, regarding this as an invitation to rebel raids, and thereupon the commissary stores not needed by the troops along the line of road were removed to a safer point and there issued. As it was, however, knowing that considerable stores were necessarily there, I so arranged the small force assigned to guard the western portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as to allow a permanent garrison at the point indicated of about 800 effective men, thus constituting it the only post at which any considerable force was stationed in my command.

In concluding this report, I feel constrained to add that, in my judgment, this disaster to our arms should not have occurred, but resulted from the failure of the commanding officer at the station to take the necessary precautions against surprise. It was his plain duty, with the information he possessed, waiving any question of orders, to place his command under arms and in or near the works, to there remain while there was the least probability of an attack, instead of relying on the pickets to give timely notice of the approach of the hostile force. Had a proper degree of vigilance been exercised the place could, in my judgment, have been successfully defended and a victory achieved. Entertaining this belief, I placed Colonel Latham in arrest and ordered him to Grafton, W. Va., to await trial by general court-martial.

The gallant conduct of Captain Fisher and his small command is commended to the favorable consideration of the major-general commanding the department. The stubborn resistance he interposed to the rebel incendiary force was the means of preserving nearly all the valuable buildings and other property of the railroad company at Piedmont, and entitles him to great praise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of West Virginia.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CUMBERLAND, *November 25, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE R. LATHAM,
New Creek:

I will send the scout to Romney, with orders to move up the Trough road. Have you made arrangements with the "Swamps" to occupy South Fork above Moorefield? Direct the officer in command to inform the people of Moorefield and South Branch Valley that if they continue to harbor and feed McNeill's men that the whole valley will be laid waste like the Shenandoah Valley.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NEW CREEK.

Major-General KELLEY:

Your dispatches received. The "Swamps" will occupy the South Fork Valley. I will investigate the matter when the expedition returns.

GEO. R. LATHAM,
Colonel.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NEW CREEK, *November 27, 1864—10.20 p. m.*

Major-General KELLEY:

Colonel Fleming is defeated near Moorefield; his force routed. Rosser is said to be in command of rebels. Major Potts, with 150 men, has gone, via Hanging Rock, the Wardensville road, and is therefore in their rear. Will give particulars as I get them.

GEO. R. LATHAM,
Colonel.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

CUMBERLAND, *November 27, 1864.*

Colonel LATHAM,
New Creek:

Where did Colonel Fleming meet the enemy, and what was his principal strength—was it cavalry or infantry, or artillery?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

Brevet Major-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

The fight commenced at the ford, about four miles from Moorefield; the rebels showed about 800 mounted men, nothing else.

GEO. R. LATHAM,
Colonel.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

CUMBERLAND, MD., *November 27, 1864.*

Colonel LATHAM,
New Creek:

Put your post in the best possible condition for defense, as it is probable that the rebels will attack you. Give me all the information you have of Fleming's defeat.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

NEW CREEK, [*November*] *27, 1864—12.15 midnight.*

General B. F. KELLEY:

Colonel Fleming has arrived. He thinks he has lost about twenty men; lost one gun, one wagon, and one ambulance. I am prepared for them.

GEO. R. LATHAM,
Colonel.

No. 4.

Report of Col. George R. Latham, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, commanding U. S. forces at New Creek, W. Va.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
New Creek, W. Va., December 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I directed an expedition against the enemy at Moorefield, which started from Burlington on the 26th and 27th ultimo. Supposing at the time that there were about 150 men at Moorefield, under Woodson and McNeill, my force was divided into two parties, Major Potts taking 155 men via Romney to intersect the Wardensville road, ten miles east of Moorefield, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, taking 100 mounted men and one piece of artillery (of Battery L, First Illinois) on the direct road to Moorefield. I had also engaged the State scouts to the amount of 150 to occupy the South Fork Valley above Moorefield. These forces were to concentrate on the morning of the 28th. The rebel General Rosser, with his cavalry division, reached Moorefield on the 27th, and defeated Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming, capturing his artillery and about 20 men. Major Potts proceeded on his route without knowing Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming's fate until he arrived at Moorefield at the appointed time. I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming and Major Potts for a further account of their operations. Permit me to say, however, that they both did very well under the circumstances. Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming's mounted men were armed with Enfield rifles and could not load on horseback, while the enemy's forces were elegantly mounted and equipped for mounted service. Major Potts, in my opinion, deserves much credit for his management, resulting in bringing his force successfully around Rosser's entire command. As soon as I learned of the defeat of Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming (about 9 p. m. 27th) I extended and strengthened my pickets and had the post put in proper state for defense.

On the morning of the 28th I took still further precaution, having pickets and patrols eight miles out, and was preparing a party of twenty mounted men to proceed to Burlington (twelve miles), when, about 11.30 o'clock, the camp was completely surprised by the enemy and captured almost without resistance. The enemy's advance were dressed in Federal uniforms and had taken all my pickets, who had mistaken them for Major Potts and his command. There were about 700 men here—200 artillerymen and about 500 cavalry—principally dismounted, including forty men of the Sixth West Virginia Infantry. Of these men there were about 160 armed, and they principally with arms which had been condemned. There were three field pieces of Battery L, First Illinois Artillery, and four pieces—two 12-pounders and two small pieces—in the fort, which was manned by Battery H, First West Virginia Artillery. The artillery was all taken first and the men were charged impetuously by a heavy column of the enemy; they were stampeded; to rally was impossible, and would have been certain capture. The place was then captured and much property lost.

I have 4 men wounded—do not know of any killed—and, from the best information I can get, there were 443 captured, at least 100 of whom have since escaped, and are still coming in. The enemy had 3 killed, among them an officer, and others wounded. I have lost much more heavily in proportion of officers than of men.

The rebel force consisted of three brigades, two of which were in this place with Generals Rosser and Payne, and one brigade remained several miles back. Their force is variously estimated, but according to the most reliable information I can get, I believe they had about 2,000 here and 1,000 kept back; about 1,000 to the brigade. They destroyed almost the entire town, private as well as public buildings, and some store-houses with large stocks of goods. The fort was not injured nor the guns taken from it; the field pieces were taken off; nor was the railroad destroyed. They left here about 4 p. m. and marched to Greenland, where they camped until the morning of the 29th, then moved on. I feel most deeply the disaster, and especially the stigma of a surprise, but without standing picket myself I cannot see that I could have been more vigilant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. R. LATHAM,
Colonel Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of West Virginia.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
New Creek, W. Va., November 30, 1864.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of West Virginia:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following: The loss of New Creek on the 28th instant, considering the manner of its loss, seems a disgraceful affair. The surprise was complete, and being the commanding officer I will have it to answer for. This I desire to do, as I claim to be able to establish that I had taken unusual precautions to obtain notice of any advance by the enemy. I had directed and instructed the advanced picket guards myself, and had pickets and patrols eight miles out on the road by which the enemy advanced. They, knowing that Major Potts of my command was out with about 150 men, provided an advance of about the same strength, dressed in Federal uniforms, and in this way deceived each picket—four several posts—and marched into camp without being recognized as an enemy, until, at a given signal, they drew their pistols and commenced firing on my men, both officers and men believing them to be Major Potts' command. They thus got possession of the artillery, and, having but 160 armed men in camp, they were almost immediately overpowered, as the whole rebel column, some 2,000 strong, dashed impetuously upon them. The panic and stampede became in a few moments hopelessly general; to rally was impossible.

This is the first disaster I have ever suffered in over three years' active service, and if there is blame attached to my management of the affair I most respectfully request that there be no peremptory orders affecting me without an investigation. I will forward a report tomorrow.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. R. LATHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FORCES WEST OF HANCOCK,
Cumberland, Md., December 1, 1864.

Respectfully transmitted to headquarters Department of West Virginia.

Colonel Latham, for permitting the garrison at New Creek to be surprised by the enemy on the 28th ultimo, has been placed in arrest and ordered to Grafton to await further orders; this by orders of this date from these headquarters.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
December 4, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Middle Military Division.*

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. Rufus E. Fleming, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, of operations November 27.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
New Creek, W. Va., November 28, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action which took place near Moorefield, W. Va., yesterday, 27th of November, 1864:

I marched out of Burlington on the morning of the 27th of November, 1864, with 120 men, cavalry and artillery. Two of the companies were armed entirely with Enfield rifles, and had never been in action. The other company was armed partly with revolvers and partly with Enfield rifles. I moved on until I was within about five miles of Moorefield, when the scouts reported a picket-post near the ford. From all the information I could frame, General Rosser was either at Moorefield, or would be there against the morning of the 28th. Under the circumstances, I thought best to throw a skirmish line across the river, and, if possible, ascertain if General Rosser was there before encamping for the night, and also for the purpose of opening communication with Major Potts, who had gone up the other valley. I then brought up the artillery and planted it at the ford, three miles this side of Moorefield, and formed two companies for a support. I then sent Lieutenant Blue, with six men, armed with revolvers, and about twenty-five men of the Fifth West Virginia Cavalry across the ford, at the same time placing a picket up the river for the purpose of ascertaining what might take place in Moorefield.

*Colonel Latham was tried by a general court-martial on the charges of "neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline;" found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States. See General Orders, No. 7, Middle Military Division, January 11, 1865. By General Court-Martial Orders, No. 80, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, March 19, 1865, this dismissal was revoked, and he was honorably mustered out of service, upon his own request, to date March 9, 1865.

When the force had crossed the river and had gone about one quarter of a mile a column of about 100 men emerged from the woods and charged it. At the same time a force of about 100 men charged the road from Moorefield. The advance at once fell back on the reserve, hotly pursued by the enemy. I then opened on them and drove them from the ford, but they turned at once and made for the lower ford. At the same time another column of 100 men emerged from the woods lower down, and also made for the lower ford. I saw that they were making for the pass, and gave orders at once to fall back, at the same time protecting my rear and right flank as well as I could under the circumstances. When opposite the lower ford I again unlimbered my artillery, but as soon as I got the range of the ford they commenced crossing, both above and below. I then moved off the advance and left the rear to skirmish, but while skirmishing with one portion of them another portion flanked them and got in the mouth of the gap. It then became a hand-to-hand fight with the rear. I intended to make a stand at the gap, but was so hotly pursued that I could not rally any portion of the men until it was too late. The gun lost one wheel and broke one axle at this end of the gap, and we were compelled to abandon it. We were also encumbered with one wagon and one ambulance, which were lost.

I cannot at the present ascertain the entire loss, but 20 men will cover it, 6 or 8 of whom were wounded and killed.

The picket which was placed up the river report a column of 500 men, which never moved out of Moorefield.

I desire to compliment the officers and men for their stubborn resistance against vastly superior numbers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. FLEMING,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Col. GEORGE R. LATHAM.]

No. 6.

Reports of Maj. Peter J. Potts, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, of operations November 26–December 1.

NEW CREEK, W. VA., *November 30, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that according to instructions from post headquarters, through Lieut. Col. R. E. Fleming, I proceeded from Burlington, W. Va., at 9 p. m. on the 26th instant, with 155 men; marched to Romney; camped for the night. Moved in the morning at 4 o'clock 27th instant; took the Grassy Lick road, leading across the mountains to Northwestern turnpike, which leads to the town of Moorefield, county seat of Hardy County, W. Va.; then moved along the Northwestern pike until within a few miles of Moorefield; camped for the night. Moved at 4 a. m. 28th instant; reached Moorefield at sunrise; captured some rebel pickets. A portion of my command charged the town (Moorefield), but was met by a superior force of the enemy's cavalry, and was driven from the town. Learning that the enemy had received large re-enforcements, I withdrew my command; crossed the river; traveled a mountain path leading to or near the town of Williamsport. From thence I proceeded to the left; crossed the mountain at Harrison's Gap; proceeded along a mountain path which leads to Elk Garden road, which road leads to Piedmont, but finding a large

force of the enemy camped in my front, thought best to withdraw from that road and did so, and took a path leading across the mountain to the left of Bloomington to a small station on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. When within a few miles of the station I camped for the night, leaving it (the camp) at 4 a. m. 29th instant, and arrived at Frankville, on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 10 a. m., from thence, via Piedmont, to New Creek.

My command, being much wearied, behaved nobly. Lost one man, captured; but two wounded slightly; captured one rebel lieutenant and twelve men; also a number of horses, &c.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. POTTS,
Major Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

Col. GEORGE R. LATHAM,
Fifth West Virginia Cavalry.

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NEW CREEK, W. VA., *December 3, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my recent scout to Petersburg, &c.:

I started on the evening of the 30th from this post, by order of Colonel Latham, to open, if possible, communication with the cavalry force of the Valley, supposed to be then at Moorefield. I started with ninety men, and had to send some eight or ten back before I reached Greenland Gap, from the fact that their horses were then unable to travel farther, leaving me but eighty men. I arrived at Petersburg at about 12 m. on 1st, and there met a Union citizen just from Moorefield, who stated that our cavalry, about 3,000, entered Moorefield on the evening of the 30th, and left on the morning of the 1st in the direction of Brock's Gap. The rebels left Petersburg on the morning of the 30th, and went in the direction of Brock's Gap, leaving Moorefield to their left. Some little firing was heard in the direction of the gap on the evening of the 1st; know not the result or cause. McNeill's and Woodson's commands are in the vicinity of Moorefield; about 150 men. I ran some twenty of them out of Petersburg; they went in the direction of Moorefield. As my horses were so fatigued from a forced march of six days, and our cavalry having twelve hours start of me, believing that I could not reach or open communication with our cavalry, I returned to New Creek via Burlington. Rosser took all the property he could get, such as horses, cattle, even cows, calves, sheep, &c. I was bound to leave three or four horses on the road from Petersburg to Burlington, which gave out.

Hoping that this may be satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. POTTS,
Major Sixth West Virginia Cavalry.

P. S.—Our cavalry only went a few miles above Moorefield, then returned to the Valley, so persons state who escaped from Brock's Gap.

P. J. POTTS,
Major.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. John Fisher, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, of operations November 28.

HDQRS. COMPANY A, SIXTH WEST VIRGINIA VOL. INFTY.,
Piedmont, W. Va., November 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor of making the following report of the engagement at Piedmont, W. Va., on the 28th of November:

About 1 o'clock I learned that New Creek was surprised and captured. I was confident that the enemy would send a force here for the purpose of destroying the railroad shops and machinery. I ordered my detachment of twenty men from Bloomington here, which made my force number thirty-five effective men. The enemy, not less than 300 strong, under Major McDonald, approached the town about 2 p. m., on the New Creek road. I commenced skirmishing with them on this road, but finding that I was greatly outnumbered in force, I fell back across the river on the hill, where my position was more safe. This position gave me a good command of the town. They attempted to cross the river twice, but were repulsed each time. I fought them three hours, when they retreated on the Elk Garden road. They only succeeded in burning one of the round-houses of the shops. They left one man killed and one mortally wounded. I cannot give you the true number of wounded, but I think they had ten or fifteen wounded.

My command fought well and deserves the greatest praise. A large portion of them were recruits, and the first time they were under fire.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FISHER,
Captain Company A, Sixth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

[General B. F. KELLEY.]

No. 8.

Report of Capt. George W. Harrison, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, of property captured and destroyed November 28.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Cumberland, Md., December 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In answer to your letter of 2d instant relative to the destruction of Government property at New Creek, W. Va., on the 28th ultimo, by the rebel raiders, I find it will be impossible, at present, to give you an accurate list of the property lost or destroyed, owing to the loss of the papers and books at New Creek. I give below a list of the principal articles which is as correct as can be ascertained at this time:

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage: 225 hats, 300 caps, 160 dress coats, 1,400 uniform jackets, 1,200 trowsers (mounted), 500 trowsers (foot), 400 blouses, 1,500 flannel shirts, 1,500 pairs drawers, 500 pairs boots, 2,000 pairs stockings, 750 great coats (mounted and foot), 330 woolen blankets, 250 rubber blankets, 250 knapsacks, 250 haversacks, 300 canteens, 100 axes, 100 spades, 100 shovels, 100 camp-kettles, 100 mess-pans, 50 hatchets, 4 camp colors, 23 guidons, 4 wall-tents, 500 shelter-tents, 350 pickaxes and handles, 54 Sibley tent stoves, 150 com-

pany and regimental books, 8 hospital tents, &c. The approximate value of clothing, camp and garrison equipage lost would not exceed $34,000. A considerable portion of the above stores were to have been issued in a day or two.

Quartermaster's stores—consisting of fuel, stationery, hospital and office furniture, building materials, veterinary tools and horse medicines, blacksmiths' tools, carpenters' and miscellaneous tools, saddlers' tools; stores for expenditure, including horseshoes, horseshoe and cut nails, iron, rope, steel, wagon-tongues and hounds, spokes—would not exceed $5,000. This estimate I consider full large.

Means of transportation: 76 single sets of horse and mule harness, worn; 4 four-horse wagons, 21 two-horse wagons, 3 ambulances, 39 mules, 118 horses, all serviceable; 169 horses unfit for service, and a large portion of same worthless. Approximate value, $30,000.

Forage: 25 tons hay, 1,600 bushels grain. Money value would not exceed $3,000.

Buildings: The buildings which were erected by Captain Loomis, assistant quartermaster, under the direction of Major-General Frémont, in the spring of 1862, then commanding this department, were the finest in the department, and at the time of erection probably cost $33,000. I would respectfully call your attention to a copy of letter inclosed from Mr. H. L. Winants, assistant quartermaster's agent at New Creek post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. HARRISON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. THAYER MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.

No. 9.

Report of Quartermaster Agent H. L. Winants, of operations November 28.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New Creek, W. Va., December 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The disaster at this post on the 28th ultimo is already known to you with such details of the destruction of property as could be gathered from the ruins of papers and memorandums. Very little property of any kind belonging to the quartermaster's department was saved from the destruction or plunder by the rebel raiders. The surprise was complete and successful. But a few minutes elapsed after the first alarm that the enemy was in the fort before they had entire possession of the station, the Government buildings, and property. The force employed by this department, so far as I can learn, were all at their posts. The clerks were at work at their desks in the office and were captured, but succeeded in making their escape subsequently. The heads of the several positions were all present and attending to their usual duties. Had there been twenty minutes' notice all our serviceable stock at the post could probably have been saved by moving it off; as it was, most of the men in charge of the animals were captured in the corral or stables. The business office was soon in possession of the raiders and the property destroyed. The books and papers were captured near the river, a few hundred yards in rear of the office, while being conveyed to a place of safety by an employé. I

inclose you such vouchers for the month of November as I have been able to gather up from the point where the papers were captured. All the public buildings at the post were burned, with the exception of the saddler's shop, one blacksmith shop, and one small stable. The amount of clothing, camp and garrison equipage in the warehouse was not large, and a considerable portion of it would have been issued in a day or two. The amount of quartermaster's stores on hand was smaller than that of the clothing, camp and garrison equipage, but were destroyed or taken away by the rebels. The transportation at the post was limited and was employed principally in hauling hay from the region of Burlington for the use of the post, but were in camp when the attack was made, and were all captured, as were also the post teams usually busy in serving the hospital and troops. What stores can be gathered from the ruins are being placed in safe positions to be accounted for. An office has been opened for business and such supplies being procured for the troops remaining as requisitions are made for by the proper officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. WINANTS,
Assistant Quartermaster Agent.

Capt. GEORGE W. HARRISON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Cumberland, Md.

No. 10.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

PETERSBURG, *December 2, 1864.*

General Early reports that General Rosser, with Payne's and his own brigade, encountered, on the 27th ultimo, near Mooretield a small party of enemy; captured 40 prisoners, 1 piece of artillery. On 28th surprised and captured Fort Kelley, at New Creek, 4 field pieces, 4 siege guns, between [700 and] 800 prisoners, a large number of horses, mules, and 8 stand of colors; destroyed 200 wagons, a very large amount of quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores. He brought off the field pieces, some wagons; spiked the siege guns, destroyed the carriages. He captured Piedmont; destroyed all Government buildings, including a number of engines; burned several bridges, and did considerable damage to railroad, and collected several hundred head of cattle. His loss 2 killed and 2 or 3 wounded. The boldness and energy exhibited by General Rosser and the conduct of his men deserves much praise.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 8, 1864.

SIR: I have received from General Early some of the particulars of the recent expedition of General Rosser. The fort at New Creek, which was deemed very strong by the enemy, was completely surprised, although the attack was made in the daytime. So well were General

Rosser's measures taken, and so skillfully executed, that the enemy's pickets were captured and the fort charged before the presence of our troops was known. The enemy did not fire a single piece of artillery. The fort, prisoners, the colors of the Fifth and Sixth West Virginia Cavalry (Federal), the garrison flag, and five guidons were captured by Payne's brigade, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Virginia Cavalry. Captain Fitzhugh, of the Fifth, by whom the flags were transmitted to the Department, led the assault on Fort Kelley, and was the first to enter the works and pull down the flag. General Rosser states that the stores destroyed filled several large warehouses. The machine shops at Piedmont had been repaired and enlarged since they were burned by Captain McNeill. They were thoroughly destroyed by Major McDonald, of Rosser's brigade, together with nine engines and a number of cars.

The whole number of prisoners captured was 700, but in bringing them out through the mountains at night between 200 and 300 escaped. Between 1,200 and 1,500 horses and about the same number of cattle were secured.

The expedition was conducted with great skill and boldness, and reflects great credit upon General Rosser and the officers and men of his command.

I forward herewith some papers that were taken, which show what the enemy contemplated doing and the treatment intended for our citizens on the northern border.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS,
New Creek, W. Va., November 24, 1864.

[Lieut. Col. R. E. FLEMING:]

DEAR COLONEL: I have sent instructions to the State troops to be on the South Fork, at the junction of the Howard's Lick road, four miles above Moorefield, at daylight next Monday morning. I propose to send 150 men by Romney and the Hanging Rock to strike the Wardensville road ten miles east of Moorefield at the same time, and that 100 men go into Moorefield by the road we came out at the same time. The parties on these other roads will then intercept any rebels who may be frightened away from Moorefield. I propose that you execute this plan. I will send out what supplies are needed and one piece of artillery. After concentrating at Moorefield, General Crook desires that everything fit for army use be either brought off or destroyed while returning. Take all the time needed to give a thorough raking to the entire country, and leave nothing but what is absolutely needed for family use. Give certificates for everything—even that destroyed. You can give such for forage destroyed as "by virtue of instructions from department headquarters." You can ascertain the distances and the consequent time needed to make the destined points at the appointed hour. I would move some on Sunday and make the night trip as short as possible. Keep a good lookout. I learn that Rosser is foraging in the South Fork Valley. Adjutant Parker will return to

you with additional forces and a thorough verbal understanding on Saturday. You may start Major Potts, via Hanging Rock, on Saturday morning, if necessary, before the adjutant arrives, as he will be sure to come with sufficient other force for the direct road. Generals Kelley and Crook are both pleased with the move. General Crook has ordered the consolidation. I think there is some stock in the vicinity of Williamsport that ought to be brought off.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

GEO. R. LATHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NEW CREEK, W. VA., *November 26, 1864.*

[Lieut. Col. R. E. FLEMING:]

COLONEL: The citizens here from the South Branch Valley propose to take measures to rid the country of McNeill's men and to co-operate with us for that purpose. This will be better than their destruction. I inclose to you General Kelley's telegram, which will supersede your previous instructions with regard to the destruction of property. You will, however, bring out the stock. There are some serious complaints of robberies committed by the men. Please preserve discipline, and permit nothing to be done without responsible authority.

With best wishes for your success, I am, yours, &c.,

GEO. R. LATHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—Please send courier in from Moorefield, and I will have supplies meet you at Burlington if desired.

[Sub-inclosure.]

CUMBERLAND, MD., *November 25, 1864.*

Col. G. R. LATHAM:

I will send the scout to Romney, with orders to move up the Trough road. Have you made arrangements with the "Swamps" to occupy South Fork above Moorefield? Direct the officer in command to inform the people of Moorefield and South Branch Valley that if they continue to harbor and feed McNeill's men that the whole valley will be laid waste like the Shenandoah Valley.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

No. 11.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ROSSER'S DIVISION,
Near Petersburg, November 30, 1864.

GENERAL: After capturing the artillery and wagons at Moorefield, on the 27th I moved on New Creek by a night march and surprised and captured the garrison about 10 o'clock next morning, which embraced

between 700 and 800 prisoners, eight pieces of artillery, four of which were siege guns, a large number of horses and mules, and destroyed a vast amount of commissary, ordnance, and quartermaster stores. I destroyed also about 200 wagons, bringing off only a few. I brought off the field battery, blowing up the caissons. I then sent a force up to Piedmont, which succeeded in destroying an immense amount of property there, all the Government buildings, and all the machine shops, &c., connected with the railroad. I damaged the railroad considerably, destroying several small bridges. I have gathered up 400 or 500 head of cattle and some sheep, and am now on my way to camp, and all the captured property is now beyond the reach of the enemy and safe. The siege guns at New Creek were spiked and the carriages destroyed; the magazine of Fort Kelley was blown up and the telegraph wires destroyed. I captured eight colors, one of which was a tremendous garrison flag, which I hauled down from over Fort Kelley. My total loss is 2 men killed and 1 or 2 wounded. The enemy suffered in killed and wounded severely in the assault.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOS. L. ROSSER,
Major-General.

[Lieut. Gen. J. A. EARLY.]

NOVEMBER 28, 1864.—Skirmish at Goresville, Va.

Report of Capt. Daniel M. Keyes, Independent Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Loudoun Rangers).

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT (LOUDOUN, VA.) RANGERS,
Point of Rocks, Md., November 29, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that a detachment of this command of thirty-four men, under the command of Lieut. Robert Graham, left camp on the 28th instant, between 5 and 6 a. m., crossed the river at Cheek's Ford, proceeded toward Leesburg, crossed the Leesburg road at Big Spring, there struck the Catoctin Mountain, crossed the Winchester pike at Clark's Gap, then proceeded to Dry Mill, south of Leesburg, there took the road to Leesburg; heard that a small force of fifteen or twenty rebels were in the town; charged through the town and captured Captain Smith, adjutant-general on Major-General Gordon's staff; also captured one private belonging to the Loudoun Cavalry. Left Leesburg and took the road leading to Point of Rocks. Met Mosby's command at Goresville, numbering from 150 to 200 men, where a small skirmish took place. Lieutenant Graham and Lieutenant Rhodes and five or six privates are still missing.

The loss of the enemy was Captain Mountjoy killed, who, it was said, was in command; one lieutenant wounded, and two privates killed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL M. KEYES,
Captain, Commanding Independent (Loudoun, Va.) Rangers.

Lieut. S. F. ADAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Harper's Ferry, Va.

NOVEMBER 28-DECEMBER 3, 1864.—Expedition from Winchester into Fauquier and Loudoun Counties, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Casper Crowninshield, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding Reserve Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 6, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions received direct from army headquarters, I marched with the division, via Ashby's Gap, to the east of the Blue Ridge, for the purpose of destroying all mills, barns, forage, driving off stock, and capturing and dispersing the guerrilla bands in a district of country described in orders. After passing through Ashby's Gap two regiments of the Second Brigade were ordered to move to the north along the foot of the mountains, spreading out well over the country toward Bloomfield, carrying out the orders, while a regiment of the First Brigade, for the same purpose, was sent, via Grigsby's Store, to the west of Piedmont. These regiments were ordered to meet the division the same evening near Upperville, where it encamped on the night of the 28th of November.

The following morning the First Brigade was ordered to march to Rectortown, whence it was ordered to send out strong columns to Salem and White Plains, and, marching across the country, collect its strength at Middleburg, the forces from White Plains and Salem to pursue separate routes to that place. From Middleburg the entire force was to move to Philomont and thence to Snickersville, keeping out strong flanking columns on the right toward Millville and to the left through Bloomfield to the foot of the mountains. In this manner the country as far north as the Little River turnpike was thoroughly swept over and destroyed by the evening of the second day.

Early on the morning of the third day the Second Brigade was ordered to march via Philomont, Circleville, Hamilton, Waterford, and along the Catoctin Creek to the Potomac, and meeting, at Lovettsville, a force of the Reserve Brigade which was ordered to move east of the Blue Ridge and between the ridge and Short Mountain to the Potomac, both columns to return along the pike from Lovettsville through Hillsborough and Purcellville. Both these commands reached Snickersville on the evening of the fourth day. On the third day a force of the Reserve Brigade was ordered to march down the Shenandoah, between that stream and the Blue Ridge. This force went as far down the river as Rockford. The First Brigade marched on the third day, with its collected cattle, to Snickersville, from Philomont sending out parties to complete the work of destruction.

On the morning of the fourth day four regiments of the First Brigade were detached, two in the direction of Millville and Middleburg, to complete any unfinished work in that country, and the other two to move, one on the crest of the mountains and the other along the foot,

keeping up connection, when possible, by a line of mounted men and marching as far as Ashby's Gap. These regiments were ordered to return across the country to the pike near Philomont and watch the mouth of the valley until the return of the columns from the Potomac, making dispositions to capture or destroy any guerrillas who might be moving in advance of these columns.

In all these movements the orders from army headquarters were most fully carried out; the country on every side of the general line of march was in every instance swept over by flankers from the columns, and in this way the entire valley was gone over. The guerrillas were exceedingly careful to avoid any encounter with any of the parties, even the smallest, that were out on this duty. Efforts were made to run them down or capture them by stratagem, but these in most instances failed. The sides of the mountain bordering Loudoun Valley are practicable throughout their entire extent for horsemen, and the guerrillas, being few in numbers, mounted on fleet horses and thoroughly conversant with the country, had every advantage of my men.

I transmit herewith reports of brigade commanders, as also tabular statements of the destruction done and cattle driven off. Large numbers of the cattle were destroyed or consumed. Most of the fatted hogs were destroyed on the march to camp.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Casper Crowninshield, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding Reserve Brigade.

Report of operations of the Cavalry Reserve Brigade during the expedition in Loudoun County, Va.:

Pursuant to instructions received from the brevet major-general commanding the Cavalry Corps to move my brigade to Snickersville and communicate with Brevet Major-General Merritt, I broke camp at Stephenson's Depot on the 29th of November at 3 a. m. and marched to Snickersville. Leaving the Sixth U. S. Cavalry and thirty men of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry to hold the gap, I marched to Bloomfield, expecting to meet Brevet Major-General Merritt near that point. At Bloomfield my advanced guard was fired upon by some of Mosby's men, and two of the First U. S. Cavalry were slightly wounded. Here I learned that our cavalry had moved toward Union. I followed on to Union, thence to Philomont, and finally joined Brevet Major-General Merritt at Snickersville, where the brigade encamped that night, picketing the gap, the mountain road, the Bloomfield road, and to the left as far as the Snickersville and Aldie pike. 30th, the Second Massachusetts and Second U. S. Cavalry were sent through Wood Grove and Hillsborough to Cave Head, on the Potomac, and thence along the river road to Lovettsville, destroying all grain, forage, mills, distilleries, &c., and driving in all stock in that part of the country; at Lovettsville they joined Brevet Brigadier-General Devin's brigade. The Sixth U. S. Cavalry was sent up on the west side of the Blue Ridge, between the ridge and the river, going as far as Rockford, and returning at

night to Snicker's Gap, where they remained. The balance of the brigade remained in camp and guarded the herds which had thus far been driven in.

December 1, the First and Sixth U. S. Cavalry drove the herds across the river and went into camp near the river. The Second United States and Second Massachusetts returned to Snickersville and went into camp. 2d, the Second U. S. and Second Massachusetts Cavalry rejoined the brigade. One regiment of the brigade assisted in driving the herds and the balance of the brigade marched in rear of the division. The brigade went into camp with the division near Stone Chapel and picketed the country in its front, connecting on the left with General Devin's and on the right with Colonel Stagg's pickets. During the march one of the First U. S. Cavalry, who had straggled from the column, was killed by a bushwhacker near Berryville. 3d, marched in the same order as yesterday and went into camp near Kernstown.

The following is a list of the property destroyed and captured by the brigade:

List of property.	Number.	Average value.	Total value.
CAPTURED.			
Horses	87	$100 00	$8,700 00
Beef-cattle	474	30 00	14,220 00
Sheep	100	6 00	600 00
Total			23,520 00
DESTROYED.			
Barns	230	100 00	23,000 00
Mills	8	200 00	1,600 00
Distilleries	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
Hay ..... tons	10,000	30 00	300,000 00
Grain ..... bushels	25,000	2 50	62,500 00
Total			388,100 00
Total captured and destroyed			411,620 00

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CROWNINSHIELD,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Comdg. Brig.

Maj. A. E. DANA,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

NOVEMBER 29, 1864.—Skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va.

Report of Capt. Nathaniel Payne, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Charlestown, W. Va., November 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report to you that, in accordance with information of yesterday, our reserve post was attacked by the rebels last night between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, killing two men, wounding one, and capturing five of our men and nineteen horses. The enemy lost in killed one man (a young Bailey) and three wounded,

The enemy, about 200 strong, attacked the post from different directions, dismounted. They were commanded by a major. Lieutenant Baylor was also with them, as his name was frequently mentioned by them at the time of the attack. Information was obtained from citizens this morning to the effect that the enemy intend to make another attack on the camp, which renders it very desirable that we should obtain re-enforcements. A call was made on the detachment of infantry stationed above this place last night, to which they did not respond. We have now only twenty men and horses available.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHANIEL PAYNE,
Captain, Commanding Camp.

[Lieut. S. F. ADAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Harper's Ferry, Va.]

DECEMBER 19–22, 1864.—Expedition from Kernstown to Lacey's Springs, Va., and action at Lacey's Springs (21st).

*Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division.**

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
December 23, 1864.

In obedience to the instructions of the major-general commanding, I submit the following report of the recent expedition of this division up the Valley:

Late on the evening of the 18th instant I received instructions from the chief of cavalry to move with my division up the Valley pike at an early hour on the morning of the 19th. A copy of my orders have already been forwarded to you. My command was supplied with three days' rations and forage for one day. At 7 a. m. on the 19th my command left camp and moved to Newtown, when it followed the pike. Upon arriving at Strasburg I learned that a force of about fifty of the enemy had passed through Strasburg up the valley, having come from the direction of Front Royal. When within about six miles of Woodstock two scouts of the enemy were discovered in front of the advance. Several attempts were made to effect their capture, but without success. They continued in sight of the column until the command had reached Woodstock, when, my impression is, they conveyed the intelligence of our approach to the force stationed near New Market, from which point the report was forwarded by telegraph to Staunton and Waynesborough. In Woodstock I learned there was no force of the enemy north of Staunton, except a picket force of three companies, which were posted so as to watch the three roads—pike, Middle and Back roads—the right of the line resting near Edenburg, the left extending to Little North Mountain.

At daylight on the morning of the 20th my command moved from Woodstock; a small force of the enemy continued to annoy my advance, but without causing any damage to be inflicted. My instruc-

* See also Lee's dispatch of December 23, p. 679.

tions from the chief of cavalry were evidently written under the impression that I would meet the enemy in force at some point not far south of New Market, if not sooner. This is inferred from the amount of supplies ordered for my command by the chief of cavalry. From the information I derived along the line of my first day's march, which was confirmed by the report of scouts, that the enemy had retired all his forces beyond Staunton, I believed that if the enemy permitted my command to reach Staunton without serious opposition, I could, with reasonable hope of success, continue my movement to Lynchburg, trusting to the supplies in the country beyond Staunton upon which to subsist my command, and had it not been for the advantage the enemy derived from his telegraphic communication with New Market my impressions would have proven correct. As it was, Rosser, who, with his division, was camped between Staunton [*sic*], was informed of my presence at Woodstock before 10 p. m. of the 19th, and, as stated by prisoners, his command received orders at 1 a. m. of the 20th to get ready to move. My command, after leaving Woodstock at daylight, moved without serious molestation to Lacey's Springs, nine miles from Harrisonburg, where I encamped during the night. The encampment was at the junction of the road leading from the Keezletown road to the pike, and of the road from Timberville to the pike. Pennington's brigade encamped in front, and on the left of the pike, one regiment, the Third New Jersey, was posted one mile and a half in advance on the pike to picket in the direction of Harrisonburg. Another regiment of the same brigade, the First Connecticut, was sent out on the road leading to the Keezletown road and picketed the country to the left of the pike. The First New Hampshire, of General Chapman's brigade, was posted on the Timberville road to picket in the direction of the latter point. One battalion of the Fifteenth New York, about 200 strong, was ordered to its support. The Eighth New York picketed the country in front and between the Timberville road and the pike, while the two remaining battalions of the Fifteenth New York, numbering upward of 400 men, were posted on the pike about one mile and a half in rear of the camp of the division. It will thus be seen that of the nine regiments composing my command five were on picket.

In the orders sent to brigade commanders, soon after reaching camp, reveille was ordered at 4 o'clock and the command was to move promptly at 6.30, Chapman's brigade taking the advance. In conformity with these instructions, General Chapman called in his pickets at the proper time and the Eighth New York, the regiment farthest in advance in the direction of the Middle road, having formed in columns of squadrons and mounted, had begun to move off by fours when a brigade of the enemy (Payne's) which, under cover of the darkness and the withdrawal of our pickets, had advanced to within a very short distance of the regiment, charged in the direction of the camp-ground of the Second Brigade. The attack was heard by the entire command, and although Pennington's brigade was the rear in the order of march, it was at once mounted and placed in position to receive the enemy. The Eighth New York, although somewhat astounded by this attack, behaved well under the circumstances and opened an effective fire upon the enemy. At the same time an attack was made upon the First New Hampshire, which regiment was mounted and had a line of skirmishers in advance. The enemy did not attempt to engage either of the regiments with determination, but acted as if the intention was to surprise a sleeping camp. Charging past the Eighth New York and First New Hampshire, they moved at the top of their speed in the direction of the pike and to our

rear. General Chapman had, at the first attack, moved the First Vermont and Twenty-second New York from the left of the pike, and when the column of the enemy advanced near enough attacked with the First Vermont. The enemy, after his first attack upon the Eighth New York and First New Hampshire, was completely bewildered and acted as if his only object was to get safely away. He did not attempt to engage any of my troops, although by the cheering kept up by my command he could easily have determined their locality. One regiment, the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, charged Pennington's brigade, but was met by one of his regiments which was already advancing and repulsed, with little or no fighting, in which Pennington suffered no loss, while the enemy suffered a loss of several in killed, wounded, and missing. Ten of the enemy were left dead on the ground. Chapman attacked the enemy wherever he could be found, and with one regiment, the First Vermont, drove him over a mile in the direction from which the attack had come. The division was in position to give or receive battle, and waited until after daylight, but the enemy made no further demonstrations at that point.

My loss in prisoners, although not officially reported to me yet, will not, I think, reach twenty. I have thirty-two of the enemy taken in the fight. My loss in wounded is twenty-two; most, if not all, are saber cuts, as the enemy had orders to charge with the saber. As my men used the carbine alone, and at short range, I am confident, from the number of dead left on the ground by the enemy, and from the verbal reports of brigade and regimental commanders, that the enemy's loss in wounded was more than treble my own. I do not think that more than one or two of my command were killed.

From prisoners I learned that the enemy had left their camps, five miles beyond Staunton, at 10 a. m. the day previous, marched until 10 p. m., then halted two miles beyond Harrisonburg until 1 a. m., when the march was resumed in the direction of New Market. At Harrisonburg Payne's brigade marched on the Middle road; Rosser's old brigade and Wickham's moved on the Back road. Payne's brigade attacked the Eighth New York and First New Hampshire immediately upon arriving in front of them. The prisoners reported that the halt did not last over five minutes, and that the enemy was under the impression that reveille had not been sounded yet in my camp, and that by charging upon us the men would be asleep and taken by surprise. Instead of this they found the command in the saddle, and they became the surprised party. I do not think the entire loss of the enemy will fall short of 100.

I was confident of my ability to defeat Rosser, although he had three brigades; and although some of [the] prisoners stated that a division of infantry was expected to follow them, I knew that infantry could not march to that point from Waynesborough in time to be of any assistance to Rosser, but I was influenced by the following reasons: My command would exhaust their rations that night and no opportunity would be afforded to procure any short of two days. Another and stronger reason was my unprepared state to take charge of a large body of wounded, particularly under the inclement state of the weather. In addition, I was convinced that if it was decided to return, the sooner my return was accomplished the better it would be for my command. Accordingly, my command began the return march soon after daylight and reached their present encampment yesterday p. m.

As the object of your communication yesterday seemed to be to obtain an explanation as to "how it happened that" my "camp was

charged by the enemy," I have gone into the details of that affair more than I otherwise should, particularly as my previous dispatches contained all the information which I deemed of value or interest.

I will forward a list of casualties as soon as obtained from brigade commanders.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

Brevet Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division.

DECEMBER 19–28, 1864.—Expedition from Winchester to near Gordonsville, Va., including skirmishes at Madison Court-House (21st), at Liberty Mills (22d), and near Gordonsville (23d).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 2.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., December 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I started from Winchester on the 19th of December, with the First and Second Divisions of Cavalry, without artillery, about 5,000 men, across the Blue Ridge. On the night of the 19th I camped in Chester Gap, having marched about twenty-two miles, via Front Royal, crossing both branches of the Shenandoah River. It rained nearly all day. December 20, crossed the Blue Ridge, marched, via Little Washington, Gaines' Cross-Roads, and Sperryville, in the direction of Criglersville; marched about twenty-nine miles, Second Division camping on the Hughes River and the First Division on the Hazel. This night it hailed and sleeted all night. During the day the enemy's vedettes were driven before the advance. December 21, at daylight the march was resumed, in a hail and snow storm which lasted all day, via Criglersville, to Madison Court-House, over one of the worst roads I ever traveled. The First Division went to Madison Court-House, had an engagement with Jackson's brigade of rebel cavalry, driving them from the town, with slight loss. Second Division camped on Robertson's River near Criglersville. December 22, at daylight the march was resumed, Second Division leading, on the pike in the direction of Liberty Mills and Gordonsville. The enemy's cavalry—Generals Jackson's and McCausland's brigades, General Lomax commanding—were driven rapidly before my advance and across the bridge over the Rapidan, at Liberty Mills. On my advance reaching the bridge, which they did under a severe fire from

men behind breast-works on the opposite bank, they found some of the flooring of the bridge had been removed. Immediately after reaching the river the bridge was fired by an explosion and soon destroyed. The ford, which was a bad one, was barricaded and defended by men in rifle pits and artillery in position behind earth-works. It was impossible to effect a crossing in front. Some delay was caused by having to send through the country to find parties who knew the roads to fords above and below Liberty Mills, so that I could cross and flank them out of their position. Finally two columns were started, one to the right and one to the left. Two brigades of the First Division—First and Second, Second Brigade leading, commanded by Colonel Kellogg, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry—were to cross at Willis' Ford, about two miles above Liberty Mills, and come down on the Stanardsville and Orange Court-House road. One brigade Second Division, Colonel Capehart commanding, was to cross at Cave's Ford, about three miles below Liberty Mills, and come up on the Orange Court-House and Stanardsville road. It was represented that both of these fords were good, and that the detour of these columns would be about four miles, when, in fact, the column at Willis' Ford could only cross by twos and had to march about eight miles before getting to Liberty Mills, and the column by Cave's Ford could only cross by file and had to march about seven miles before getting to Liberty Mills. This caused an unexpected delay, and it was not until just dark when the right column came in sight and immediately charged the enemy, driving them across the Gordonsville pike and in the direction of Orange Court-House; here they were met by my left column, and the enemy withdrew by a country road in the direction of Gordonsville. The fighting was all after dark, and not being able to tell friend from foe, and my own men having fired into each other, the firing was ordered to cease and hold their positions for the night. This day and night was intensely cold. December 23, at daylight the enemy was again engaged and all their artillery—two pieces—taken from them, and driven to within two miles and a half of Gordonsville to the top of the gap in Southwest Mountain. Here the pass was narrow and the enemy were strongly posted behind rails and earth breast-works, where a few men could hold three times their number in check. I attacked the position with nearly half of my force, but could not carry it, and I immediately started a column to flank them on the left by crossing the mountain several miles to the north. While waiting to hear from this column, which had got well on its way, the cars were heard about ten o'clock to arrive at Gordonsville, and about an hour after infantry was seen to file into the breast-works and relieve the cavalry. After becoming fully satisfied of the presence of infantry (Pegram's division), I concluded it was useless to make a further attempt to break the Central railroad. I had at this time six or eight men killed and about forty wounded, more than I could transport, and the worst cases were left behind. I decided to withdraw and at once crossed to the north bank of the Rapidan. That afternoon and evening I marched to Madison Court-House and Robertson's River. About thirty prisoners were taken, but having no provisions, and it being very difficult, if not impossible, for them to keep up, I paroled them. The guns, two 3-inch rifled, were brought to camp. December 24, at daylight started from Madison Court-House, marched, via James City, Griffinsburg, and Stone-House Mountain, to near Rixeyville. December 25, at daylight marched to the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, crossing in the meantime the Hazel and the

Rappahannock Rivers, the former with great difficulty indeed. December 26, march resumed at daylight, Second Division leading. On reaching Warrenton the Second Division went in the direction of Salem and Piedmont, camping near Paris. At Warrenton the First Division marched in the direction of New Baltimore, Georgetown, White Plains, and Middleburg, camping near the latter place. December 27, the Second Division marched, via Paris, Ashby's Gap, and Millwood, to camp near Winchester; First Division marched, via Middleburg, Upperville, Paris, and Ashby's Gap, to Millwood. December 28, First Division marched to camp near Winchester.

The country through which we passed was thoroughly cleaned of stock and forage. The command was obliged to live on the country for six days. Altogether it was an extremely hard trip on men and horses on account of the intense cold and bad weather. For six days out of the ten it either rained, hailed, or snowed, and sometimes all three.

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brevet Major-General, Chief of Cavalry, Commanding.

Brevet Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Shenandoah.

Report of casualties in the Cavalry, Middle Military Division, on the late raid, from December 19 to December 28, 1864.

Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Accidentally hurt.	Aggregate.	Horses lost.
First Division	6	34	27	7	74	143
Second Division	1	4	20	3	28	115
Total	7	38	47	10	102	258

HDQRS. CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 9, 1865.

No. 2.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 23, 1864.

On the 20th General Early reported one division of enemy's cavalry, under General Custer, coming up the Valley, and two divisions, under General Torbert, moving through Chester Gap, with four pieces artillery and thirty wagons. On the 22d Rosser attacked Custer's division, nine miles from Harrisonburg, and drove [him] back, capturing forty pris-

oners. This morning Torbert attacked Lomax near Gordonsville, and was repulsed and severely punished. He is retiring and Lomax preparing to follow.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 24, 1864.

General Fitz Lee reports that the force which attacked Lomax yesterday consisted of two divisions of enemy's cavalry, under General Torbert. Lomax was posted across the Madison turnpike two miles and a half from Gordonsville. The enemy was handsomely repulsed, and retired about 3 p. m., just as re-enforcements were getting in position, leaving some of his dead on the field. He traveled too rapidly last night to engage his rear, having passed Jack's Shop, twelve miles from Gordonsville, one hour after dark. Thirty-two prisoners, captured at Liberty Mills on the 22d, being unable to keep up on their retreat, were liberated. Lomax's loss slight.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DECEMBER 26–27, 1864.—Scout from Fairfax Court-House. to Hopewell Gap, Va.

Report of Capt. John Sargent, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *December 27, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the recent scout made by me with 400 men of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry:

In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters I left camp at 8 p. m. December 26, and proceeded, by way of Thoroughfare Gap, to the house of Mrs. Lewis, which I was ordered to search. At Mrs. Lewis' I captured two rebel soldiers, who reported themselves as belonging to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. From Mrs. Lewis' I moved in the direction of Hopewell Gap, where I arrived at daylight this morning. During the march both of the prisoners, who were under the charge of Company C, managed to make their escape. At 9 a. m. I passed through Hopewell Gap, and arrived at camp at 5 p. m.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. SARGENT,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

Maj. J. D. LUDLAM,
Commanding Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING SPECIALLY TO OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST 4, 1864, TO AUGUST 31, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 4, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Your dispatch of 6 p. m. just received. I will start in two hours for Washington and will spend a day with the army under General Hunter.†

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 4, 1864—10 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Had you asked my opinion in regard to Generals Hunter and Sheridan it would have been freely and frankly given; but I must beg to be excused from deciding questions which lawfully and properly belong to your office. I can give no instructions to either till you decide upon their commands. I await your orders, and shall strictly carry them out, whatever they may be.‡

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 4, 1864. (Received 11.40 a. m.)

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

Your telegram§ of yesterday has been received. The Government is taking all the measures within its power to protect your State from the rebel forces. Much might be done by the loyal people to impede any advance if it should be attempted by cutting down trees and blocking the roads and destroying bridges. If you would give attention to this subject and induce your people to do something themselves they could in the way suggested accomplish a good deal for their own protection and aid our forces in following and destroying the rebels.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* For Correspondence, etc., from September 1, 1864, to December 31, 1864, see Part II.
† See Lincoln to Grant, August 3, 6 p. m., Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 582.
‡ See Halleck to Grant, and Grant to Halleck, August 3, 1864, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, pp. 582, 583.
§ See Boreman to Stanton, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 587.

WHEELING, W. VA., *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON:

Your telegram received. I had ordered out the State militia before dispatching you on yesterday. They will do all that undrilled men can to obstruct the advance of the enemy. I have no further news. I request that you give orders to the proper officers to issue commissary and quartermaster's stores to the militia while in actual service.

A. I. BOREMAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 4, 1864—10 p. m.

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

Your telegram received. Orders to the commissary and quartermaster at Wheeling will be issued immediately, as requested. Your militia, with their axes and crowbars, can, by obstructing the roads and destroying bridges, accomplish immense results toward protecting your State. We have a large force rapidly organizing for the field under command of Major-General Sheridan. A few hours of delay occasioned by the industrious labors of your militia on the roads may accomplish the destruction of the enemy. Spare no efforts on this point, and see that the work is effectually done on every road and pass.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 4, 1864.

General HARDIN,
Commanding Division:

The Hon. M. Blair, Postmaster-General, is visiting at his place near Silver Spring. I wish to have the officer commanding the cavalry picket at Leesborough instructed to have him (Blair) informed of the presence of any portion of the enemy's force in the vicinity of that place. I think you had better have a small picket established here and in front of Silver Spring, with a special reference to his (Blair's) presence at the latter place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General TORBERT,
Commanding Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I am instructed to inform you that you are authorized to retain your troops in camp in the position now occupied by them or its vicinity.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 11.10 a. m.

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: All quiet this morning. There are only about thirty of the enemy in the timber in the vicinity of Rockville and Darnestown, who interrupt small squads.

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, &c.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD., *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Officer in charge of my right sends word:

I hear from various sources that Imboden's brigade is in vicinity of Leesburg. Am scouring the country between here and Darnestown and Rockville for bushwhackers and shall continue it day and night. All quiet along my lines.

J. M. WAITE,
Major, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Last night I sent a scouting party to look after certain guerrillas said to be in the neighborhood of Burke's Station. They scouted the country thoroughly, but could find nothing.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no intelligence has yet been received from the force sent to the Rappahannock two nights since. Messengers came in last night from the party sent to Thoroughfare Gap and the valley beyond. They had not reached their destination, but report the vicinity of Bristoe Station and Manassas as free from any force. The party sent to the Catoctin Mountains, west of Leesburg, came in this morning. They bring information direct from the vicinity of the gap near Hillsborough. A part of Bradley Johnson's cavalry, 400 strong, are lying near the gap. Mosby has in that vicinity on this side about 350 men, and is operating in concert with Johnson's troops and those beyond the Blue Ridge. Mosby is reported to have had two companies badly cut up on his last trip across the river. He returned from Maryland on Sunday. The messengers sent from above Leesburg night before last were attacked and driven back by a party of rebels. In consequence information failed to reach here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Vol. Cav., Comdg. Cav. Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Lieutenant Tuck, sent to the Rappahannock with a small party of observation, has just returned. He reports that, substantially, matters in the vicinity of the Rapidan and Culpeper Court-House remain in about the same state as formerly reported at your headquarters; that there are at the Rapidan railroad crossing about 100 men, infantry and cavalry, with cavalry pickets out and pickets toward Orange Court-House; that there are at Culpeper Court-House nearly 200 men, infantry; that trains travel daily from Culpeper, carrying supplies and forage south. Mosby, he also reports, was at Culpeper about one week or more since with about 150 men. Lieutenant Tuck went to the Rappahannock River, and received his information from several sources in that vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Vol. Cav., Comdg. Cav. Brigade.

WASHINGTON, *August 4, 1864.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Monocacy, Md.:

I have seen General Kelley's dispatch* to you of last evening, and think that he should be immediately re-enforced by cavalry. General Sheridan's cavalry is beginning to arrive, and will be sent forward soon.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MONOCACY JUNCTION, *August 4, 1864—4.30 p. m.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy is reported moving in two columns, one by way of Charlestown and one by Shepherdstown, on Harper's Ferry. I have ordered General Emory's corps to re-enforce the troops at Harper's Ferry.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

MONOCACY JUNCTION, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

At 4.30 p. m. our pickets were driven away from Antietam Ford and the enemy commenced crossing with cavalry and infantry. One of my aides reports the enemy are sending cavalry over into Loudoun County, I suppose by way of Key's Ford.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

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* See Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 587.

MONOCACY JUNCTION, MD., *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The following just received from General Kelley:

CUMBERLAND, MD., *August 4, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General HUNTER:

General Duffié reports that a force of about 2,000 rebels crossed Cherry Run this a. m. and was marching toward Hancock. It is possible Early's whole force is to move into and escape via the South Branch Valley.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

MONOCACY JUNCTION, MD., *August 4, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Following just received from General Howe:

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 4, 1864—9 p. m.*

General HUNTER:

The indications at dark were that this place would be attacked in the morning, both on the Virginia and Maryland side of the river. If the enemy attacks on both sides at the same time I think there should be 3,000 men sent besides those you say you have sent. None have reached here yet.

A. P. HOWE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *August 4, 1864—10.15 p. m.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER, *Monocacy Junction:*

Colonel Blakely, Fourteenth Pennsylvania, just reports that cavalry, infantry, and artillery have crossed at the Shepherdstown ford and at Dam No. 4; that at 6 o'clock he had a skirmish with them at Antietam bridge, and would have to fall back to this place. Troops are arriving.

A. P. HOWE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HALLECK:

Above just received from General Howe.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 4, 1864—9 a. m.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, *Inspector-General:*

Have been here since Tuesday; get very little news of enemy. When I get through here intend to return to General Hunter if practicable.

WM. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 4, 1864—8 p. m.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE:

Cavalry officer at Antietam Creek reports that he was driven away at 4.30 p. m., and enemy were crossing infantry and cavalry at Shepherdstown; in what force is not known. Was on Bolivar Heights at sundown; saw dust about vicinity of Shepherdstown. Cavalry officer on Winchester road reports Imboden at Charlestown, with two guns and 1,200 cavalry.

WM. SINCLAIR,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 10.25 p. m.)

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General:

Another orderly has arrived from cavalry officer at Antietam Creek; reports that [they] had a skirmish with enemy and had to fall back. Enemy crossed at Shepherdstown and Dam No. 4, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery; numbers not known. Signal officer stationed at McClellan's Gap reports that enemy crossed cavalry and had infantry on Virginia side when he left his station. This must be the signal station used by General McClellan during the battle of Antietam.

WM. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Monocacy Junction, Md., August 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Volunteers, having recovered from his wounds received in action at Piedmont, W. Va., and reported for duty, is announced as chief of cavalry, and will be attached to the staff of the major-general commanding the department. Major-General Stahel will make frequent inspections of the cavalry of this command, and present such suggestions as his experience may warrant looking t its increased efficiency.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

THAYER MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
August 4, 1864—11.55 p. m.

By direction of the department commander the corps will be held in readiness to move at daylight to-morrow morning upon the receipt of orders to that effect. The order of march will be as follows: first, Second Division; second, Third Division; third, artillery not assigned to divisions; fourth, First Division; fifth, the trains, to which the commander of the First Division will assign a brigade as guard. The ambulances and headquarters trains will accompany the divisions to which they belong; corps headquarters wagons will follow immediately after the artillery.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANDY HOOK, *August 4, 1864.*

Major-General EMORY:

All quiet on the railroad.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding:

You will see my advance is at Sandy Hook.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 4, 1864—9.35 p. m.*

General EMORY:

Have reported, and am going into bivouac at my position.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

MONOCACY, *August 4, 1864—3.40 [p. m.].*

Brigadier-General HOWE:

I am sending you re-enforcements; if you don't need them I wish you would inform me.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 4, 1864—4.15 p. m.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Monocacy:

Signal officer reports the enemy moving on this place from Shepherdstown on the Virginia side with cavalry and infantry.

A. P. HOWE,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 4, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Monocacy:

Our cavalry officer at Antietam Creek reports, at 4.30 p. m., he was driven away, and the enemy were crossing cavalry and infantry.

A. P. HOWE,
Brigadier-General.

MONOCACY, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 8.30 a. m. 5th.)

General KELLEY:

General Averell has been ordered to pursue the enemy at once, and obey such orders as you may give him.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER,
Monocacy, Md.:

The enemy have just attacked New Creek. I have sent all the force I can spare to its support. Averell is yet at Bath. I have urged him for God's sake to move at once.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy forwarded to Halleck, 9 p. m.)

HANCOCK, *August 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The report that the rebels had crossed at Cherry Run is untrue. There are none on this side of Potomac.

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Hancock, August 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that you will remain at this point and picket the roads and fords from this place to Williamsport, sending small scouting parties across the river to penetrate as far as possible, and informing General Hunter and General Kelley of anything that may occur. I have also the honor to request that you will direct 500 of the most serviceable mounted men of your division to report to me for duty. This command is entirely too weak for the enterprise which is contemplated. It will return in two or three days.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
August 4, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General HUNTER,
Monocacy Junction:

Patrols report no troops have passed on the Romney grade, east or west. Early's forces between Bunker Hill and Winchester. Deserters report they have orders to move to Richmond.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HANCOCK, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 8.20 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Have you any news this morning?

WM. W. AVERELL.

CUMBERLAND, *August 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

Nothing new this a. m. The enemy were still at Springfield last night.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HANCOCK, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 8.35 a. m.)

General B. F. KELLEY:

My command is crossing the river. General Duffié will remain in person at this place. As soon as possible send a train with 10,000 rations and 40,000 pounds forage down to the break where the load can be transferred to the train on this side. Also have a wagon train ready to run to Springfield with half the above amount upon notice from me.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HANCOCK, *August 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Patrol just returned from Unger's Store reports no rebels seen, none in the gap, and Early's command between Bunker Hill and Winchester. No troops passed on the Romney grade.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

AUGUST 4, 1864—9.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

Cannot the South Branch bridge be strengthened and the road repaired immediately?

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

A force has gone down this a. m. to repair the road at Green Spring Run and South Branch bridge. Will push the work as rapidly as possible. If no rebel force has passed west McCausland and Johnson will not stay at Springfield. Have sent a scout there this a. m.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, *August 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Upon arrival at Bath I received a report from an officer commanding a patrol toward Hedgesville, that 3,000 infantry had crossed at Cherry Run, and were advancing up both sides of the canal toward Hancock;

that our pickets at Millstone Point had been driven in. I am awaiting here until the strength and intentions of the enemy are known. In the meantime can you not send us some forage and rations very soon, as my command is out of both?

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, *August 4, 1864.*

General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Report proved false. I have ordered the arrest of the officer who sent it, together with his pickets. If you can send me some rations and forage now I shall lose nothing by the delay, as I desire to be out three or four days and we are destitute. Answer.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, [*August*] *4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

Your request will be promptly complied with.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HANCOCK, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The enemy have crossed at Cherry Run, 2,000 strong, marching toward Hancock. General Duffié is here. General Averell is gone to intercept McCausland.

JNO. A. BYERS,
Aide-de-Camp, Second Cavalry Division.

CUMBERLAND, *August 4, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

J. A. BYERS,
Aide-de-Camp:

What force has General Duffié?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[HANCOCK, *August 4, 1864.*]

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

About 1,300 men and five pieces artillery, and good position. He says he can whip them.

J. A. BYERS,
Aide de-Camp.

CUMBERLAND, [*August*] *4, 1864.*

J. A. BYERS,
Aide-de-Camp:

Nothing for the general. My scouts have not reported from Springfield to-day yet. Please tell the general to push on with all practicable speed. I will have forage and rations in readiness for him.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, [*August*] *4, 1864.*
(Received Alpine 2 p. m.)

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

A dispatch just received from New Creek informs me that the pickets have been driven in at that place. I presume it is McNeill's and a portion of McCausland's force. Please push on as rapidly as possible.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received Alpine 3 p. m.)

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

New Creek is attacked by McCausland's force. Push on with all possible speed. I cannot spare force from here to support New Creek.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, *August 4, 1864.*

General B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

I will move as fast as I possibly can. Send dispatches after me advising me of all news, so that I may direct my course right. You cannot expect me to help New Creek.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 4, 1864—3 p. m.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Hancock:

Duffié says he can take care of the force that is threatening him. For God's sake move forward as rapidly as possible.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 4, 1864—4 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

The wires have ceased to work [west]. If the enemy take New Creek they will attack me from the west. I shall rely on your being within supporting distance to-morrow morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, [*August*] *4, 1864—4.50 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

Push forward to Springfield without delay. I will have forage and rations for you there. Wires have ceased to work to New Creek. I fear the worst.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 4, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Via Hancock.)

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

New Creek is yet holding out. I hope they will be able to beat the enemy off. Imboden joined them this a. m. at Romney with a small force. Push on as fast as you possibly can. A citizen reports that if they were successful at New Creek they would try Cumberland from the west.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *August 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The company of the Eleventh Virginia that went out on scout over Inskip road reported at New Creek, and say that McNeill passed up with a lot of cattle toward Moorefield. Have not heard of anything else. The blockade of the road was not removed only in places they reblockaded.

J. F. HOY,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *August 4, 1864.*

Colonel STEVENSON, *New Creek:*

Put your force in position and fight to the last. It must be McNeill's force only. Will send the Eleventh to you.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 4, 1864.*

Colonel STEVENSON, *New Creek:*

Fight them to the last. Major Simpson is on the way to you.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *August 4, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Beverly:*

The enemy attacked New Creek this afternoon at 4 o'clock; result unknown. Keep your pickets well out and be on the alert night and day.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *August 4, 1864.*

Maj. W. P. RUCKER,
Gallipolis, Ohio:

Nothing from Ballard. Captain Ramsay's company was attacked two days ago and all the men in the fort taken prisoners by Thurmond; about twenty. Ramsay was away with most of his company. Since horses have been so scarce there is some new order about officers buying Government horses which forbids, I think.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, &c.

MONOCACY JUNCTION, *August 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. L. WALLACE:

Everything quiet along our line. Major Waite, at Muddy Branch, reports that men in citizens' clothing are patrolling the Potomac, and when they find our men separated from their commands they bushwhack them. These men are supposed to belong to a Lieutenant Mobberly's gang of outlaws. I have instructed my command not to bring any of them to my headquarters except for interment. I think the Potomac, up to Point of Rocks, well guarded, except against a large force. My men are throwing up earth-works at Monrovia and Mount Airy to protect themselves against cavalry. We have a large force at this point.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

PITTSBURG, PA., *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Kelley telegraphs me that the enemy are at Springfield, McCausland [and] Johnson, awaiting re-enforcements. He wants me to send him troops, but do not think it advisable to send him those at Camp Reynolds, 300 to 400. By three days I hope to have an organization of all the able-bodied men in this city.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG, PA., *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Enemy attacked New Creek at 4 p. m. Still fighting, according to General Kelley, at 7 p. m. He estimated it to be the same force which attacked Cumberland, 5,000 strong. I hope to be ready to meet them if they come north.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 12 midnight.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

I did not receive your telegram of yesterday.* I hope to have a large force organized shortly, but perhaps will not immediately be able to give you much assistance. Shall send out this morning to have the mountain passes fortified. If you can give information as to what points are threatened it would be advisable.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 4, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH,
Pittsburg:

The enemy attacked New Creek, twenty-five miles west of this, at 4 p. m. this evening. Are now fighting. If they succeed in capturing the garrison there is nothing to prevent them from going to the Ohio River unless you can raise a force to stop them.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 4, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH:

Lieutenant Thayer reports from Casey's Knob that General Averell crossed at Hancock on a reconnaissance, and doubtless in recrossing frightened the inhabitants. I know of no officer to send as engineer from here except Colonel Mather. I have ordered two companies to barricade roads and defend them.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Pittsburg, Pa., August 4, 1864.

TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ——— COUNTY:

GENTLEMEN: It is necessary that you should be apprised that raiding parties of the enemy may at any time endeavor to invade the limits of your county, to prevent which and to inflict all possible damage to the foe, the following directions are issued for your guidance:

The roads passing over the mountains or through gorges into your county must be strongly fortified for defense, and you are requested to use the power of your official position to accomplish that end by furnishing men, tools, and, if deemed necessary, an armed force for the defense of the works erected. If necessary, arms will be furnished for any organized force by making timely application to these headquarters.

Inclosed herewith you will find special instructions as to the character of the work and the leading points to be defended. You will use

*See Kelley to Couch, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 590.

your judgment as to placing obstructions over other roads. A force of men willing and ready to defend their homes should be immediately organized to hold the passes and furnish early information of the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Pittsburg, Pa., August 4, 1864.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN TIER OF COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Your situation is such that a raid by the enemy is not impossible at any time during the summer and coming fall. I, therefore, call upon you to put your rifles and shotguns in good order, also supplying yourselves with plenty of ammunition. Your corn-fields, mountains, forests, thickets, buildings, &c., furnish favorable places for cover and at the same time enable you to kill the marauders, recollecting if they come it is to plunder, destroy, and burn your property.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MONOCACY, MD., *August 5, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I have ordered the concentration of all available force under General Hunter to be concentrated at once at Harper's Ferry and to follow the enemy promptly wherever he may go. If it is found, as I suspect, nothing but a small raiding force is north of the Potomac, then he is to move up the valley after the main force, detaching sufficient to attend to that left north of him by the enemy. Unless otherwise ordered, send all the cavalry yet to arrive as fast as brigades are complete, by Leesburg and the south side of the Potomac to reach the main army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MONOCACY, *August 5, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.40 a. m. 6th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Send Sheridan by morning train to Harper's Ferry, calling here on his way to see if General Hunter has left. Give him orders to take general command of all the troops in the field within the division. General Hunter will turn over to him my letter of instructions.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 5, 1864.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding:

General Grant directs that you will move with your cavalry without delay to the Monocacy, crossing by the Rockville and Frederick pike. Unless other instructions are given on your arrival by General Grant, you will report to General Hunter for orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 5, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

The last of Torbert's division of cavalry left here at 9 this morning; it numbered 5,000. I am now shipping the ammunition train and will be loading and sending wagons constantly. Shall begin to embark Wilson's division to-day. We can embark them as rapidly as the returning transports will permit.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Armies before Richmond.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 5, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. The six companies of the Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps and four companies of the Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps now at Cliffburne Barracks, D. C., having been reported at these headquarters, will be reported without delay to Brigadier-General Hardin, commanding division, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDIN'S DIVISION,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1864.

Colonel HAYWARD,
Second Brigade:

By inclosed order, No. 192,* another regiment of Veteran Reserve Corps is assigned to our division, and by orders, No. 92, assigned to Second Brigade. General Hardin thinks you had better assign the Seventh Regiment of Veteran Reserve Corps to Stevens and Slocum, and this new regiment Veteran Reserve Corps to Totten, Slemmer, and Bunker Hill, in the proper proportion. The provisional battalion

* See next, *ante.*

under Captain Pope will move to First Brigade as per orders, 92, inclosed. Please see that the proper disposition is made, and send report of the same as soon as practicable. This new regiment will be at Fort Totten about 2 p. m.

Very respectfully,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The patrols report all quiet to-day. I have sent a party of dismounted men below Occoquan to-night.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a party sent to the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap and beyond have just returned, reporting no force in that vicinity this side of Chester Gap, except small scouting parties down in the vicinity of Warrenton and below the gap on Little River pike. The Sixth Virginia Cavalry is reported to be at Chester Gap; it is about 250 strong. Scouts sent beyond Warrenton have not been heard from. Two messengers sent last night from the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap failed to reach here up to this hour. No intelligence has been received from a small force between Leesburg and Aldie. It is expected that messengers from there will arrive to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Vol. Cav., Comdg. Cav. Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
Muddy Branch, August 5, 1864. (Received 9.20 p. m.)

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND:

All quiet on my lines to-day. Bushwhackers are making their escape across the Potomac by night.

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Monocacy Bridge, Md., August 5, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

GENERAL: Concentrate all your available force, without delay, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, leaving only such railroad guards and garrisons for public property as may be necessary. Use in this concentra-

tion the railroad, if by so doing time can be saved. From Harper's Ferry, if it is found that the enemy has moved north of the Potomac in large force, push north, following and attacking him wherever found; following him, if driven south of the Potomac, as long as it is safe to do so. If it is ascertained that the enemy has but a small force north of the Potomac, then push south with the main force, detaching, under a competent commander, a sufficient force to look after the raiders and drive them to their homes. In detaching such a force, the brigade of cavalry now en route from Washington, via Rockville, may be taken into account. There are now on the way to join you three other brigades of the best of cavalry, numbering at least 5,000 men and horses. These will be instructed, in the absence of further orders, to join you by the south side of the Potomac. One brigade will probably start to-morrow. In pushing up the Shenandoah Valley, as it is expected you will have to go, first or last, it is desirable that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return. Take all provisions, forage, and stock wanted for the use of your command; such as cannot be consumed, destroy. It is not desirable that the buildings should be destroyed; they should rather be protected; but the people should be informed that so long as an army can subsist among them recurrences of these raids must be expected, and we are determined to stop them at all hazards. Bear in mind the object is to drive the enemy south, and to do this you want to keep him always in sight. Be guided in your course by the course he takes. Make your own arrangements for supplies of all kinds, giving regular vouchers for such as will be taken from loyal citizens in the country through which you march.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 5, 1864.* (Via Monocacy.)

Major-General HUNTER:

Keep me advised of your movements and those of the enemy, so that Sheridan may know where to go to join you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MONOCACY JUNCTION, *August 5, 1864—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 12 m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

General Emory is at Harper's Ferry with his corps. Colonel Lowell, who is guarding the river from Point of Rocks to Edwards' Ferry, made a reconnaissance as far as Hillsborough, in Loudoun County, Va., and reports no enemy in Loudoun and none moving across from Key's Ferry. No rebel force has approached Harper's Ferry to-day. General Howe reports a considerable rebel force of cavalry and artillery, with a train, moving northward from Shepherdstown on the Maryland side of the river. The main body of my forces remains in this vicinity, from which place I will not move until there are further developments of the enemy's intentions.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

MONOCACY, MD., *August 5, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Following just received from General Howe, dated 10 a. m. 5th:

No movements observed this morning Charlestown way. A large force of cavalry and a large wagon train reported on the Maryland side, moving toward Sharpsburg.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 5, 1864.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Monocacy:

About 2,000 of General Sheridan's cavalry will move out this afternoon by the Rockville and Frederick pike. The remainder will follow as soon as it arrives and is supplied. It is reported that the rebels are in Hagerstown.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MONOCACY JUNCTION, *August 5, 1864—4.45 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Following just received from one of my aides, dated Harper's Ferry, 3.45 p. m.:

The rebel force crossed appears to be mostly cavalry. About 6,000 reported crossed up to this hour. Their immense wagon train would seem to denote a raid for plunder. Would it not be well to watch Loudoun closely?

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *August 5, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General:

The signal officer on Maryland Heights reports having seen three divisions of infantry cross at Shepherdstown this morning, but thinks they have not gone far from the river; also, about 300 wagons, which moved to Antietam, guarded by cavalry and a battery, scattering at that point, and can be seen in small numbers through the country procuring supplies. A portion of the Nineteenth moved up on Maryland Heights this morning.

WM. SINCLAIR,
Major, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General:

Lieutenant Wyckoff, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, has just arrived from Antietam Creek. He was at the Mountain House in the

forenoon and on the hill just below the bridge where General Burnside crossed, from 2 p. m. until dark. Reports that enemy left Sharpsburg on Hagerstown road, with about 2,000 cavalry and 200 wagons, at daylight; no infantry. About 2,000 infantry and 150 wagons were left near Sharpsburg during the day. Their wagons were engaged in gathering wheat from farmers near Sharpsburg. When he left could see no signs of a force advancing on Virginia side.

WM. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Harper's Ferry, August 5, 1864.

Captain BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Monocacy Junction:

I have telegraphed for Dudley to bring his cavalry up, but get no answer. If there is no objection, ask the general to let it come. I can ascertain nothing definite without it.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

MONOCACY, MD., *August 5, 1864.*

Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

I will send the escort to-night. Have just received the telegram. The agent of the road is anxious to have the number of men of your command passed over the road. If I shall give the number, please transmit it.

O. O. POTTER,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster, Nineteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Harper's Ferry, August 5, 1864.

Capt. O. O. POTTER,
Chief Q. M. 19th A. C., at Gambrill's, Monocacy Junction:

I will send the numbers faithfully as soon as it is proper. Let me know if Colonel Dudley's command has started; if not, send him by railroad, if possible. We are greatly in want of cavalry here.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General.

MONOCACY, MD., *August 5, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General EMORY:

Colonel Dudley started at 4 p. m. with his command.

O. O. POTTER,
Captain and Quartermaster.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Harper's Ferry, August 5, 1864.

Col. N. A. M. DUDLEY,
Commanding Cavalry:

You will come to this place with your cavalry with all possible dispatch. Your presence is much needed here. This supposes you have received no instructions from General Hunter; if you have, show him this.

By command of Brevet Major-General Emory:

D. S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 5, 1864.

General MERRITT:

You can camp just beyond Tennallytown to-night, and move on at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 5, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HUNTER,
Monocacy:

Scout just come in from Winchester; reports no force there except sick and guards; citizens there generally report that Early's army moved yesterday to again cross the river. Signal officer reports, at 6 p. m., no troops in sight in Maryland, but three parks of wagons, two of them near Sharpsburg and one near Hagerstown.

A. P. HOWE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 5, 1864.

Col. W. P. MAULSBY,
Commanding Brigade, Maryland Heights:

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military District of Harper's Ferry, the general commanding directs that you move at once the regiment and battalion of a regiment in your command now lying on the plain of Maryland Heights into the breastworks near the Spur battery. The troops of Major-General Emory will form on the left of your troops. The regiment of your command on the heights near Stone Fort will remain there.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 5, 1864.

Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM,
Commanding Fifth New York Artillery:

COLONEL: You will have the detachment of the One hundred and seventieth Regiment Ohio National Guard, under your command, in readiness to march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, the detachment to be provided with two days' rations. You will also make a sufficient detail immediately to-night to relieve the one officer, two sergeants, and seventy men of the One hundred and seventieth Ohio National Guard, now on guard duty at Sandy Hook, these men to report to their detachment commanders at Camp Hill, Va.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 5, 1864.

Maj. JOHN H. HUNTLEY,
Second Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteers:

MAJOR: You will have all of the detachments of infantry regiments of the Sixth Army Corps and Major-General Crook's division now under your command ready to march at 6 a. m. to-morrow, the 6th instant. They will be provided with two days' rations.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding:

S. F. ADAMS,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CUMBERLAND, *August 5, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Monocacy:

I have just returned from New Creek. The enemy were severely punished and are retreating as rapidly as possible toward Moorefield. I think they will go up the South Fork and through Brock's Gap into the Shenandoah Valley at Harrisonburg. It was the intention, however, undoubtedly of McCausland and Johnson to have gone into West Virginia if they had not been repulsed here and at New Creek. No damage done to the railroad west of this, and very little east this side of Back Creek. Trains from the west will come in to-night, and in a day or two will run east to Hancock. No account of General Averell yet. I fear the enemy will get away before he reaches the South Branch Valley.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

PITTSBURG, *August 5, 1864—12.10 p. m.*
(Received Cumberland 10.25 a. m. 6th.)

General KELLEY:

The success of your forces at Cumberland and New Creek is exceedingly gratifying to the people of this city. Three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry entered Hagerstown from Shepherdstown at 9.30 this morning. I have sent artillery and infantry to Uniontown.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HANCOCK, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

General B. F. KELLEY:

The report of the rebel cavalry being on the Bath road is incorrect; it was General Averell's men. They have just come in from a scouting expedition, and say no rebs on the Bath road.

C. C. YEAKLE,
Operator.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Hancock, Md., August 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

SIR: The report is that the enemy have crossed in force at Williamsport with wagon train of from 300 to 500 wagons. This is twice reported by our signal officer who is at Fairview. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock, and continued crossing until 12 o'clock this day.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

(Copy to General Kelley.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Hancock, Md., August 5, 1864.

Major-General HUNTER:

SIR: I send to you the following telegram from General Kelley:

CUMBERLAND, *August 5, 1864.*

We again defeated the enemy at New Creek yesterday. Their loss severe; ours not heavy.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

No enemy crossed the Potomac yesterday, as reported. He has withdrawn his picket from the other side of the river.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Nothing new from General Averell.

CUMBERLAND, *August 5, 1864—9.10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ:

Your telegram just received. Scouts report that General Averell overtook the enemy beyond Moorefield and captured his artillery and 500 prisoners. This is not official; yet, I hope it is so. Your train, &c., arrived here yesterday morning. All quiet here. Will run trains to Hancock to-morrow if all right below you.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ,
Hancock:

If there is a squad of rebels on the Bath road, can't you drive them off or capture them? Rations and forage loaded and ready to go as soon as South Branch bridge is repaired.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 8.45 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

I expected to find some information here from you of the enemy to guide my movements, but have received nothing. Will you please furnish me with all the intelligence of the enemy that you have?

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 6 a. m. 6th.)

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Springfield, Va.:

Enemy repulsed at New Creek last night. Are retreating rapidly toward Moorefield. Forage and rations were sent you this a. m. to Green Spring, also teams to haul to Springfield. Do not delay to pursue them with vigor; they are short of ammunition.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *August 5, 1864.*

General KELLEY:

The rebels left here during the night. We are now hunting them; cannot tell which way they have gone. I will keep you advised of every movement. It may be the rebels have gone west.

ROBT. STEVENSON,
Colonel, Commanding Forces.

NEW CREEK, [*August 5,*] *1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

All right this morning; rebels left. We are going in pursuit; will keep you advised. Re-enforcements arrived safe. We had a hot fight all afternoon. Cannot tell yet our loss; not heavy. Captured one prisoner; says the forces of McCausland and Johnson are going out toward Parkersburg, and will go on to the road west of this place. I have confidence in the man and his father; he belongs to the First Virginia (rebel) Cavalry. Telegraph wire down west of here.

J. F. HOY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *August 5, 1864.*

Colonel WILKINSON,
Clarksburg, W. Va.:

New Creek O. K. Enemy repulsed and driven off.

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 3.40 p. m.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

I have ordered Company P, Sixth Virginia, from Wheeling to Rowlesburg, temporarily. Have also requested General Bunker to send three companies State militia. Have a detachment of Carlin's men here to man the 6-pounder brass gun. The Gilmer County affair was Chewning's horse-thieves. All quiet in front, so far as I know.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

WEST UNION, W. VA., *August 5, 1864.*

Colonel WILKINSON:

COLONEL: I would most respectfully report to-day everything quiet. After our pickets were fired upon we sent out detachments of our company, who scouted the country for ten miles around and found that the whole affair was occasioned by a supposed gang of horse-thieves, who were prowling around and happened to run on our pickets. I will do all in my power to have them captured. Mail-carrier from Glenville reports all quiet there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. DONOHUE,
Lieutenant, Comdg. Company G, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 5, 1864.

Maj. Z. SOUTH,
153d Ohio National Guard:

MAJOR: Cars will be sent to North Branch this a. m., and you are directed to load the men of your command and proceed without delay along the line of railroad, distributing your force at the different points along the route, the details of which will be indicated by Colonel Stough, who accompanies the train.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAFTON, *August 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

My brigade is ordered out. Can you advise me of the locality or movements of the enemy?

E. E. BUNKER,
Brigadier-General, Third Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 8TH ARMY CORPS, MIDDLE DEPT.,
No. 194. } *Baltimore, August 5, 1864.*

1. The Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, assigned by paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 189, current series, to the Third Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, will hereafter be known as the One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Militia (100-days' service).

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By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PITTSBURG, PA., *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I last night recommended to the Governor to call out 10,000 men. He has called for 30,000. I have notified him that all presented by him as organized would be armed, subsisted, clothed, and transported by the United States. There being nothing apparently to detain me here, after having made all proper dispositions with General Rowley, I intend leaving for Harrisburg to-night. Nothing later from New Creek since my dispatch of 12 m. to Major-General Halleck.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

PITTSBURG, PA., *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The following telegram was received by me from General Kelley this morning:

CUMBERLAND, MD., *August 5, 1864—9 a. m.*

My forces repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New Creek. General McCausland and Bradley Johnson's forces attacked that post 3 p. m. The fight continued until long after dark. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their killed and wounded. Their loss severe; ours about 25 killed and 50 wounded. The garrison made a most gallant defense under Colonels Stevenson and Hoy and Major Simpson.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

I am sending infantry and artillery to Uniontown. Will leave to night for Harrisburg.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

GREENCASTLE, *August 5, 1864.*

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE:

Since my last dispatch I have heard from station on Casey's Knob. They say it was a very small force of cavalry that entered Hagerstown, and that it has not moved out toward Greencastle. I think it is only a reconnoitering party that crossed, though there is evidently quite a force on the other side.

THAYER,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 181. } *Harrisburg, Pa., August 5, 1864.*

1. Capt. M. Hastings, commanding Keystone Battery, 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers, will proceed without delay by railroad with his command to Huntingdon, Pa. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Couch:

J. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GREENCASTLE, *August 5, 1864.*

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have retreated to this place. My scouts skirmished with the enemy this morning at Williamsport and at Hagerstown. The enemy holds the latter place. From reliable scouts, they are crossing in force at Williamsport this morning or opposite there. They were called out in line and had mock service instead of divine, after which the doxology was played by their band, and then took up the line of march for the river ford. I am having my scouts at work; will give you all possible information as to further movements of the enemy. I have not the means of determining their positive direction yet, but will soon be able to give you the direction of march. I am fully confident their aim is to come down this way.

LOT BOWEN,
Major, Commanding Third Virginia Cavalry.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Three regiments of rebel infantry and two of cavalry crossed at Shepherdstown this morning and came by the Boonsborough road. Their movements indicate that it is a foraging expedition. Our men on signal station on Casey's Knob have just left mysteriously, and it is impossible to find out anything more definite.

GEORGE CADWALADER,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The enemy occupied Hagerstown this morning with the three regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, of the approach of which I have already advised you.

GEORGE CADWALADER,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following received since my dispatch:

Governor CURTIN:
Rebels entered Hagerstown at 9.40.

A. G. CURTIN.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 5, 1864.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Your telegrams have been received. A force believed by General Grant to be adequate for the occasion is being directed by him against the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MONOCACY, MD., *August 6, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

From the dispatches received by General Hunter it appears to me evident there is no great force of the enemy, likely not more than 2,000 men, north of the Potomac, and they engaged in gathering and moving off stock and produce. I believe they will be gone before our troops can get near them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Monocacy:

One brigade of Torbert's division of cavalry left last night and another will start this morning for Harper's Ferry, via Monocacy. As your telegram of last night says, "Send all cavalry yet to arrive," &c., I presume you allude to the division expected from City Point. Do you want an order issued making a military division of the four departments, or shall it await your return here?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MUDDY BRANCH, *August 6, 1864.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: My line undisturbed. Guerrillas getting shy; a few yet on this side. Have furnished guard for telegraph post at Darnestown, and would place post at Rockville to better protect communication on the pike if I had men enough.

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 6, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The patrols report all quiet to-day. The party sent out last evening went to Dumfries, but found nothing.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieut. Col. and Prov. Mar. Gen., Defenses South of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, *August 6, 1864.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Monocacy, Md., or Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

The Cavalry Bureau has requested that all unserviceable cavalry horses in your department be sent to the depots at Gallipolis, Ohio, and Giesborough, D. C. I have directed that every possible effort be made to mount your cavalry.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan having arrived is hereby placed in immediate command of all the troops within the department.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty at the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Charleston, W. Va., and assume command of the troops in the Valley of the Kanawha.

6. In compliance with orders from Lieutenant-General Grant, Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe and staff will return at once to Washington, D. C., and report to Major-General Augur, commanding Department of Washington.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 6, 1864.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Willard's Hotel:

General Grant directs that you go to Harper's Ferry this morning to assume general command of all the troops in the field. You will call at Monocacy to ascertain if General Hunter has left. Formal orders will be sent to you at Harper's Ferry.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

General, I am also requested to say that there is a battalion of convalescents belonging to the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, perhaps some belonging to regiments in your division, at Convalescent Camp, south side of the Potomac.

HALLECK,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *August 6, 1864—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report my command here. I find affairs somewhat confused, but will soon straighten them out. I have had a great many reports of the enemy's movements. There is not much doubt but that some cavalry and infantry marched from Sharpsburg toward Hagerstown this morning. I hope to be able to-morrow to get more definite information, and have ordered Colonel Lowell, with a portion of his command, to make a reconnaissance on the south side of the river in the direction of Martinsburg. I am anxiously awaiting the arrival of General Torbert's command. General Averell has all the cavalry that belongs here and is following up the enemy from Springfield in the direction of Moorefield. I have no good reason to think that the enemy reported as going toward Hagerstown is formidable.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

MONOCACY, *August 6, 1864—12.30 a. m.*

Major-General EMORY:

Move with your whole corps at daylight to Halltown. The Sixth Corps will embark to-night to join you. Until further orders [wait] at Halltown.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Halltown, Va., August 6, 1864.

Captain BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Hunter:

The advance of my column reached here early this morning, and now, at 9 a. m., my whole command is up. My cavalry will be here in two hours. I have not heard anything of my artillery or wagons, but suppose they have been ordered forward. Nothing definite of the enemy.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Halltown, Va., August 6, 1864.

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding:

A cavalry patrol sent to Charlestown has returned without [meeting] any enemy. As far as Colonel Jones, who commanded the patrol,

could learn the enemy are moving toward Sharpsburg. He learned that General Early moved his headquarters yesterday morning eastward toward the river.

Very respectfully,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General.

MONOCACY, *August 6, 1864.*
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. W. H. EMORY:

One of my scouts reports passing General Merritt's cavalry and two batteries at Clarksville at 12 m. to-day. They have not yet reached here. There are no others in this vicinity. I will hurry these up as soon as they arrive.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GROVER:

GENERAL: The officers and men with your division belonging to other divisions of the Nineteenth Corps and to the Sixth Corps, near Harper's Ferry, will be forwarded by rail to their proper commands. If there are not a sufficient number of officers to properly take charge of the men you will detail some from your division, to return to you as soon as the men are turned over to their proper corps. Please state about the number of officers and men to go forward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 6, 1864—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Brigadier-General TORBERT,
Ebbitt House:

General Sheridan directs that you hurry up your Second Brigade and send word to General Merritt to push on and report to him here. As soon as you have started your Second Brigade you will report in person at this place. You will come here by railroad.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, August 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. MERRITT,
Comdg. Reserve Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps:

General Sheridan directs that you push on with your command so as to report to him at this place by to-morrow evening.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 6, 1864.*

Colonel LOWELL,
Commanding Cavalry, Near Point of Rocks:

You will please come to this place, and bring with you 1,000 cavalry. It is important that you be here at daylight to-morrow. Acknowledge receipt.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *August 6, 1864.*

Major-General HUNTER:

Order to report received.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. P. HOWE,
Commanding Military District of Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send one company of infantry, numbering about fifty effective men, to Weverton to guard the fords near that place, so as to render more secure the rebel prisoners now there.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 6, 1864.*

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Monocacy:

General Averell arrived at Springfield last night. I have ordered him to pursue the enemy and attack him as soon as he overtakes him. The enemy is short of ammunition.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 6, 1864.*

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling:

I think it is not necessary to call out the militia of Ohio and adjoining counties, but would suggest a proclamation directing them to hold themselves in readiness to respond at a moment's notice.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
McConnellsburg, Pa., August 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER,
Comdg. Dept. of West Virginia, Monocacy Junction, Md.:

SIR: I learned this morning that the rebel force which crossed at Williamsport yesterday were moving in this direction. To-day I moved to this point hoping to strike their flank or head them off. To-night I learn from the signal officer at Fairview, Md., that the rebels are recrossing the Potomac. The force crossed yesterday is estimated at some 800 cavalry, 6,000 infantry, some artillery, and 200 or 300 wagons. If I find they are positively retreating I shall return to Hancock to-morrow. My men have been without rations two days. Hope to obtain at Hancock. If you have any orders for me, send here to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HANCOCK, *August 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding, Cumberland, Md.:

The enemy have positively crossed, and are camped this side of the river near Williamsport. Their cavalry are advancing toward Mercersburg; their infantry on the Boonsborough road. I must have some rations for my men; send them to me immediately if possible; can do nothing without rations. I will send you my wagon train with my led horses. I do not know the number of the enemy, but they are reported strong, say, 7,000 or 8,000.

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *August 6, 1864.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

Received your dispatch of the 4th instant.* Enemy gone toward Moorefield. Lost 100 horses yesterday broken down; have 1,600 left. Enemy has double that number. I will follow and fight him if he stands if it kills every horse and man in the command; but it cannot be expected that I can overtake him if he chooses to keep away. Enemy says re-enforcements will join him at Moorefield.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *August 6, 1864.*
(Received 11.35 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Your dispatch dated yesterday was received at 6 a. m. to-day. Train arrived late in the night. About 100 horses were lost yesterday by breaking down. They cannot march long without rest or change

* Not found.

without being lost. I have now but 1,600 mounted men. The enemy has about twice that number. To expect me to overtake him with this command in its present condition is absurd, but I will follow and fight him if he stands if it kills every horse and man in the command. Will you please have another train of forage and rations ready day after to-morrow to send out.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 6, 1864.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

A dispatch just received from Colonel Stevenson at New Creek reports that the enemy retreated via Burlington to the Junction, and thence via the Mill Creek road to Moorefield. Should you desire supplies, I think it will be the most practicable and safest route to supply you from New Creek. I will send a regiment of infantry to occupy Greenland Gap, which will be a great safety to your trains. I presume the enemy will retreat via the South Fork if they return to Early. If they are going to Kanawha or Beverly, they will go up the South Branch to Franklin and Monterey.

The enemy is in bad condition; has been constantly marching and fighting for more than a week. I think you can whip if you can catch him. I have 200 horses I can supply you. Would suggest if you stop in the neighborhood of Moorefield to send in 200 of your poorest horses and exchange them for fresh ones. The men might come in on a scout, exchange horses, and return. Just received a dispatch from Duffié that the enemy has crossed into Maryland again, 7,000 or 8,000 strong, and that they occupy Hagerstown. I think it doubtful. Write me, by Colonel Thompson's returning scout, and inform me where you will have supplies sent and from what point.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ROMNEY, *August 6, 1864.*

Major WORK:

You will [move] at once from this point via Grassy Lick to Moorefield and Wardensville turnpike, reaching the pike at a point as near Wardensville as possible. If you ascertain that the enemy has not passed eastward on that road you will at once effectually blockade it by felling trees or other means, and defend the same should the enemy approach, which you will ascertain by sending [a] patrol toward Moorefield, until it meets the enemy. If the enemy has passed you will communicate the fact to these headquarters at Moorefield at once, and endeavor to cut them off at some other point. Should you learn the enemy had taken the Howard Lick road you will endeavor to get upon it in advance of him and stop his progress. Should you hear the sound of cannon, which might indicate an engagement between the main body and the enemy, you will proceed at once by the shortest route toward the scene of action and attack the enemy.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 6, 1864.*

Colonel STEVENSON,
New Creek:

What news have you from the army this morning? By what roads were they then retreating toward Moorefield? General Averell is in Springfield this a. m.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *August 6, 1864.*

General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

My scouts have just returned. They report the enemy at Oldfields, near Moorefield.

ROBT. STEVENSON,
Colonel.

NEW CREEK, *August 6, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 2.20 p. m.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Our scouts report the enemy leaving Burlington for Moorefield on Mill Creek road. A number of citizens confirm this statement.

R. STEVENSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *August 6, 1864—8 p. m.*

Colonel STEVENSON,
New Creek:

Direct Major Simpson to hold his command in readiness to move to Greenland Gap promptly on receiving the order. General Averell is pursuing the enemy.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 6, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
North Branch:

You will send a scout of forty men to escort Captain Byers, of General Averell's staff, to Mechanicsburg Gap. The scout will go up Patterson's Creek to Sheets' Mill, and thence via the Knobly road. If General Averell has passed the gap the squad will proceed with Captain Byers till he overtakes General Averell. Send the dispatches to me that General Averell may send back.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

FORT PENDLETON, MD., *August 6, 1864.*

General KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

GENERAL: Since my last letter I have constantly had scouting parties out in the direction of Greenland Gap. Sometimes things looked gloomy enough. The country people on the east side of the Alleghany were very much excited, but as yet nothing of importance has occurred. On last Thursday my scouts pursued three of McNeill's men from the Junction to Elk Garden, but were unable to bring them to a halt. On Tuesday two men came to my camp representing themselves to be Captain Yocum's men, and had his pass. They said they were in pursuit of a horse-thief. They were truly suspicious in appearance. I sent them under arrest to New Creek. I was under the impression from their actions and manner generally that they were spies, but they proved to be all right. My scouts to-day fell in with a detachment of the Ringgold Cavalry not far from Foley. All is quiet to-day as far as the gap. I shall continue to be vigilant, and if attacked I will do the best I can to hold my position.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

GODWIN,
Captain.

GRAFTON, *August 6, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 1 o'clock.)

Lieut. W. B. KELLEY,
Aide-de-Camp:

Have you any information of locality of enemy?

E. E. BUNKER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BUNKER,
Grafton:

The enemy is reported retreating toward Moorefield. I think this is reliable.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General

BALTIMORE, *August 6, 1864.*

Captain CHURCHMAN,
Westminster, Western Maryland Railroad:

Have you any information of the movements of the enemy? Make frequent reports. Any scouts from Gettysburg to-day?

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WESTMINSTER, MD., *August 6, 1864.*

Col. S. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have no reliable information of any movement of the enemy. I have information from an officer who left Gettysburg at 2 o'clock this

morning, and he reports that no rebels were supposed to be near there. I have a scouting party patrolling the country between Middleburg and Liberty, and will inform you of any movement of the enemy. Please place an operator in Baltimore office all night.

CALEB CHURCHMAN,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 6, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Lockwood for his information.

Please return these papers, with report as to whether you have any scouts between Westminster and Gettysburg.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

JAMES R. ROSS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD SEPARATE BRIG., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 6, 1864.

In General Lockwood's absence I take the liberty of stating that there are no scouts out, other than those under Captain Churchman, the entire cavalry force of this brigade, excepting Smith's company, on the Eastern Shore, being comprised in that officer's command.

Very respectfully,

J. C. MULLIKIN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *August 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LOCKWOOD,
Commanding Third Separate Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Wallace to request you to make report to these headquarters of the cavalry in the vicinity of Westminster and beyond. Please state to what point the patrols extend and the last instructions given by you; also give the last information received from Westminster.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, August 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighth Army Corps:

COLONEL: In reply to your note of this morning, making inquiries as to the number and operations of my cavalry scouts at Westminster, I have the honor to report that this force consists of Company A, Second Delaware Cavalry (Captain Milligan), and thirty men of the First Delaware Cavalry, making in all 120 men, under the command of Captain Churchman, First Delaware Cavalry.

The following is an extract from Captain Churchman's report of yesterday, the 5th instant, received this morning:

I have scouted this [country] from Liberty through Middleburg to Emmitsburg and Hanover, and all is quiet. I have not seen anything of General Couch's scouts. I will keep a sharp lookout in the direction of Hagerstown, as there is supposed to be a rebel force there.

Inclosed is also a copy of the instructions given this officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, July 30, 1864.

Captain CHURCHMAN:

In accordance with the direction of Major-General Wallace, commanding the department, you will proceed, without delay, with your company to Middleburg and strengthen the patrols of the First Regiment Delaware Cavalry, now operating in that locality. You will take command of the whole patrol composed of your company, and the detachment of thirty men of the First Delaware Cavalry, unless that detachment shall be found to be commanded by an officer senior to yourself, in which event you will receive orders from him. The country must be efficiently patrolled between Liberty and Middleburg and as far up as Hanover, unless General Couch's cavalry is performing this duty in sufficient strength between Middleburg and Hanover. Captain Milligan will make frequent report by telegraph to these headquarters. A telegraph operator will be constantly on duty at Westminster and intermediate points between that place and Baltimore. In case of necessity, the cavalry patrol will retire in the direction of Baltimore, unless otherwise directed. Should you find an officer senior to yourself in charge of the patrol, you will communicate these instructions to that officer, who will carry them out to the letter.

By command of Brigadier-General Lockwood:

GEO. V. MASSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 6, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Lieutenant Thayer, signal officer at Greencastle, reported at 2 p. m. to-day that it was said a large force of the enemy's cavalry crossed at Williamsport yesterday and went in direction of Boonsborough. One of his servants, sent to Fairview yesterday, is just in at Greencastle and says the force that crossed as above reported is from 6,000 to 8,000, with two batteries, mostly mounted. Was three hours in crossing. Hope my scouts at Emmitsburg will find out something of their direction.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *August 6, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Scouts again report the number of rebels that crossed at Williamsport yesterday not less than 6,000, and are encamped in the vicinity of Antietam battle-ground. No report from my scouts below Morgantown, W. Va.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 240. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 7, 1864.*

1. The Middle Department and the Departments of Washington, of the Susquehanna, and of West Virginia will constitute the Middle Military Division.

2. Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan is assigned by the President to the temporary command of the Middle Military Division.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *August 7, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding, &c.:

Do not hesitate to give commands to officers in whom you repose confidence, without regard to claims of others on account of rank. If you deem Torbert the best man to command the cavalry, place him in command and give Averell some other command, or relieve him from the expedition, and order him to report to General Hunter. What we want is prompt and active movements after the enemy in accordance with instructions you already have. I feel every confidence that you will do the very best, and will leave you as far as possible to act on your own judgment, and not embarrass you with orders and instructions.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 7, 1864—12.15 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding, &c., Harper's Ferry, Va.:

The Departments of Washington, the Middle, the Susquehanna, and of Western Virginia, have been formed into a military division called the Middle Division, and you have been assigned to the temporary command. Orders will be sent to you by mail at once. You can assume command without further authority.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 7, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

I am well satisfied that there is no large force of the enemy north of the Potomac. Early crossed the river and took dinner at Sharpsburg, but returned immediately to Winchester. The enemy are collecting wheat about Sharpsburg. I have thought it best to let them go on until I can get Torbert's division here, then I will strike for Winchester, which is the key, and pick up the parties on the north side of the Potomac.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 7, 1864—8. p. m.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The evidence which I have this evening is conclusive that there is no rebel force north of the Potomac. A small force crossed and 300 cavalry made their way to Hagerstown; they recrossed yesterday evening at Williamsport. I think that it is probable that two or three regiments of infantry crossed to the north side on the 5th instant to make a diversion in favor of the force that Averell fell in with yesterday and this morning. The whole of Early's army was reported on the north side, but the report was untrue. A detachment of our cavalry has been in Hagerstown since 10 o'clock to-day. I shall move from here as soon as I can get another brigade of cavalry up here.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
No. 1. } *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 7, 1864.*

The following-named officers are announced, until further orders, on the staff of the major-general commanding; they will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Inspector-general's department—Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, assistant inspector-general and chief of staff; Maj. F. C. Newhall, aide-de-camp and acting assistant inspector-general; adjutant-general's department—Capt. E. B. Parsons, assistant adjutant-general; quartermaster's department—Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, acting chief quartermaster; subsistence department—Capt. William H. Hosack, acting chief commissary of subsistence; aides-de camp—Capt. M. V. Sheridan, aide-de-camp; Capt. T. W. C. Moore, aide-de-camp; Capt. Joseph O'Keeffe, aide-de-camp; Maj. G. A. Forsyth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Captain Crowninshield, First Massachusetts Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 7, 1864.*

The following will be the amount of transportation allowed for the movement of troops of this command: Headquarters major-general commanding, two wagons and one spring wagon; headquarters of army corps, two wagons and one spring wagon; headquarters of division, two wagons and one spring wagon; headquarters of brigade, one wagon and one spring wagon; for infantry regiments, one wagon to each regiment; for batteries, two wagons for forage to a battery.

No other vehicles, excepting the ammunition wagons of the artillery, infantry, and those carrying the necessary intrenching tools, and ambulances and medical wagons will be allowed to accompany the troops. The foregoing transportation, which is to move with the troops, will be governed by the corps commanders.

The supply trains will move under special instructions from these headquarters.

All wagons will be so loaded that in case of a move they will carry ten days' short forage for the teams.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 7, 1864.*

I. In compliance with General Orders, No. 240, dated War Department, Washington, August 7, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Middle Military Division, comprising the following military departments: Middle Department, Department of Washington, Department of the Susquehanna, Department of West Virginia.

II. Until further orders the headquarters of the Middle Military Division will be at Harper's Ferry.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

BLOODY RUN, *August 7, 1864.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Col. M. N. WISEWELL,
Military Governor:

Scouts at Hancock report rebels crossed river at Williamsport. Force not yet known. General Duffié, at Hancock, about to go to McConnellsburg.

J. R. O'BEIRNE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a party of observation sent out from here, consisting of twenty men, was attacked by the enemy between 8 and 9 o'clock Friday evening in the vicinity of Frank-

ville. It is thought by the officer in command that the attacking force was large. It was at first supposed that most of them were lost, but it has since proved that the officer in command gave the order for his men to disperse into the woods, and the night being dark they all escaped and have found their way safely into camp. Our loss amounts to but three horses, two of which are known to be disabled. The party reports a force of from 500 to 600 men, consisting of Mosby's and White's battalions, Mosby in command, in the neighborhood of Leesburg, and there is a considerable amount of plunder at that place. Parties of observation are still out, having been sent toward Leesburg, toward Thoroughfare, and the gaps beyond. I have nothing to report from them; they have not been heard from.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
August 7, 1864.

Captain LEIPER,
Commanding Detachment:

You will at once report, with your detachment, to Brigadier-General Merritt, commanding brigade near Sandy Hook.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, August 7, 1864.

Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Corps:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your note. I will send some cavalry to your front in the morning; meantime look out. The rebels have had no force of any moment on north side of Potomac, and what they had crossed at Williamsport yesterday. I have cavalry at Shepherdstown and scouts at Hagerstown. They all report the recrossing of the Potomac yesterday, and the force not large. Please send me all information you may be able to obtain, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 7, 1864—10 p. m.*

General CUSTER,
Comdg. Brigade Cavalry, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

The general commanding directs that you join him at this place or wherever he may be with your command. You will move as soon and as rapidly as possible. General Howe, commanding at Harper's Ferry, will be able to inform you of the whereabouts of General Sheridan. Answer.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 7, 1864—5.45 p. m.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

In sending the rebel citizens and their families beyond our lines I was obeying the order* of Lieutenant-General Grant, communicated through General Halleck, your Chief of Staff. With several thousand wealthy rebel spies in our midst, constantly sending information and supplies to the enemy, and pointing out Union men to their vengeance, it is impossible to conduct the affairs of any department successfully. I most humbly beg that I may be relieved from command of the Department of West Virginia.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1864.

Major-General HUNTER,
Harper's Ferry:

General Grant directs that Brigadier-General Howe and staff return to Washington and report to General Augur. Please order accordingly.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *August 7, 1864.*

Capt. THAYER MELVIN:

I have reported for duty by letter to-day.

J. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 7, 1864.*

Col. William B. Tibbits, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, First Cavalry Division, having been highly complimented by his division commander for "gallantry in action and efficiency under all circumstances in the field," and having been recommended as a competent, faithful, and gallant officer, worthy of promotion to the rank of brigadier-general of U. S. Volunteers, the major-general commanding takes pleasure in commending to the command the conduct of Colonel Tibbits and in approving the recommendation for his promotion.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Halleck to Hunter, July 17, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 366.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 7, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. R. E. COOK,
Point of Rocks:

Captain McAteer's command has been ordered to proceed to Berlin, Md., immediately, 100 strong.

CHAS. HAMLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD., *August 7, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Capt. H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Hewett, provost-marshal, Berlin, reports Mosby, from 400 to 500 strong, in his front. Their pickets extend down to near this point. They are pressing teams and removing forage, probably their only object.

R. E. COOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WHEELING, *August 7, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 9.40 p. m.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

I have a large portion of two brigades of militia under arms for active duty, under Brigadier-Generals Bunker and Core. It is damaging to the farming interests to keep so many of the militia from their work at this time. It has occurred to me that it would be well to disband a part of each regiment and retain a part on duty. Can you give me such information this evening as will enable me to decide; or will you write me by to-morrow's mail?

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor.

CUMBERLAND, *August 7, 1864—11 p. m.*

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling:

I think you may with safety disband one-half of each regiment, and I hope the other half can be relieved in a few days. I trust General Averell will overtake the enemy at or near Moorefield.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 7, 1864.*

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Monocacy:

Scouts report that McCausland and Johnson are retreating toward Wardensville from Moorefield. General Averell is pursuing. A portion of his force was sent from Romney, via the Grassy Lick road, to get

in their front and blockade the road. The people in the southwest part of West Virginia are becoming alarmed, fearing a raid. I most respectfully suggest you order a competent officer to the Kanawha region to assume command if you have one to spare.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Harper's Ferry, August 7, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Cumberland, Md.:

Concentrate your cavalry command at Hancock, and join me without delay by the shortest and most practicable route. You can ascertain where I am by telegraphing to General Howe, commanding at Harper's Ferry.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Brigadier-General Duffié.)

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 7, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH,
Comdg. Department of the Susquehanna, Chambersburg:

The enemy have all recrossed the Potomac back to Virginia.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, VA., *August 8, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

To supply the places of troops going out of service in the Middle Division, the Nineteenth Corps, or so much of it as may be necessary, can be taken after Early's forces are expelled. This will obviate the necessity of sending troops from City Point, unless a whole corps is required.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 8, 1864—4.10 p. m.
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Brigadier-General Kelley reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek and reports that General Averell overtook the enemy near Moorefield yesterday and attacked him, capturing all of his artillery and 500 prisoners. Nothing official has been received from General Averell, however.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, August 8, 1864—11.50 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

The following is the substance of an official dispatch just received from Brigadier-General Averell, dated Moorefield, August 7, 1864:

General Averell overtook the enemy near Moorefield yesterday. They were under the command of McCausland, Johnson, Gilmor, and McNeill, about 3,000 strong. Attacked him at daylight on the 7th instant; number of enemy killed and wounded not known, but large. General Averell captured 3 battle-flags and all the enemy's artillery (4 pieces), 420 prisoners, including 6 field and staff, 32 cavalry officers, also a large quantity of small-arms, and 400 horses and equipments. Colonel Peters, Twenty-first Virginia (rebel) Cavalry, mortally wounded. The enemy were broken and pursued for ten miles. Our loss was 7 killed and 21 wounded. Major Conger and Lieutenant Clark, Third Virginia Cavalry, were killed whilst leading a charge. Captain Kerr was severely wounded whilst trying to penetrate the enemy's lines. McCausland fled to the mountains. General Averell says that the enemy's command is greatly scattered.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 8, 1864.

The troops under the command of Byt. Maj. Gen. George Crook, serving in this army, will be designated and known as the Army of Western Virginia.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

J. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 8, 1864.

The headquarters Department of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. D. Hunter commanding, will be established without delay at Cumberland, Md.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 8, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 4, Middle Military Division, announcing Brig. Gen. A. T. A. Torbert as chief of cavalry, see p. 501.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 8, 1864.

Leave of absence for the period of twenty days is hereby granted to the following-named officer: Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 8, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Halleck informs me that you may send some of the heavy artillery regiments for duty in the forts here. As Colonel Whistler is now commanding a brigade in these works, I should be glad to have his regiment sent, if it can be spared.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1864.

Major-General AUGUR:

GENERAL: Major-General Halleck directs that the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, General Grover commanding, report to you for temporary duty. The division is composed of the following regiments: Ninth Connecticut, Fourteenth New Hampshire, Third* and Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Twelfth and Fourteenth Maine, Seventy-fifth, One hundred and thirty-first, One hundred and fifty-sixth, One hundred and fifty-ninth, and One hundred and seventy-third New York.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 8, 1864—noon.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR:

As soon as General Wilson is ready to move his division, order him to join me via Leesburg and Snicker's Gap. I am exceedingly anxious to have him join me with as little delay as possible.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, August 8, 1864. (Received 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR:

What force have you at Edwards' and Noland's Ferries? Where is Colonel Lazelle posted? Mosby has about 200 cavalry at or near Point of Rocks.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* Cavalry (dismounted).

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Division:

Colonel Lazelle is posted at Falls Church, and pickets from the Potomac near Difficult Creek to Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Major Waite has near 600 cavalry along the Potomac from Great Falls to the mouth of the Monocacy, watching the different fords.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

Wilson has just arrived with a portion of his division. I showed him your telegram. He will make all possible haste.

C. C. A.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, August 8, 1864—4.10 p. m.
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR:

Can the Eighth Illinois Cavalry be spared? I find that the cavalry has been so scattered up here that it is no wonder it has not done well.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 8, 1864.

Major General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Division, Harper's Ferry:

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry is scattered worse than anything you have—the headquarters of six companies are in General Wallace's department; Major Waite, with four companies, is guarding the Potomac between Great Falls and the Monocacy; another company is near Port Tobacco, and another portion is with the Army of the Potomac. I do not see how Major Waite's command can be spared, as I have no cavalry to replace it. I do not know about that part of the regiment with General Wallace. Will you be at Harper's Ferry to-morrow? If so, I will go, or send to meet you, with a roster of this command, if you wish it.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

Your dispatch in reference to the Eighth Illinois Cavalry received. Colonel Lowell left about 600 men of Gregg's cavalry division in support of Major Waite. They moved this morning toward the mouth of the Monocacy and will remain in that vicinity. Will you please order

them where you may think they can be of the most service? I will not change the Eighth Illinois Cavalry for the present. I will be here to-morrow.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1864.

Major WAITE,
Commanding on Upper Potomac, Poolesville, Md.:

General Sheridan reports that Mosby, with about 300 men, is at or near the Point of Rocks. Look out well for him.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 7.50 p. m.).

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: It is reported that three of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry stationed at Annandale were captured to-day near Burke's Station. Patrols report all quiet.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieut. Col. and Prov. Mar. Gen., Defenses South of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet in this vicinity. A picket-post, supplied from the detachment of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, at Annandale, consisting of one corporal and three men, stationed on the old Braddock road about three miles southeast of Annandale was surrounded and captured by a party of about fifteen rebels this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. Four horses and three of the men were taken by the enemy. The corporal alone escaped to bring the tidings to camp. I have nothing to report from advance scouts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General GROVER,
Commanding Division, Nineteenth Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Halleck directs the assignment of your division temporarily to the command of Major-General Augur, to whom you will report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

Do not lose a moment in getting your division to join me. If it will take five or six days to get your other brigade up, get McIntosh ready at once and order him to join me on the north side of the river at this place, and by the shortest road. If you can get the whole of your division ready within three days, join me, via Leesburg, Snicker's Gap, and Berryville.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that Major-General Sheridan, commanding Middle Military Division, desires you to join him with your division with as little delay as practicable, via Leesburg and Snicker's Gap.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1864—3 a. m.*

Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff to General Sheridan:

Your dispatch of 10 p. m. [7th] received. My brigade leaves Tennallytown early in the morning for Harper's Ferry.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Comdg. Middle Military Division, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that there are at present within this department eleven regiments of Ohio National Guard (100-days' men) whose term of service will expire in six or eight days. Sending these troops home to be mustered out at the expiration of their term of service will leave the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Kanawha Valley in an almost defenseless condition.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 8, 1864.*

In pursuance of instructions from the commanding general Middle Military Division, the headquarters of the Department of West Virginia will hereafter, until further orders, be at Cumberland, Md.

By command of Major-General Hunter:

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 8, 1864.*

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4. Battery D, First West Virginia Artillery, now at Parkersburg, W. Va., awaiting guns, will proceed to Wheeling, W. Va., to enable it more readily to refit, as well as to recruit its numbers.

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10. During the anticipated absence of the major-general commanding Maj. Gen. J. Stahel, U. S. Volunteers, the next senior officer, will exercise command of the Department of West Virginia.

11. The headquarters of this department having been removed to Cumberland, Md., the members of the staff now on duty here will proceed to that place, via Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Bedford, that being at present the most available route.

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By order of Major-General Hunter:

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59. HDQRS. MIL. DIST. OF HARPER'S FERRY, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 8, 1864.*

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 146, dated August 7, 1864, from headquarters Department of West Virginia, Brigadier-General Howe having been relieved from duty in this department and ordered to Washington, D. C., I hereby assume command of the Military District of Harper's Ferry. All existing orders will remain in force until countermanded.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *August 8, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Monocacy:

A scout has just arrived at New Creek. Reports that General Averell overtook the enemy near Moorefield yesterday morning; attacked him; took all of his artillery and 500 prisoners.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 8, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General HUNTER, *Monocacy:*

I have stopped at different points on my line, and have now here in camp over 900 stragglers from General Crook's command. Shall I hold them here till I can send them back by rail?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General

(Copy to Major-General Sheridan.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, August 8, 1864.
(Received Cumberland 10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Hold the stragglers of General Crook's command at Cumberland until further orders.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

Retain stragglers from General Crook's command until they can be sent by rail.

By order of Major-General Hunter:

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 8, 1864.*

Major-General HUNTER, *Harper's Ferry:*

Captains Duncan and Kelly, of Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured near Martinsburg two weeks since, made their escape from the prisoners' camp near Winchester and came into my lines at Paw Paw to-day. They report that Early broke camp at Bunker Hill on Friday last and moved to Doctor Hammond's farm near North Mountain Station; that Union citizens reported to them that the rebels were sending their stock up the Back Creek Valley, having heard that Sheridan was moving down the Shenandoah Valley with a large force. The prisoners' camp near Winchester, on the Front Royal road, was guarded by only sixty men; there were over 600 prisoners. No reenforcements had been sent to Early.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, Md., August 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. The detachment of Battery H, First West Virginia Light Artillery, on duty in the fort at this place, will be placed en route, without delay, to rejoin their company at New Creek, W. Va. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Hancock, August 8, 1864.

Major-General HUNTER:

General Sheridan has telegraphed me to join him. He telegraphs via Harper's Ferry. Is it by your order?

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Hancock, Md., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry:
(Via Harper's Ferry, Va., care General Howe.)

SIR: General Averell has 500 of my best cavalry on expedition. I expect him back in twenty-four hours or less. So soon as he returns I will move to join you. I have telegraphed General Howe to know where you are.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Hancock, August 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

If you know where Brigadier-General Averell is you would oblige me by directing him to order the detachment of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry and First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, now with him, but belonging to my command, to report to me at once at this place. I am ordered by Major-General Sheridan to immediately concentrate my command at this place and join him.

I am, sir, &c.,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 26. } *Hancock, Md., August 8, 1864.*

Col. L. B. Pierce, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, will proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and will collect together in camp all men of the First Cavalry Division now at or near that point.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 8, 1864.]

Major-General HUNTER,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

Major Green, chief engineer on the staff of General Ewell, serving with Early, was captured at Moorefield. McCausland had received

orders to march to Winchester at 2 a. m. 7th. No information of re-enforcements to Early has been gained. The order for the burning of Chambersburg was given by Early. McCausland's expedition was considered of great importance; parts of other cavalry divisions were dismounted to fit him out.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, W. VA., *August 8, 1864.*
(Received 1.50 a. m. 9th.)

Major-General HUNTER,
Harper's Ferry:

I have brought prisoners, guns, and property to this place. I request that my division be ordered to assemble at Hagerstown, or some other point, for a few days to reorganize, remount, and equip. I can double the strength of my command by it.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *August 8, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 8 p. m.)

General KELLEY,
Commanding:

McCausland waited at Moorefield, and I attacked him there at daylight yesterday morning, completely routing his command, capturing his artillery, 420 prisoners, over 400 horses and equipments, 3 battle-flags, and a quantity of small-arms. The number of the enemy killed is unknown, but large. General Johnson was captured, with his colors and three of his staff, but subsequently escaped. Colonel Peters, Twenty-first Virginia (rebel) [Cavalry], was mortally wounded. McCausland escaped to the mountains. The enemy was pursued toward Wardensville, Howard's Lick, and up the South Branch from ten to twenty-five miles. My command was so wearied with the chase and so encumbered with prisoners and captured property that I thought it best to bring it here. My loss was 7 killed and 21 wounded.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy forwarded to Major-General Hunter.)

CUMBERLAND, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
New Creek:

I most heartily congratulate you and your gallant command.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

According to the order of General Sheridan, it will be necesssary that I take that portion of the Eighth Ohio now at Beverly to Hancock.

Will you please issue the necessary orders at once. Will you also direct that cars for the transportation of my command to Hancock be furnished at once. I thank you for your congratulation.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
New Creek:

I will have cars sent you as soon as possible. It will be impossible to relieve the Eighth Ohio until General Hunter can give me some troops to take their place.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Please order cars for the prisoners. There are thirty-eight officers among them. What shall be done with the guns? McCausland received orders at 2 o'clock yesterday morning to march to Winchester.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
New Creek:

Cars will be at New Creek to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock for your prisoners. Colonel Stevenson will furnish a guard to take them to Wheeling if you wish it. You will receive an order this evening from General Sheridan which I very much regret I do not understand. General Hunter has not advised me in regard to it. The guns you may send here. I will send Captain Harrison, assistant quartermaster, to New Creek to-morrow to provide for your wants.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND CAV. DIV.,
No. —. } *New Creek, W. Va., August 8, 1864.*

The colonel commanding congratulates the officers and men of the brigade upon the part borne by them in the brilliant success achieved by them through the united efforts of the officers and men of the division on the morning of the 7th instant at Moorefield, W. Va., over an enemy twice our number, and with every advantage in his favor. The conduct of the command was all that could have been desired. You did your duty as good and faithful soldiers, and your efforts were not in vain. The result was glorious—the honor of which is, as the labor was, equally shared between you and your sister brigade and division commander. But in the midst of our exultations over our victory we were called upon to mourn the loss of our brave and gallant comrade in arms, Maj. S. B. Conger, Third West Virginia Cavalry, who fell while leading his regiment against the enemy. In his death the regiment lost an able, brave, intelligent, and energetic officer, and one who ever

watched over its interests with jealous care. May he who succeeds him, and the officers of this command, emulate his example and that of the gallant Lieut. L. Clark, who fell at the head of his company at the same time.

The thanks of this brigade are especially due to the Third West Virginia Cavalry Regiment for their gallantry and bravery displayed in the charge across the South Branch of the Potomac River, near Moorefield, under a very heavy fire from the enemy's line of battle on the banks of the river in their front, and for the three successive charges made by them (in the second of which they lost their gallant commander), putting the enemy to flight in confusion to the mountains. May their efforts and success on that occasion stimulate them to more daring and nobler deeds in the future.

The thanks of the brigade are also due to the First West Virginia Cavalry for the timely support given to the Third West Virginia Cavalry at a time when the enemy seemed conscious of our weakness, and attempted to rally their forces and to repel the advance of our lines, and for its joint operation with the Third Virginia Cavalry, driving the enemy into the mountains for a distance of twelve miles, killing, wounding, and capturing many, also capturing one battle-flag and two pieces of artillery. Thanks are also due to the First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, commanded by Captain Jones, for the support rendered in operating on our right, driving three times its number before it in utter rout, while the First Virginia Cavalry and the Third Virginia Cavalry were driving the enemy on our left. The Second Regiment Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, having been held back by the general commanding as a support for the battery, was not engaged. The colonel commanding desires to compliment in the highest terms the conduct of the entire brigade in saying: that you were called upon to fight twice your number; you fought well, and gave the enemy a severe whipping, driving him from his position, his guns, and from his battle-flag, because we were united and made the attack fully determined to "conquer or die."

W. H. POWELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CUMBERLAND, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN,
Oakland:

The following just received.* I am very much gratified. I wish to see you before you go. Will try to go up to-morrow or next day. Scouts report that Averell overtook the enemy and captured all his artillery and 500 prisoners.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 197. } *Baltimore, August 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. Capt. T. M. Bartholomee, commanding detachment Twelfth Maryland Infantry (100-days' service), having reported to these headquarters.

See paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 146, Department of West Virginia, August 6, 1864, p. 709.

in obedience to orders of Maj. W. S. Harlan, One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio National Guard, commanding Camp Bradford, is hereby ordered to return to Camp Bradford and await further orders.

Captain Bartholomee will make requisition at once for arms and accouterments, sixty rounds of ammunition per man, and all authorized articles needed for field service.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 8, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 a. m. 9th.)

Maj. T. M. VINCENT:

I don't think that 500 men have responded to the Governor's call, and doubt if 3,000 will. Men have organized for home defense at York, Carlisle, Altoona, Johnstown, Harrisburg, &c. I ordered all able-bodied citizens of Alleghany County to be enrolled. Don't believe they would come into this valley in any ordinary emergency. Have made no call under this proclamation of the Governor. Am not raising men for Federal or State service, unless my appeal to border counties is so construed. It is understood that Colonel Crosman was only notified to have clothing for 15,000 ready, when Breckinridge was supposed to be moving west. My calls, &c., will be sent by mail. I think the people are waiting to see what the Legislature will do.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *August 9, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Harper's Ferry:

Information derived from deserters, refugees, and a man sent from here to Richmond, all corroborating, locate every division and brigade of Hill, Longstreet, and Beauregard's forces. Not one brigade has been sent from here. I shall endeavor to hold them, and rather create a tendency to draw from your front than allow them to re-enforce.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 9, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I will move from Halltown up the Valley. Early broke up his camp at Bunker Hill on last Friday and drew in the small detachments he had at Williamsport and the 300 cavalry which went as far as Hagerstown. He learned that General Grant was at Monocacy and that I was in command of a large force. He moved from Bunker Hill to North Mountain Station and was sending stock up Back Creek Valley. I

have found things here in confusion. The cavalry were all scattered, but I have collected a large number. Duffié's command has been doing nothing up about Hancock. It has been ordered to join me; Averell also. Torbert's two brigades came in this morning and his last brigade this evening.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 9, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Colonel HARDIE,
Inspector-General:

I have most urgently to request that Capt. John Kellogg, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, be ordered here as chief commissary of subsistence. If he can be sent I should like to have him come at once.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.*

I. Brigadier-General Weber, commanding at Harper's Ferry, will have Colonel Schoonmaker's command of dismounted cavalry moved to Pleasant Valley and camped near Major Congdon's command. Colonel Schoonmaker will assume command of all of the dismounted cavalry. Colonel Maulsby, commanding Maryland Heights, will at once order all the dismounted cavalry with him to report to Major Congdon.

II. The dismounted cavalry will be armed, and kept armed, as fast as possible with carbines and pistols.

By order of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.*

In addition to General Orders, No. 1, headquarters U. S. Forces, August 7, 1864, the following officers are announced on the staff of the major-general commanding: Asst. Surg. F. H. Patton, Twelfth Virginia Infantry, as acting medical purveyor; Maj. H. W. Owings, Second Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, as acting medical director.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.*

Capt. Thayer Melvin, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty at the headquarters of Department of Western Virginia, and is hereby assigned to duty at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.*

During the temporary absence in the field of the major-general commanding, the office of this military division at Harper's Ferry will be in charge of Capt. T. Melvin, assistant adjutant-general, and all communications from headquarters not moving in the field will be sent to him at this point until further orders.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.*

1. Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Western Virginia, and will report in person for orders to Maj. Gen. L. Wallace, commanding Middle Department.

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3. Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Crook, in addition to his present command of the Army of Western Virginia, will, during the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, assume command of the Department of West Virginia.

4. First Lieut. John R. Meigs, Engineer Corps, having reported to these headquarters for orders, will report to Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Crook, commanding Department of Western Virginia, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

8. Brig. Gen. Max Weber, commanding Military District of Harper's Ferry, will retain of the artillery now at this place six complete batteries for the garrison of this point. All surplus artillery will be at once sent to Washington, D. C. The officers commanding the batteries sent to Washington will on the arrival at that point report to Brigadier-General Howe, chief of artillery, U. S. Army.

9. The Third Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, now under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, will be dismounted, under the supervision of Capt. E. V. Sumner, First U. S. Cavalry, and the horses, arms, equipments and transportation will be turned over to the dismounted men belonging to this military division. As soon as the regiment is dismounted and the property properly disposed of, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones will proceed with his men to Washington, D. C., and report to Major-General Augur to be mustered out. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.*

I. The command, now at or near Halltown, will move to-morrow morning in the following order, and at the following hours:

II. At 4 o'clock General Torbert will move his cavalry command from its present position near Charlestown, via Summit Point, and along the western base of Limestone Ridge, until he arrives at the intersec-

tion of the pike from Millwood to Winchester with the pike from Millwood to White Post. In this movement General Torbert will send out strong parties to the crossings of Opequon Creek, and will leave Colonel Lowell's command at Summit Point with directions to report to the major-general commanding through a staff officer. After arriving at the above-named intersection, the movements of the cavalry will be in compliance with special instructions furnished from these headquarters. General Torbert will be required to send frequent reports of the position of the enemy, and information obtained, to the major-general commanding.

III. The Sixth Corps will move at 5 o'clock from its present camp, via a dirt road on the north side of the Berryville pike, until it reaches Clifton, where it will take position unless otherwise ordered. General Wright will communicate all information obtained of the enemy's movements to the major-general commanding.

IV. The Nineteenth Corps will move at 5 o'clock by the Berryville pike, until it arrives at the intersection of the pike or road from Clifton with the Berryville pike, about one mile and a half or two miles from Berryville, where it will take position, unless otherwise ordered, and open communication with General Wright at Clifton. General Emory will communicate all information obtained of the enemy's movements to the major-general commanding.

V. The Army of Western Virginia, Brevet Major-General Crook commanding, will move at 5 o'clock on a dirt road on the left of the Berryville pike, via Kabletown, until it arrives at Berryville, where it will take position, unless otherwise ordered, and open communication with General Emory at a point near Berryville. General Crook will communicate all information obtained of the enemy's movements to the major-general commanding.

VI. The transportation permitted by General Orders, No. 2, to accompany the troops, will be subject to the orders of corps commanders.

VII. The subsistence trains which have been parked near Bolivar Heights will remain there until otherwise ordered from these headquarters.

VIII. The brigade of General Kenly, now attached to the Nineteenth Corps, is hereby detached from that corps and will remain in camp at Halltown, but will be held in readiness to move on orders from these headquarters.

IX. The headquarters of the major-general commanding will be with the Nineteenth Corps, on the Berryville pike.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 9, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Washington:

Will you have the kindness to hurry General Wilson up and get him started out as soon as possible? I have no important news to communicate. Have heard nothing from Mosby to-day. The small detachments that Early had about Williamsport and Shepherdstown were drawn in, and from the best information that I have, he broke up his camp

near Bunker Hill last Friday and moved to Doctor Hammond's house, near North Mountain Station, and was sending stock up Back Creek Valley. He had learned that General Grant was at Monocacy on Friday, and that I was advancing with a large force. I will leave here to-morrow. I have not been able to learn that there were more than 300 cavalry on the north side of the Potomac, with a few wagons.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 9, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Division, Harper's Ferry:

General Wilson informs me that his division will not be here ready to move before Thursday afternoon. He is all ready to move as soon as his men arrive.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty in this department, is hereby assigned to duty as specified in paragraph 47, Special Orders, No. 96, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 29, 1864.*

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By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HAGERSTOWN, *August 9, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Military Governor WISEWELL:

Left Cumberland 7th. Johnson and Kelley engaged 5th at New Creek. Johnson defeated and retreating westward. Arrived Frankfort 7th. Captain McNeill passed through on 4th with forty men, on his way to join Johnson. I arrived Springfield same date. Averell passed through Springfield 6th, in close pursuit. Arrived Green Spring same date. Johnson's force 3,500 strong. From Green Spring to Gilpintown. No signs of enemy from Springfield to Hagerstown. What course shall I take next? Request major to bring War Department headings for authority. Answer.

C. BOSTICK.

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* See Vol. XXXIII, p. 617.

MUDDY BRANCH, *August 9, 1864.*

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND:

All quiet on my line up to this time. Considerable cavalry seen over the river opposite right of my line yesterday. Contents of the general's dispatch* known the length of my line before daylight and all upon the alert.

J. M. WAITE,
Major, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 9, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: About forty guerrillas attacked my pickets near the telegraph road last night at 11 o'clock. Charged on a small reserve and captured two horses and two men of the Sixteenth New York. They then retreated toward Burke's Station. I am not yet satisfied that the officer in charge of the picket or the men composing the reserve did their duty, but am investigating and shall report to-day.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 9, 1864.*
(Received 8.50 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I learn that yesterday about 4 o'clock Mosby attacked about sixty of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry near Fairfax Station and whipped them badly. Some six or eight only have thus far returned to their camp.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that two parties sent out from this command, consisting of thirty men each, met yesterday afternoon at Fairfax Station, and that while united and acting together were attacked by a force of rebels, variously estimated at from forty to fifty men, and were completely dispersed and routed. Citizens agree in reporting that Mosby himself was in command of the rebels. So far as known our loss is as follows: Capt. J. H. Fleming, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, missing; thirty-three men missing; thirty-nine horses missing. The number of these killed and wounded is not yet known. Captain Fleming, who, at the time of the attack, had command of the party, is reported killed; no other officers are lost. I have nothing to

* See Augur to Waite, August 8, p. 729.

report except disgraceful mismanagement and consequent complete rout of our men, and a second Aldie disaster. A board of investigation has been called to ascertain who is responsible, and examine into and report upon the facts in the case; it will be forwarded with a complete statement in regard to the affair as soon as possible. A strong party was sent out this morning to the scene of the disaster to pick up stragglers and what wounded men could be found. Nothing has been heard from the force sent above Leesburg; they had orders to communicate any intelligence of importance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 9, 1864.

Capt. E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division:

SIR: In obedience to order I have the honor to submit the following field return:

Command.	Present for duty.		
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
First Division	246	4,601	4,847
Second Division	218	3,851	4,069
Third Division	158	2,632	2,790
Artillery	27	709	736
Total	649	11,793	12,442

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
August 9, 1864.

The corps will move to-morrow at 5 a. m., via a dirt road on the north side of the Berryville pike, to Clifton. A guide will be sent from these headquarters to Brigadier-General Ricketts, commanding the leading division, to indicate the road to be taken and to accompany him. The following will be the order of march: first, Third Division; second, First Division; third, Reserve Artillery, and the transportation allowed by General Orders, No. 2, headquarters U. S. Forces, with the exception of wagons for regimental baggage, which will be sent to the supply train; fourth, Second Division. The ambulances will accompany the divisions to which they belong.

Division commanders will send a staff officer to these headquarters to-night for the corps' time.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
August 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUSSELL,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the corps directs that when the corps moves to-morrow the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers shall be left behind. It will move to the vicinity of the supply train and remain there until further orders. The supply train will be parked on the other side of the works on Bolivar Heights. This regiment is left behind on account of the prevalence of varioloid among the men.

Very respectfully,

C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
August 9, 1864.

Colonel Edwards, commanding Third Brigade, will send the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers to report, in compliance with the above order, to-morrow morning.

By command of Brigadier-General Russell:

HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: There will be an advance movement of the command to-morrow morning. The order for the movement will reach you this evening.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Army of West Virginia:

GENERAL: Supply your command with at least three days' rations from to-morrow morning, to be carried on their persons, and then have your supply trains parked inside the lines of works at Bolivar Heights.

I am, very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Emory.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. CAVALRY, MID. MIL. DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 4, headquarters Middle Military Division, the undersigned assumes command of the cavalry of the Middle Military Division.

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General Volunteers and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864—8 a. m.

Brigadier-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: Have the division of General Merritt and the command of Colonel Lowell at once supplied with three days' rations from to-morrow morning, to be carried on the person, and two days' forage for the animals (this amount will be required to last five days). Then send all your wagons, "except one wagon for division headquarters and one wagon for brigade headquarters," inside the line of works at Bolivar Heights, to be there snugly parked, and to rejoin when ordered from these headquarters.

I am, very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding Reserve Brigade:

SIR: Brigadier-General Torbert directs that you send a strong scouting party to Middleburg to collect information of the enemy, and make a report of the same as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. GOLDSMITH,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General MERRITT:

Inclosed you will find the order of march for to-morrow. Be in readiness to move at the time specified. I will be out some time to-night. Send for Colonel Lowell and give him his instructions.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.

General MERRITT,
Commanding First Division:

Have your command at once supplied with three days' rations from to-morrow morning and two days' forage (this amount to last five days). All of your wagons, except one wagon and light wagon to division headquarters, and one wagon and ambulance to brigade headquarters, will be sent inside of the works at Bolivar Heights, to be snugly parked, to join us when sent for from these headquarters. A good officer will be left in charge of the train. Colonel Cole, with his regiment of Maryland cavalry, will be, or has been, ordered to report to Colonel Lowell. Be ready to move to-morrow morning.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division, Washington, D. C.:
(Care of Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington.)

Do not lose a moment in getting your division ready to join me. If it will take five or six days to get your other brigade up, get McIntosh ready at once and order him to join me on the north side of the river at this place, and by the shortest route. If you can get the whole of your division ready within three days, join me via Leesburg, Snicker's Gap, and Berryville.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

May it not do as well to have the dispatch sent yesterday, sent to General Wilson care of General Augur?

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 9, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON:
(Care of General Augur.)

Have you received my last telegram, through General Augur, in relation to your movements? Also my telegram through the War Department? Please answer.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Harper's Ferry:

Have received all your telegrams, and as they contained definite instructions did not think it necessary to reply, but intended to make every exertion to get off the entire command within the three days. I think, from appearances, I can leave day after to-morrow, time enough to make a day's march. Will do my best, but if the troops do not get here shall I wait longer, or go on with what I may have? You know my command is small at best. What about forage in the Valley? How much should I start with?

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1864—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

I have just received another telegram from General Sheridan, requesting me to hasten your departure as much as possible. Will you

be good enough to inform [me] when you will be able to move with your division, and if there is anything I can do to facilitate your preparations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 9, 1864.*
(Received 11.14 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have leave of absence for twenty days from General Sheridan. Please telegraph me at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, permission to visit my family in Washington.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 9, 1864—12.11 p. m.*

Major-General HUNTER,
Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore:

You have permission to visit Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *In the Field, August 9, 1864.*

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 3, from headquarters Middle Military Division, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the Department of West Virginia. All communications for these headquarters will be sent to Harper's Ferry until further orders.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 9, 1864.

Captain PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division:

CAPTAIN: After consultation with engineer officers regarding the railroad bridge, I have ascertained and have the honor to report that the bridge will be completed and ready for the passage of troops and trains within three days. Such necessary materials as are wanting have been ordered by telegram and are expected here daily. Permit me to state that in my opinion a good pontoon bridge is very necessary, in addition to the railroad bridge, and for the reason that the railroad bridge is not reliable in case of high water. On two occasions since I have been in command here the trestle-work of the railroad bridge has been swept away, the river rising after heavy rains. In such case it is impossible to commence rebuilding until low water, and after the water has fallen two days' time at least is required to put the bridge in

repair. In this way communication may be cut off for six or seven days. A pontoon bridge can be relaid as soon as the river begins to fall, and communication opened within a few hours.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ,
Hancock:

General Averell is now embarking his troops on the cars at New Creek and will be at Hancock to-morrow.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, August 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Cavalry Division, Hancock, Md.:

General Sheridan is at Harper's Ferry.

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW CREEK, VA., *August 9, 1864.*

Major-General HUNTER:

I request that the detachment of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry at Beverly be relieved by Ohio National Guard and join the division.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 9, 1864—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
New Creek:

General Duffié is at Hancock. Major-General Sheridan has been appointed to command all the troops in the three following departments: Department of West Virginia, the Middle Department, and the Department of the Susquehanna, with headquarters at Harper's Ferry.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 9, 1864—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
New Creek:

Captain Harrison could not leave to-day. Make requisition on his agent at New Creek, Mr. Winants, for whatever you may need. Have the cars arrived from the west to transport your troops? Mr. Lyon,

the agent at New Creek, will render you prompt assistance in moving your command. Please send for him and inform him what you want done. The cars are on their way to you.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[AUGUST 9, 1864.—For Averell's congratulatory orders, see p. 505.]

CUMBERLAND *August 9, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Harper's Ferry:

I reported to General Hunter at 11 p. m. last night General Averell's dispatch to me. He arrived at New Creek yesterday evening and is now awaiting cars to move his command, in obedience to your orders. A portion of his troops will move this evening. I send you copy of General Averell's dispatch of the 8th.*

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 9, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 8.40 a. m. 11th.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The news of Averell's success reached me by your telegram last night and was at once transmitted to Washington. I want you to commence repairing the telegraph this way as far as Martinsburg and I will order General Weber to repair the line from this direction to that place. I think after to-morrow there will be no danger.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *August 9, 1864.*

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling:

Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan has been ordered to assume command of all the forces in the Kanawha Valley, with headquarters at Charleston.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 9, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER SIXTH WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
North Branch:

The general commanding directs that you send, without delay, a scout, to consist of forty men, in charge of a reliable officer, to Frankfort, thence via Springfield to Romney, W. Va. A prompt report of all matters of interest will be expected.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See p. 734.

CLARKSBURG, *August 9, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 10.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Scouts sent toward Monterey report no rebel force of importance in that vicinity, but 300 or 400 are said to be at Franklin.

N. WILKINSON.

CLARKSBURG, *August 9, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 9.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

At 9 p. m. I have the following:

BUCKHANNON.

Cannonading has been heard to-day in direction of Beverly. The wire between here and that place is down. I have mounted part of my force for scouts.

H. H. HAGANS,
Captain.

N. WILKINSON.

CLARKSBURG, *August 9, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Am in communication with Beverly. The cannonading is east of there; supposed at Winchester or Moorefield.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

WASHINGTON, *August 9, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General WALLACE,
Commanding:

Select three 100-days' Pennsylvania regiments of your command and order one to each of the following points: Johnson's Island, Ohio; Rock Island, Ill.; Chicago, Ill. In addition, send a Massachusetts 100-days' regiment to Indianapolis, Ind. Report to this office when regiments will start, and inform Major-General Heintzelman, commanding, Columbus, Ohio, of departure of each.

By order:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *August 9, 1864.*
(Received 12 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The four regiments will be put en route at once in accordance with your orders. Major-General Heintzelman will be informed of time of departure.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 198. } *Baltimore, August 9, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. The several companies of the Seventh Regiment Delaware Volunteer Militia (thirty-days' service) will be relieved from duty by other troops of the Third Separate Brigade and ordered to report to the commanding officer at Wilmington to be mustered out and paid off at the expiration of their term of service in accordance with the mustering regulations of the army. Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

9. In accordance with orders from the War Department, the Sixtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (100-days' service), Col. A. D. Wass commanding, will be put en route at once to report to the commanding officer at Indianapolis, Ind. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brigadier-General Lockwood is charged with the execution of this order.

10. In accordance with orders from the War Department, the One hundred and ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia (100-days' service), Col. J. B. Clark commanding, will be put en route at once to report to the commanding officer at Johnson's Island, Ohio. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brigadier-General Lockwood is charged with the execution of this order.

11. In accordance with orders from the War Department, the One Hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia (100-days' service), Col. J. R. Haslett commanding, will be put en route at once to report to the commanding officer at Rock Island, Ill. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brigadier-General Lockwood is charged with the execution of this order.

12. In accordance with orders from the War Department, the One hundred and ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia (100-days' service), Col. Harmanus Neff commanding, will be put en route at once to report to the commanding officer at Chicago, Ill. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brigadier-General Lockwood is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, August 9, 1864.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

GENTLEMEN: I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session for the purpose of taking some action for the defense of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government. Lying, as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defense. In so doing she

would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary would have, to a large extent, diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government and made herself, to some extent, responsible for any failures and shortcomings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the call of the United States, as is shown by her history, from the three-months' men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment.

Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force, as part of a common country; any other view would be absurd and unjust. She, of course, cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have, in too many quarters, been made upon the people of her southern counties, are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army much superior to any force of the rebels (and on which they had of course a right to rely) was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averell. How could an agricultural people, in an open country, be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government? It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty.

If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national force, it has only been against the common enemy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field, by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law abiding citizens, in any other State, who have required such protection. Yet, when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenseless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually, in some quarters, made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered houseless, and these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger, were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands. It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States, engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies and sympathized with all their loyal fellow-citizens wherever resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present rebellion was in

such jealousies, encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians. The men who, for any purpose, now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our Union and our peace—and should be treated as such. Common feelings, common sympathies, are the necessary foundations of a common free government. I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is sometimes more important, under the infliction of calamity, than mere material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the rebel army up the Shenandoah Valley on the 3d day of July last; to the defeat of General Wallace on the Monocacy; their approach to and threatening of the capital; or to their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland, lying on our border.

These events have passed into history, and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people. At that time a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and "to serve for 100 days in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and at Washington and its vicinity."

Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized, and a battalion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July. I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department. As the proposition did not meet their approbation it was rejected and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity.

No part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned, and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection.

I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies, and, of course, not of the strategy of their commanders; but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac, and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced, and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite a sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th day of July, the rebel brigades of Johnson and McCausland, consisting of 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring ford. They commenced crossing at 10 a. m. and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but forty-five men picketed in that direction, under the command of Lieutenant McLean, U. S. Army, and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 a. m. on Saturday, the 30th.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time at or near Williamsport—part of the command advanced on Hagerstown; the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle.

Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Shepherdstown and moved toward Leitersburg. General Averell, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,600 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by McCausland and Johnson, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Shepherdstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

General Averell it is understood was under the orders of General Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by General Couch as was possible of the enemy's movement on his right and to his rear. General Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of sixty infantry and forty-five cavalry and a section of a battery of artillery, in all less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for 100 days remaining in the State and two companies of cavalry had, under orders from Washington (as I am officially advised), joined General Averell. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight by the small force under General Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy, commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and McCausland. At 7 a. m. six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeney, entered the town, followed by mounted men, under Gilmor. The main force was in line for battle. A demand was made for $100,000 in gold or $500,000 in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intentions of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with General Couch's small force, to defend it. General Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town. General Averell's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the meantime the small force of General Couch held the enemy at bay. General Averell marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned, and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at McConnellsburg, in Fulton County, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potomac.

I commend the houseless and ruined people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburg, and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the 5th day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland, and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State I deemed it my duty on that day to call for 30,000 volunteer militia for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported, and supplied by the United States; but as no provision is made for their payment it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Feeling it to be the duty of the General Government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defense of the line of the Potomac, I united with Governor Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21, 1864:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, July 21, 1864.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: The repeated raids across the Potomac River made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes and seeking safety at the north.

It seems to us that not merely in this sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the national force with an especial view to its defense. The Potomac River can only be crossed, in its ordinary state of water, at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient, with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all. We ask of the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States, on the call last made, and be armed, equipped, and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that, as a general rule, well-founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defense; but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the importance of a special defense of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, was authorized by it to raise three regiments with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river. These regiments were raised, but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some peculiar provision has now become so obvious that we would with great respect, but most earnestly, urge upon Your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

A. W. BRADFORD.
A. G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the assistant adjutant-general, dated August 1, A. D. 1864, is the only reply received by me up to this time:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defense and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered and that the authority asked for cannot be granted.

In this connection please see the act of Congress approved February 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders, No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM.—Similar letter sent His Excellency the Governor of Maryland this date.

How the reason given for the refusal to act on this proposition can be made consistent with the enlistment of men for 100 days, to serve

in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and at Washington and its vicinity, it is hard to perceive.

On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties the following communication, dated July 22, 1864, was made by Major-General Couch to the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 22, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: During the recent raid into Maryland the citizens of Chambersburg turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldiers present and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assail it. Five hundred citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered, were armed, and went down the Northern Central Railroad to guard the bridges or hold their town. This is stated in order to show you that the "border citizens" are beginning to realize that by a united action they have the strength to protect themselves against an ordinary raiding party. Inclosed I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with his indorsement, upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed.

If 10,000 men can thus be organized, its existence would be a protection and give confidence.

I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and, as a military measure, think it will be of essential service to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted.

It is believed that the new militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will probably be made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 4, 1864.

A true copy.

Respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the same day I approved, in writing, of the proposition and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 23d of August. I am furnished with an official copy of the following reply, dated August 1, 1864, to the proposition of General Couch:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July relative to the United States providing uniforms for a "special corps" of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who cannot sanction the issue of the clothing in question.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 6, 1864.

A true copy.

Respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863, and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defense of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization we have been obliged to rely exclusively on volunteer militia, and, with few exceptions, to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last session is, I think, for ordinary times, the best militia law we have ever had, but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modification. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation approved by him of a board of examination composed of three major-generals for each division, of whom the major-general of the division shall be one, the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States; and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required.

The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions and too often political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the services of the most deserving and competent men.

The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority and appointments of meritorious privates have produced harmony and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistments of new organizations the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy.

I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form (either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia, to consist in due proportion of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled "Minute Men," who shall be sworn and mustered in the service of the State for three years, who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed, and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall, at all times, be liable to be called into immediate service for the defense of the State, independently of the remainder of the militia. As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the large part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of those counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it shall be raised, and to save the time, expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State, and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border. A body of men so organized will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expenses of clothing, arming, and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the quartermaster-general has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence. The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery, with all the modern improvements. The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting

persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defense. Apart from other considerations it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an annual expenditure of more than $15,000,000, and any smaller force would be inadequate. The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it the expense can be readily provided for by law or otherwise. Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into the service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government when it became necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by drafts made from our enrolled and classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration for the purpose of providing for the effectual defense of the State. I, of course, cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient and economical than the one which I have herein proposed it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into effect.

In accordance with the act of May 4, 1864, I have appointed for the eastern armies Col. F. Jordan as agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as assistant agent at that place, and also for the southwestern armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin as agent at Nashville. These agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania volunteers or their legal representatives on the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of these governments can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the extortions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected.

Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts, and even necessaries, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies, mainly in kind, for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end. It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well-being of our brave volunteers is in question.

In my special message of the 30th of April last I stated the circumstances attending the advance by banks and other corporations of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863; in consequence the Legislature passed the act of May 4, 1864, authorizing a loan, for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation.

The balance in the treasury being found sufficient to reimburse the funds so advanced, without unduly diminishing the sinking fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and I recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in the treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the national authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The revenue bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The bounty bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State oppressive on the people, I, therefore, recommend a careful revision of it.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, I commend them to your earnest and exclusive attention.

A. G. CURTIN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.
No. 183. } *Harrisburg, Pa., August 9, 1864.*

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5. All mounted and dismounted cavalry, belonging to Brigadier General Averell's command of the Department of West Virginia, in the Brandywine District, will be sent without delay to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., under command of their own officers, and in case there are none, officers and a suitable guard will be detailed to take charge of them. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Couch:

J. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 10, 1864.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

General Augur has shown me your telegram* about General Grover's command. It was directed by General Grant that this command garrison Washington until other troops could be sent here for that purpose.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

Major Kellogg, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, will be ordered to report to you, as requested in your telegram of the 9th instant.

J. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

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* See Sheridan to Augur, p. 761.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 10, 1864—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Orderly just returned from front. General Sheridan near Berryville at 4 p. m. Had slight skirmishing with enemy as he advanced. Doing well.

G. J. LAWRENCE,
Cipher Operator.

CITY POINT, *August 10, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Captain LEET:

We had some information here yesterday that troops, supposed to be over a regiment, left Richmond last Saturday evening by the Central railroad, going north. The attention of the men sent by Colonel Sharpe should be carefully drawn to them to ascertain which way these troops have passed from Gordonsville, and their number.

T. S. BOWERS.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Berryville, Va., August 10, 1864.

The three days' rations drawn by the troops of this command before starting will be required to last four days from the date of issue, with such additional issue of fresh beef as may be necessary. The general headquarters to-night is established on the right of the turnpike going into Berryville, within 100 yards of the town.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Berryville, Va., August 10, 1864.

Corps and other independent commanders will have their commands in readiness to move at 5 a. m. to-morrow. Special instructions in regard to their movement will be sent during the night.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Berryville, August 10, 1864.

I. The command will move from its present position to-morrow morning in the following order and at the following designated hours:

II. The Sixth Corps will move at 5 o'clock and on the pike opposite General Wright's headquarters until it arrives at a point where that pike intersects the Berryville pike; it will then oblique and cross the fields until it reaches the pike leading from Berryville to Winchester; then up that pike to the crossing of Opequon Creek. If the enemy's infantry is encountered on this latter pike it will be driven across the creek and the crossing secured.

III. The Nineteenth Corps will move at 5 o'clock on the Berryville pike until it reaches Berryville, when it will move on the Millwood pike for the distance of a mile, then turn to the right and move in the direction of Opequon Creek and parallel to the Berryville and Winchester pike, striking a dirt road leading to Opequon Creek. If it meets the enemy it will drive him across the creek and secure the crossing.

IV. The command of General Crook will move at 5 o'clock across the country until it strikes the Millwood pike beyond the point where the Nineteenth Corps turns to the right, when it will march out the Millwood pike a mile and a half beyond where the Nineteenth Corps leaves said pike, and then turn to the right until it reaches a dirt road which leads to a crossing of Opequon Creek. If it meets any enemy in this movement it will drive him across the creek and secure the crossing.

V. The cavalry force under command of Brigadier-General Torbert, excepting the brigade of Colonel Lowell, will move at 5 o'clock toward Winchester up the Millwood and Winchester pike until it reaches the crossing of Opequon Creek. If it meets any enemy in the movement it will drive him across the creek, secure the crossing, and open communication with the left of General Crook's command.

VI. If, on arriving at Opequon Creek, no enemy is found the whole cavalry force, excepting Colonel Lowell's command, will march in the direction of Stephensburg and secure that point if possible. If it is found that the enemy has gone up the Valley from Winchester, the entire infantry force will march in the direction of Stephensburg to support the cavalry.

VII. In case that the enemy's infantry has moved from the position occupied this p. m., Colonel Lowell's command will move across the country, via Limestone Ridge, until it reaches the dirt road that leads from Clifton to Winchester, when it will move up that road to the crossing of Opequon Creek, opening communication with the right of the Sixth Corps, which will be at or near the crossing of Opequon Creek, on the Berryville and Winchester pike.

VIII. The general commanding especially requires of General Torbert that he threaten the road from Winchester to Strasburg, and ascertain if possible if there are any movements from Winchester up the Valley, and report fully all information obtained.

IX. In the parallel movement of the corps to-morrow, corps commanders will keep open communication with each other, and in case of being engaged with the enemy on this side of Opequon Creek, they will close in to the right in line of battle.

X. The transportation permitted by General Orders, No. 2, will be subject to orders of corps commanders.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, August 10, 1864. (Received 8.50 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

Send the balance of the Nineteenth Army Corps now in Washington to Harper's Ferry. Direct General Grover to report his arrival to me here by letter.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 10, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 10.10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Washington, D. C.:

General Sheridan has ordered concentration of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry at Muddy Branch to picket the river from Monocacy to Washington. The river is well guarded from the mouth of the Monocacy to Harper's Ferry. Lowell has been attached (commanding a brigade) to Torbert's division. He carries the Second Massachusetts Cavalry with him. General Sheridan desires Wilson's division to organize and move as soon as practicable. I leave here at 1 p. m. to-day. Captain Melvin, assistant adjutant-general, is left here in charge of the office—headquarters Middle Military Division. General Weber in command of defenses of Harper's Ferry.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that since last evening's report the following wounded from the disaster at Fairfax Station have been brought in: Thirteenth New York Cavalry, five; Sixteenth New York Cavalry, three. Five men are known to have been killed, but their regiment cannot be ascertained, as they were buried before our relieving party reached them. Capt. J. H. Fleming, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, in command, was killed. His body was found by the roadside, stripped of much of its clothing, and was brought into camp last evening and buried this morning in the old church yard at Falls Church. Captain McMenamin, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, had three balls through his clothing and a slight skin wound in the knee. A full report of the affair will be sent to-morrow. Nothing has been heard from a party of thirty men sent to Leesburg on Sunday last, and nothing from the party sent to reconnoiter in vicinity of Goose Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
August 10, 1864.

In accordance with orders from headquarters Middle Military Division, this corps will be held in readiness to move to-morrow at 5 a. m. Special instruction in regard to the movement will be sent to-night, as soon as received from headquarters Middle Military Division.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 10, 1864.

1. All commanders will habitually remain with their division, brigade, or regiment, as the case may be, on the march and in camp, and not leave them except upon permission from the corps commander, approved by the intermediate.

2. The habitual order of march, unless otherwise ordered, will be to march one hour and halt ten minutes, and whenever a halt is made regiments of each brigade will double up in parallel columns and the ambulances, artillery, and wagons will habitually go into park to the right or left of the road if practicable, the object being to shorten the distance between the rear and head of the column.

3. Whenever convenient the troops, instead of being marched upon the dusty road, will be marched upon the right and left of the road, and a staff officer will precede each column with instructions to have all obstructions removed.

4. Whenever a fordable stream is to be crossed the men will be marched directly through without breaking step or column.

5. Canteens will be habitually filled in the morning before starting on a march and at the noon halt.

6. Division commanders will be held responsible for the execution of this order.

By command of Brevet Major-General Emory:

DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 10, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will detail two squadrons of your command to move at once as far as Great Falls, where they will find pontoon-boats, which they will escort by the line of the canal to Berlin or Harper's Ferry. The escort will there rejoin the division at or near Major-General Sheridan's headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ,
Hancock:

It is rumored that our troops occupy Martinsburg. Will you send a cavalry scout via Cherry Run to Hedgesville and ascertain if this is so. I wish to send down the timbers and a force to repair Back Creek bridge if Martinsburg is occupied.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

Your dispatch concerning men with General Kelley and notification of the capture of Major Green, chief engineer, General Early's staff, received. Your report of engagement with McCausland and Johnson was received. General Kelley has been ordered to send the 400 men of Eighth Ohio back to your command.

J. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,]
August 10, 1864.

General AVERELL:

I have directed General Torbert to move to the Front Royal pike to-night; Lowell's brigade to Summit Point. The infantry I will move to Summit Point and Berryville. I send out Captain O'Keeffe, of my staff, to see you. Give him all the items.

Yours, truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HANCOCK, *August 10, 1864—9.20 p. m.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

Scout from Hedgesville has just returned. The enemy left that place yesterday, and they informed the citizens that they were going direct to Winchester. Citizens report that the enemy left Martinsburg this a. m. for Winchester. Will send scout up Back Creek Valley to Martinsburg grade, then toward [*sic*], to ascertain the truth of report in the morning.

HENRY N. HARRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

NEW CREEK, *August 10, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 8.15 p. m.)

General B. F. KELLEY:

Scouting party has just returned from within four miles of Romney. They could learn of no enemy there or in that region.

ROBT. STEVENSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *August 10, 1864.*

Colonel STEVENSON,
New Creek:

Send two companies of the Eleventh West Virginia, with a squad of cavalry, on a scout to Greenland Gap. Direct them to take five days' rations.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST SEPARATE BRIG., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, August 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LYNDE CATLIN,
Assistant Inspector General, Eighth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of location, condition, &c., of the various organizations of the First Separate Brigade, consisting of six companies of the First Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, eight companies of Eleventh Maryland Infantry, five companies Ninety-third New York State National Guard, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment (Pennsylvania) Volunteers, detachment of the One hundred and forty-fourth and One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio State National Guard; Company F, One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio State National Guard; Company A, First New Jersey State Militia; detachment Eighth Illinois Cavalry; detachment First Delaware Cavalry, and Rank's (Pennsylvania) battery. These troops are distributed along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as follows: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Relay House, brigade headquarters. Fort Dix, Company A, First New Jersey Militia, 76. Relay House, five companies Ninety-third New York State National Guard, 193; two sections Battery H, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, 80; detachment One hundred and forty-fourth and One hundred and forty-ninth Ohio National Guard, 28. Fort Dix, detachment Eighth and Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, 29. Annapolis Junction (Washington Branch), Company F, One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio State National Guard, 72. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Elysville, detachment One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio State National Guard, 60. Mount Airy, five companies Eleventh Maryland Infantry, 327. Monrovia, three companies and headquarters Eleventh Maryland Infantry, 137; detachment First Delaware Cavalry, 202. Monocacy Junction, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 860; six companies First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, 431; detachment Eighth Illinois Cavalry, 128; one section Battery H, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, 45.

These detachments are all in good order, considering that they are nearly all new troops and their term of service is so short, but they are very deficient in drill and under poor discipline. This is owing, in a great measure, to the detached condition of the command, and also to the officers, who are not at all well instructed in their duties. This is not the case with the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, First Delaware Cavalry, Rank's battery, and First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers. These troops are well organized and able to perform good service. The hospital department of the various detachments is in bad condition, there not being sufficient medical officers to give proper attention to the sick. Since last report Rank's (Pennsylvania) battery, One hundred and ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and detachment of First Delaware Cavalry have been assigned to the command. Captain McNulty, with detachment of First and Twenty-first New York Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Major-General Hunter. The general commanding is constantly engaged visiting the detachments, paying every attention to their wants, and using every endeavor to bring the troops to a proper degree of discipline and drill.

I am, colonel, with respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS I. D. WEBB,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

MONOCACY BRIDGE, *August 10, 1864.*

Major-General WALLACE:

The only troops at Relay House that can be used to relieve the New Jersey men are the Ninety-third New York. Shall I direct them to garrison the fort or send a company from here? Rumors of rebels, but our scouts have seen none for past two days. Will you send the two companies of Eleventh Maryland now in Baltimore to Monrovia? I think that post should be strengthened. I will name an officer to-morrow for Twelfth Maryland. They should be stationed at Hood's Mill.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *August 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Monocacy Bridge, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

If you can spare a company send it to Fort Dix; if not, put in some of the Ninety-third New York, and send a competent officer to command. Will try and send you the two companies of the Eleventh Maryland. The Twelfth Maryland is nearly ready to move.

By command, &c.:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 199. } *Baltimore, August 10, 1864.*

1. Paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 198, headquarters Middle Department, is hereby revoked. The One hundred and ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia (100-days' service), Col. John B. Clark commanding, will continue to report to Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood, commanding Third Separate Brigade.

2. In accordance with order from the War Department the One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia (100-days' service), Col. W. B. Thomas commanding, will be put en route at once to report to the commanding officer at Johnson's Island, Ohio. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris is charged with the execution of this order.

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6. Company A, Second Delaware Cavalry (thirty-days' service), Capt. Robert Milligan commanding, will be put en route without delay to march to Wilmington, Del., to report to Maj. H. B. Judd, commanding at that post, there to be mustered out and paid off at the expiration of their term of service, in accordance with the mustering regulations of the army. Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood is charged with the execution of this order.

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8. The Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Col. G. H. Peirson commanding, is hereby transferred from the Third Separate Brigade to the Second Separate Brigade, and will report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, without delay.

9. Company A, First New Jersey State Militia (thirty-days' service), Capt. R. H. Lee commanding, will be put en route to report to the commanding officer at Trenton, N. J., there to be mustered out and paid off at the expiration of their term of service, in accordance with the mustering regulations of the army. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler is charged with the execution of this order.

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By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, *August 10, 1864.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

General J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

General Dix has requested me to keep the forts in Boston Harbor and our other ports on the coast fully garrisoned. For this purpose fourteen companies are required. Since the withdrawal of the heavy artillery they have been garrisoned by three-months' militia, who no sooner become accustomed to their duties than they are discharged. I desire authority to recruit fourteen companies of volunteers for one year on the same terms that one-year regiments were authorized, said companies for service at these posts.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 11, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I think it but a just reward for services already rendered that General Sherman be now appointed a major-general, W. S. Hancock and Sheridan brigadiers in the Regular Army. There are three vacancies for major-generals and one for brigadier-general and Sherman's promotion would make the second. All these officers have proven their worthiness for this advancement. I would also recommend the promotion of Brigadier-General Mower to fill the vacant volunteer major-generalship that would thus be created.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[AUGUST 11, 1864.—For Sheridan to Halleck, reporting operations, &c., see p. 17.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
On Opequon Creek, August 11, 1864.

Corps and other independent commanders will have their commands in readiness to move at 5 a. m. to-morrow. Further special instructions will be sent to them during the night.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 266. } *Washington, August 11, 1864.*

1. Batteries A and F, First U. S. Artillery, now serving in the Department of Washington, will be temporarily consolidated and remounted. The commanding general Department of Washington is charged with the execution of this order.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
August 11, 1864.

The corps will move, left in front, precisely at 5 o'clock this a. m., in the following order—first, First Division; second, Second Division; third, Reserve Artillery; fourth, Third Division; fifth, transportation allowed—on the pike, in front of which the troops now are, until it arrives at a point where that pike intersects the Berryville pike. It will then oblique and cross the fields until it reaches the pike leading from Berryville to Winchester, then up that pike to the crossing of Opequon Creek. If the enemy's infantry is encountered on this latter pike it will be driven across the creek and the crossing secured.

General Russell will throw out strong advance guards and flankers, and General Ricketts will detail a force sufficient to guard the trains. The pickets will be withdrawn by the corps officer of the day in time to join their respective divisions.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
August 11, 1864.

Division commanders will post such pickets as may be necessary for their security on the side toward Opequon Creek, and the Second and Third Divisions will also picket on their flank. The commanding officer of the Third Division will send one regiment on the Millwood and Winchester pike to picket that road at the crossing of the Opequon.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 11, 1864—1 p. m.

Brigadier-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: General Crook's command has been ordered to Parkins' upper mill, on the Front Royal road. The Nineteenth Army Corps will also follow. Push your cavalry out toward Stephens City, if it can be done without fighting infantry, watching out well down the Front Royal road, as some of our trains will be parked at White Post. If General Custer should be pressed, General Crook will go to his support after he reaches the Millwood pike. The Sixth Army Corps will move over to the Millwood pike. Colonel Lowell's cavalry will move on Winchester. The major-general commanding will be with the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
August 11, 1864—10.45 a. m.

General MERRITT:

I do not think it best to go beyond the Front Royal pike, for there is a good force of infantry in front of Custer, and they would move down and cut you off. If possible occupy the pike and send up a party toward Winchester, and if they can get about three [miles] from the Double toll-gate, it might warrant sending a small party toward Newtown. Send me back now about every fifteen minutes how things are going. There is firing with Custer, but he has sent no report. I have directed him not to engage their infantry till I can hear from you.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
August 11, 1864—11.15 p. m.

General MERRITT:

I will withdraw all of Custer's except one regiment. General Crook's infantry will go out on the road you are on. The head of the column is about a mile from this pike. Do not allow them to turn you. If you have to fall back, come back on the road you went out on. I send you the last dispatch from General Sheridan.*

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

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* See Forsyth to Torbert, 1 p. m., second, *ante*.

AUGUST 11, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I met the rebel pickets on the edge of the woods, and drove them in. We are skirmishing through the woods, but the rebels are retreating toward Newtown. Twenty-nine wagons loaded with harvest passed here for Newtown early this morning.

Very respectfully, yours,

DI CESNOLA,
Colonel Fourth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW YORK DRAGOONS,
August 11, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM H. H. EMMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Reserve Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I have met a force of the enemy, which I judge to be about 1,000 strong. Have driven them thus far, but it is hard work. They are both mounted and dismounted, and the sound of drums can be distinctly heard. My whole force is in, and they extend beyond both my flanks. My scouts report the rear of a force on my left moving up the valley. I judge that I am about one mile from Newtown.

Respectfully, yours,

RUFUS SCOTT,
Major, Commanding First New York Dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 11, 1864.

Colonel CESNOLA:

Instead of moving to Newtown, as directed in verbal instructions, you will go to White Post and halt with your main command, sending a reconnaissance to the Front Royal and Winchester pike. Remain at White Post until further orders, sending in frequent written reports.

Respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

While at White Post look well to your flank in the direction of the mountains—Millwood.

Respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General.

HANCOCK, MD., *August 11, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Harper's Ferry:

Would it not be well to send all officers and men of my division at or near Harper's Ferry to this point, with a sufficient number of equipments in wagons? I can procure horses here. They could also bring the Spencer carbines for my division. Answer.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HANCOCK, MD., *August 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

General Sheridan has directed the detachment of the Eighth Ohio at Beverly to join my command. Will you please hasten them forward as rapidly as possible and inform me how soon they can be here.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Hancock:

General Sheridan certainly did not understand the importance of guarding the Cheat Mountain pass, or he would not have exposed the people of West Virginia to the incursions of guerrillas and robbers by ordering away the Eighth Ohio without giving me some troops to take their place. I have remonstrated against the execution of the order, asking that it may be suspended for the present.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, [*August*] *11, 1864.*

Capt. WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Got all off but the Twenty-second Pennsylvania, which will go in the morning. Battery will go to-day. Will go down myself. Will leave Morris here.

T. GIBSON
Major.

HANCOCK, MD., *August 11, 1864.*

Captain ROYALL, U. S. Army,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Please send all officers and men with you of the First, Second, and Third Virginia, Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Eighth Ohio, First New York, and Twenty-second Pennsylvania, mounted and dismounted, at once to Hancock, Md. Answer. Where is Brown and train?

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CAVALRY CAMP,
Pleasant Valley, Md., August 11, 1864—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have at last succeeded in learning the whereabouts of the division since the late engagement at Moorefield, and send this through by special courier to-night to try and find you. I am, by a temporary order from General Sheridan, commanding all the reserve mounted and the dismounted men of his military division encamping in Pleasant Valley, but have permission to join the forces in the field on your arrival here. The command is growing to be a very large one

and the duties very laborious. Everything pertaining to our division here is mounted, armed, and equipped, ready to take the field, this being the only mounted command here. There are some 200 men in all. Lieutenant Torbit [?], Third Virginia, has just reported with 120 mounted men from Carlisle in addition to the previous number, and I will have him fitted for the field to-morrow morning. He reports Major Hambleton, Second Virginia, with 400 dismounted men, on the road here from Hagerstown. Our division train is at Greencastle. Major Garland [?] goes to-morrow morning to bring it here. Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely, with 200 mounted men, is with General Merritt, ready to join you on your arrival there. North is here, but goes away for ordnance to-morrow noon. General Sheridan is between Charlestown and Berryville, and expects an engagement to-morrow. Duffié is at Halltown to-night. He says you "gobbled" some of his men.

I have labored very hard, general, since my absence, but in all my labors have had an eye single to our division. It has been well cared for and fitted out. Please send me any word or instructions in advance of your arrival. I hope to join you here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 11, 1864—12 m.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Capt. E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Major-General Sheridan:

SIR: I have information, from a source always found reliable, that re-enforcements under Hill and Longstreet are within five days' march of Early's present position, moving up the Valley; that, if attacked, Early proposes to show fight and retire until a junction can be formed with the advancing forces. Mosby is already between Harper's Ferry and your command, and last night captured and paroled the Tribune correspondent, as he reports.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 11, 1864—10 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Harper's Ferry:

Your telegram dated yesterday just received. I respectfully represent that the detachment of the Eighth Ohio at Beverly are holding the Cheat Mountain pass, and if withdrawn will leave the region west of this point open to the incursion of guerrilla bands. I therefore ask that the order be suspended until a force can be had to relieve this detachment.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *August 11, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A scout named Marsh, sent out by Brigadier-General Tyler, has returned from Virginia and reports as follows: The enemy came 30,000 strong. They now have 15,000 cavalry, the latter under General Vaughn. The officers and men he saw knew of no re-enforcements. He brings a rebel flag, taken while in the mountains near them. The divisions of the enemy are commanded by Ramseur, Rodes, Gordon, Breckinridge, and Vaughn. Breckinridge has but 5,000 men. Marsh will be able to report the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He brought four deserters from the rebels with him and delivered them to General Duffié. Thinking him reliable I have sent him to Major-General Sheridan.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *August 11, 1864.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Major VINCENT:

The One hundred and ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Militia Volunteers left at 7 p. m. yesterday for Chicago, Ill.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *August 11, 1864.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Major VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The One hundred and ninety-seventh Pennsylvania and Sixtieth Massachusetts Militia left this a. m. at 8 o'clock. The One hundred and ninety-second Pennsylvania Militia will leave at 12 m. to-day.

LEW. WALLACE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 200. } *Baltimore, August 11, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

7. Companies E and H, Eleventh Maryland Infantry, will be put en route without delay to report to Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, at Monrovia, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They will be supplied with sixty rounds of cartridges per man and three days' rations. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The day I left this place for Pittsburg, August 1, I created the District of the Brandywine, which included from the Cumberland Valley to Philadelphia, and assigned General Cadwalader to the command. The emergency having passed, it seems proper, together with other reasons, to discontinue that district, but before doing so I would like to know if it is the intention of the War Department to continue General Cadwalader in command of defenses of Harrisburg. There does not seem to be any necessity for his being here now, although it is perfectly agreeable for me to have him. My opinion is that after the district is broken up he would prefer returning to Philadelphia, where, in my opinion, his presence is demanded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 11, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I respectfully state, in consequence of being absent at Chambersburg and McConnellsburg, I did not see the message* of His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin, of the 9th instant, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, until this evening. Therein is a copy of a letter addressed by me to the honorable Secretary of War, dated Harrisburg, July 22, 1864, which came into the Governor's possession and was published in this manner: He applied for a copy of my communication to the Secretary on the subject of organizing the border militia. I telegraphed to Maj. John S. Schultze, assistant adjutant-general, the following:

PITTSBURG, *August 4, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Harrisburg:

Give the Governor a copy of my letter or plan to organize the militia of the border counties with his indorsement.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

A copy of the letter as above was sent to him by mistake, as accompanying the plan with his indorsement, when only the plan was intended to have been furnished. This is a matter of regret to me, as my official letters and reports to the War Department are never given to any parties.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

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* Ante, p. 751.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 12, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Inform Sheridan that it is now certain two divisions of infantry have gone to Early and some cavalry and twenty pieces of artillery. This movement commenced last Saturday night. He must be cautious and act now on the defensive until movements here force them to detach to send this way. Early's force, with this increase, cannot exceed 40,000, but this is too much for Sheridan to attack. Send Sheridan the remaining brigade of the Nineteenth Corps. I have ordered to Washington all the 100-days' men. Their time will soon be out, but for the present they will do to stand in the defenses.*

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *August 12, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I get constant reports of an intention on the part of the rebels to land arms at Point Lookout to arm the prisoners confined there to aid their escape. I do not think the plan very feasible, but it is probably advisable that they should all be removed to places farther north and more secure.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[AUGUST 12, 1864.—For Sheridan to Halleck, reporting operations, see p. 18.]

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
On Opequon Creek, August 12, 1864.

The following are the orders for the movement of the command at 5 a. m. to-day:

General Wright will order one brigade of the Sixth Corps via the Millwood pike to Winchester, to occupy that place until the arrival of the trains. The cavalry will follow up the enemy via Stephensburg and Middletown, and will annoy the enemy and, if possible, get in his rear and destroy his trains, &c.

The command of General Crook will move to Middletown and follow in pursuit of the enemy, attacking his rear should occasion offer and driving him down the Valley.

The Nineteenth Army Corps will move from its present camp, following the command of General Crook to Middletown, taking position, unless otherwise ordered, on the left of the Strasburg pike.

The Sixth Army Corps will move in rear of the Nineteenth Army Corps as far as the Front Royal pike, thence move via Stephensburg to Middletown and go into position, unless otherwise ordered, on the right of the Strasburg pike.

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* As quoted by Sheridan, see p. 43.

General Crook will advance as far as Cedar Creek, go into position, and await the arrival of the Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps at Middletown.

General Torbert will send out strong parties in the direction of Front Royal, the town of Cedar Creek, and Fawcett's Gap, and obtain information in regard to the enemy's movements. The trains of the command will be moved to Stephensburg after all the troops have passed, and await the orders of the corps commanders.

The headquarters of the commanding general will be with the Nineteenth Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *August 12, 1864.*

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Major-General Halleck directs that you order the division of the Nineteenth Corps, General Grover commanding, to join the command of General Sheridan by way of Snicker's Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CEDAR CREEK, W. VA., *August 12, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m. 14th.)

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

The major-general commanding has ordered all the Eighth Illinois Cavalry now serving in the Middle Department to concentrate at Muddy Branch in your department. General Wallace has been ordered to send them there without delay. Collect all that are in your department at the same point, and order the regiment to operate on the south side of the Potomac and well up toward Middleburg, making frequent reports of any reliable information that they obtain in reference to any movements of the enemy, and to exterminate as many of Mosby's gang as they can.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *August 12, 1864.*
(Received Washington 2.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR:

The rebels, not over 400 strong, still continue to rob the Union men of Loudoun. Can you not send that cavalry force that is now encamped in Montgomery County, Md., to Loudoun County? Let them subsist off the country. Give certificates to loyal men, but none to disloyal. They can subsist from 1,500 to 2,000 cavalry for one or two months, or perhaps longer. Provisions for men are not so plentiful. The Union men would rather your cavalry would get their produce for nothing and haul it rather than the rebels should have it. You can

relieve a strictly loyal people who will give you every aid in their power if you do so. Order a squad of the Rangers with each regiment. They know who are loyal and disloyal.

JAS. M. DOWNEY.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the return of the scouting party sent out under Major Frazar through the vicinity of Fairfax Station, Chantilly, Herndon Station, Frying Pan, Dranesville, &c. They saw no force of the enemy. One corporal and four men, selected as scouts to go above Thoroughfare Gap, were attacked last night about Frying Pan, and were driven back to camp. Intelligence has been received from the party sent to the vicinity of Leesburg. On attempting to return they found the fords of Goose Creek guarded by White's and Mosby's men, and they turned back and went into Point of Rocks. They have not yet returned here, but will be in to-day, probably. I beg to call your attention to the report of the board of investigation, called to examine into the facts of the late disaster at Fairfax Station. I have to say that since the necessity has existed here for a constant examination of the country toward the Rappahannock and Blue Ridge in at least two directions I have resorted to the expedient (in the entire absence of single scouts conversant with the country) of sending small parties of from twenty-five to forty men each to obtain the information desired. These parties have always been instructed to move at night as rapidly as possible in the desired direction, resting by day, and concealing themselves from any force unless they were confident of success in attacking it. I have also set aside a number of men most conversant with the country as scouts, to relieve as much as possible the brigade from heavy details for parties of observation. On the occasion of the attack at Fairfax Court-House, one of the parties had been ordered to the vicinity of Warrenton and the Rappahannock, and the other to the section between Thoroughfare Gap and Aldie. These parties met at Fairfax Station, and were attacked at that point by a force not equal to their own, and by a misapplication of their weapons were totally routed. While the proceedings of the board fully detail the disaster, they contain much relating to the duties of the men of the brigade, rendered very severe from the unusually small number of men for duty. I inclose a statement,* and I invite your attention to it, in connection with the accompanying proceedings.

The scouting parties and parties of observation sent out have been small in numbers because of the constant demand upon the men. It is certain that the duty assigned to this command cannot be done effectively with the present force. A small scouting party sent to Warrenton and the Rappahannock has returned, reporting that trains are running (irregularly, however) to Culpeper. No increase of force is believed to be in that vicinity that heretofore has not been reported. Mosby's loss at Fairfax Station he reported at Fairfax Court-House as being one lieutenant and two men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

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* Not found.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1864—3 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. BARNES,
Point Lookout:

It is reported that arms have been sent from Richmond to some points on the Potomac or bay for the use of prisoners at Point Lookout, and attempts will be made to smuggle them across. This matter should receive your careful attention.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
August 12, 1864—6.05 a. m.

This command will move at once, left in front, in rear of the Nineteenth Corps as far as the Front Royal pike, thence via Stephensburg to Middletown, and go into position on the right of the Strasburg pike. First, Second Division; second, Third Division; third, artillery in reserve, and trains; fourth, First Division.

Brigadier-General Russell, commanding First Division, will order one brigade of his division, via the Millwood pike to Winchester, to occupy that place until the arrival of the trains. Pickets will be withdrawn by the division commanders.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
August 12, 1864—6 a. m.

This division will be held in readiness to move at 7.30 this a. m. Order of march: Second Brigade; Captain McCartney's battery; First Brigade.

The Third Brigade, Colonel Edwards commanding, will move via the Millwood pike to Winchester, to occupy that place until the arrival of the train. The troops will be moved left in front.

By command of Brigadier-General Russell:

HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER,
Commanding Division, Nineteenth Corps:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from headquarters of the army, the major-general commanding directs that, with your division, you join the command of Major-General Sheridan by the way of Snicker's Gap.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from headquarters of the army the major-general commanding directs that you hold in readiness a good and reliable regiment of your command to escort Colonel Chipman, aide-de-camp, bearer of dispatches to Major-General Sheridan. The regiment should be fully provided with ammunition, and, if necessary, sufficient must be taken from other regiments to complete its supply. The escort will take the shortest route to and through Snicker's Gap. Colonel Chipman will reach your headquarters this p. m., and it is desirable that there be no delay in the movement of the regiment after he reports.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 12, 1864.

The command will move out on the road toward Washington at 6. p. m. to-day in the following order: First Brigade, General McIntosh, with Fitzhugh's battery, ambulances, ammunition, forage, and subsistence trains; Second Brigade, General Chapman, with Pennington's battery. Brigade commanders will leave responsible officers at Camp Stoneman to superintend and expedite the remounting of the rest of the dismounted men of their commands, to rejoin the division with these detachments as soon as mounted. One officer to every fifty men will be sufficient.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:
L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 12, 1864—3 p. m.

The command will be in readiness to move at precisely 7 this p. m. in the following order: first, First Brigade, General McIntosh, with Fitzhugh's battery, followed by the ambulance, ammunition, forage, and subsistence trains; second, Second Brigade, General Chapman, with Pennington's battery. All men not fully able yet to march with the command will be left at Camp Stoneman, under charge of one officer to every fifty men. They will expedite the remounting and equipping of these men and rejoin the command as quickly as possible. The line of march will be through Washington, over the Chain Bridge, to Leesburg.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:
L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

SIR: Your order relating to the repairing of the telegraph line to Martinsburg was received. Men will come from Baltimore to-day to replace the poles, and the wires will be here to-morrow morning. The line will be completed as soon as possible. The timber for the railroad bridge is here, and the bridge will be in working order to-morrow. I shall commence repairing the pontoon bridge to-morrow, and afterward use it only in case of necessity. Would it be advisable to repair the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between here and Hancock? I shall put the railroad between here and Halltown in repair at once, as it will be impossible for the army to draw their supplies from the Ferry proper, on account of the want of room for loading the teams. The train can load at Halltown. Can I be informed of the probable number of horses for which the post quartermaster will be called upon to furnish forage? He is now receiving 5,000 bushels of grain daily, and that number is not sufficient for the calls upon him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *August 12, 1864.*
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our engineer, who visited Harper's Ferry at 6 last p. m., reports that General Weber is in command there. Pickets have only been sent as far as two miles west of Harper's Ferry, and General Weber states that the time of his entire force, excepting eighty men, namely. three regiments of 100-days' men, will expire on Monday next, and that he, therefore, will have no power to protect or assist in reopening the road. The time of the chief part of the forces, which consist of 100-days' men, under General Kelley, at Cumberland, also expires in a few days. I have ordered men and materials to the destroyed portions of the road east and west, and the company is prepared to proceed with the rapid reconstruction of the line the moment the requisite military protection is afforded. The force of the enemy is reported to consist only of small bands, moving rapidly from point to point in the country betwixt Harper's Ferry and Back Creek. I trust such re-enforcements can be promptly given General Kelley as will restore to the Government and the country at an early period the great advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I hope General Sheridan will have it in his power to detail at once an effective force for this purpose. General Averell is reported as moving with his cavalry from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry by turnpike, and is expected to arrive at the latter point to-day or to-morrow. If his command or a portion of it could be used to take possession of Martinsburg and protect the neighboring territory the desired objects could be accomplished.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

CUMBERLAND, *August 12, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General CROOK:

The term of service of all the troops I have between Piedmont and Sleepy Creek expires in a few days, except small detachments of the Sixth and Eleventh West Virginia Infantry. Governor Brough is extremely anxious the 100-days' men be promptly sent home. Will you send troops to relieve them? I would prefer Virginia troops, because of their acquaintance with the people and the geography of the country. The people here are anxious to have the Second Maryland sent back.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HANCOCK, *August 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Detachment of my cavalry in Martinsburg yesterday. Enemy's stragglers retired through Bunker Hill day before.

W. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

Have the promise that everything will be forwarded to-day. Shall remain until certain, unless you order me to Hancock.

J. A. BYERS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 268. } *Washington, August 12, 1864.*

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25. Capt. William R. Howe, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Averell, U. S. Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 201. } *Baltimore, August 12, 1864.*

1. Capt. T. M. Bartholomee, commanding detachment Twelfth Maryland Infantry (100-days' service), is hereby ordered to put his command en route without delay to proceed to Hood's Mills, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, there to await orders from Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, commanding First Separate Brigade. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 12, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the interests of the service [require] that a district should be formed of the mountain region, including from Cumberland Valley on the east to Laurel Hill on the west. The civil officers in the lower part of this section are hostile to the Government, as well as a large number of the inhabitants. There are other reasons purely military which demand it. I am informed that Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry, of General Butler's command, has a division, the term of service of which will expire this month. If he can be spared without detriment to the service I should like to have him; if not, please send me an officer who is energetic, temperate, discreet, and with good common sense. Such a one would be of as much value to the country on this duty as though he commanded a brigade in the field.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 185. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 12, 1864.

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4. Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Brandywine District, will send without delay one company of 100-days' infantry from Chambersburg, Pa., to Scranton, Pa., with orders to report to Capt. S. N. Bradford, provost-marshal Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

5. Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Brandywine District, will send without delay the company of 100-days' infantry now at Fort Washington to Chambersburg, Pa., with orders to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, commanding First Battalion (100-days') Pennsylvania Volunteers, at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

6. Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Brandywine District, will send without delay by railroad twelve mounted men with their horses, under command of a reliable non-commissioned officer, from Capt. George D. Stroud's company of mounted men for 100-days' service (now at Chambersburg), with orders to report to Capt. S. N. Bradford, provost-marshal Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

7. Capt. C. N. Turnbull, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, having completed the duties assigned him in paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 177, from these headquarters, dated August 1, 1864, is hereby relieved from duty as chief engineer of the Department of the Susquehanna.

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By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cedar Creek, August 13, 1864—7.30 a. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

I was unable to get south of Early, but will push him up the Valley. Reports from citizens here, Washington, and Harper's Ferry report Longstreet's corps coming this way from Staunton, but I still rely on your telegram that it is not so. There is nothing in the Valley but wheat and a few fine mules. The sum total of all Early's transportation is 250 wagons. He has not sent off or accumulated any supplies. He was simply living off the country. The Sixth Corps now occupies Strasburg.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *August 13, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 16th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Armies of the United States:*

Your dispatch of August 12 received.* At the time the Sixth Army Corps was occupying the heights of Strasburg the enemy had taken position about three miles beyond and near the base of Signal Mountain. It did not appear that there was more there than their rear guard, with about twelve pieces of artillery. I was making preparations to attack them when your dispatch arrived. It did not appear as though they would make a stand, and looked more like an invitation for me to follow them up. I did not think it best to do so, and have taken position on the south side of Cedar Creek. All the reports that I hear, and have been hearing for some days, confirm your telegram that Longstreet is in the Valley, and that Fitz Lee's cavalry is making its way up the country and when last heard from was at Orange Court-House. So far as I have been able to see, there is not a military position in this Valley south of the Potomac. The position here is a very bad one, as I cannot cover the numerous roads that lead in on both of my flanks to the rear. I am not aware that you knew where my command was when you ordered me to take up the defensive. I should very much like to have your advice. Early accumulated no supplies in this section of the Valley. His trains were very much magnified, and will not number more than 250 wagons. He left at Winchester about seventy-five wounded. There were no supplies accumulated there. I have a large number of 100-days' men whose terms of service expire in a few days. Can they be made to serve for a longer period or shall I allow them to be mustered out? Mosby attacked the rear of my train this morning, en route here from Harper's Ferry, and burned six wagons.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1864.*
(Via Harper's Ferry.)

Major-General SHERIDAN:

General Wilson's cavalry division moved out eleven miles last night. Grover's division, of the Nineteenth Corps, will move to-day by Snicker's Gap.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* See Grant to Halleck, 9 a. m., p. 775.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Cedar Creek, Va., August 13, 1864.*

Capt. E. V. Sumner, First U. S. Cavalry, special inspector of cavalry for Department of West Virginia, until further orders will make his headquarters at Harper's Ferry and take special control of the mounted cavalry and also the dismounted cavalry, or that portion of it which in his opinion should be remounted. He will consult with General Weber, commanding post, who will render all the assistance necessary to fit these men for the field. He will keep as many officers at the dismounted camp as are absolutely necessary to keep up the discipline of the same, and order all other officers and men to join their regiments as fast as they arrive. General Weber will forward to these headquarters tri-weekly reports of the dismounted camp.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Near Cedar Creek, August 13, 1864.*

I. On the arrival of the army trains this evening corps commanders will have the trains of their respective commands parked in rear of their corps.

II. As soon as the trains arrive corps commanders will cause three days' rations to be issued to their commands, which must last four days.

III. All wagons emptied by the issue of supplies will be loaded at the different corps headquarters with the sick and wounded of the corps.

IV. The wagons, as soon as the sick are loaded, will be moved to the rear and parked preparatory to being sent to Harper's Ferry, under escort, for supplies. The corps quartermasters will report to the acting chief quartermaster at these headquarters as soon as the sick, &c., are loaded, and will be notified by him when the trains are to be parked.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 13, 1864.*
(Received 8.25 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

The patrols report all quiet to-day. Citizens report a few guerrillas near Fairfax Court-House to-day.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything quiet in this vicinity. Beyond this, I have nothing to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the return of the force sent above Leesburg—to the west and north of it. No considerable body of the enemy is reported in that vicinity. Mosby, with 300 men, passed through Waterford on Sunday last from the mountains, and went toward Upperville. Lieutenant Hutchinson, commanding the party, captured two prisoners. It is reported that there are through this and the adjoining counties many wandering fellows turned loose with passes, like that inclosed,* to remount themselves; the duty is styled "horse detail." We have captured some half dozen of them recently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

SALISBURY, MD., *August 13, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE V. MASSEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The Pocomoke Sound and River and the Annemessex swarm with armed pirates and blockade runners. A gun-boat should be at once sent to those waters. Corpl. B. Paradise and three of my men yesterday, between Shelltown, on Pocomoke, and mouth of Annemessex, captured four boats and contents and six prisoners, among them the noted deserter Stewart Tingle. To-day the corporal telegraphs that an armed gang recaptured three of the boats and two of my guards, Henry Swift and Littleton D. Davis. The prisoners will be here to-day. Telegraph me fully.

G. W. P. SMITH,
Captain Smith's Independent Maryland Cavalry, Comdg. Post.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
August 13, 1864—6.45 a. m.

The corps will move at once on the receipt of this order, left in front, to Strasburg, where it will take position and await further orders.

The following will be the order of march: first, Third Division; second, First Division; third, artillery in reserve; fourth, Second Division; fifth, trains.

The pickets will be withdrawn under direction of the corps officer of the day in time to enable them to join their respective divisions.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 13, 1864.

Brevet Major-General EMORY, *Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you detail a brigade of your corps to escort the wagons with sick from this place to Winchester; this brigade must be in readiness to move at 5 a. m. to-morrow. On the arrival of this brigade at Winchester the brigade

* Not found.

commander will turn over the trains to Brigadier-General Kenly, and will remain at Winchester and garrison that place with his command until further orders. The brigade commander detailed by you will, between this point and Winchester, have supreme control and management of the train, and will be held responsible for its safe arrival at Winchester.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NOTE.—The officer commanding brigade detailed will report at these headquarters at 5 a. m. to-morrow in person.

CAMP NEAR MIDDLETOWN, VA., *August 13, 1864.*

Capt. A. J. MCGONNIGLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Dept. Middle Military Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my report in relation to the movements of the transportation of the army.

The trains started from Bolivar at 10.30 a. m., August 12, and were ordered to march in the following order: First, Sixth Corps trains; second, Nineteenth Corps trains; third, Army of Department of Virginia trains; fourth, Cavalry Division trains. The Sixth and Nineteenth Corps left in regular order, followed by the Army of Department of Virginia trains, but, for some unexplained reason, the cavalry trains did not get into position as promptly as they should have done, and did not leave Bolivar until 4 p. m. About one mile before reaching Berryville the trains halted to water, and then moved on at about 11.30 p. m. While the trains were pulling out the Cavalry Division trains came up, unhitched, and fed, without orders. When their turn came to start they were not ready, with the exception of the new brigade train, under charge of Lieutenant Pinkham, acting assistant quartermaster, which I ordered on, and proceeded to raise the officers in charge of the other cavalry trains, ordering them to start immediately. Much time was lost in getting them off, and at about 4 a. m. I discovered that the Reserve Brigade (in charge of Lieutenant Dean) was not ready, and no officer could be found in charge of said train, not even a wagon-master. I immediately commenced awakening the drivers myself, and had them nearly ready to start, when we were fired upon by a party of about 100 men with one piece of artillery. They opened upon us with two shells, and prepared to charge. It was impossible to corral the train, as it was not hitched up, and I reported to the lieutenant-colonel in charge of the rear guard for instructions. He had none to give, and I therefore made a detour of the hills, took charge of the trains already passed, and left in the valley about forty-four teams. I lay the entire blame of having this train delayed, first, to the officers allowing their teams to be unhitched and fed without orders; second, to the absence of any officer in charge of the Reserve Cavalry Brigade train. Had these officers awaited orders, and been ready to move when ordered, the entire train would have been beyond the point of attack. The enemy drove back the rear guard, destroyed a few wagons, and drove off a small herd of cattle. I have not full particulars, and cannot officially give them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. MANN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and Acting Chief in Charge of Transportation.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
September 7, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Board convened at Harper's Ferry for investigation of this matter.*

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, August 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you order the detachment of cavalry of the Second Division sent here this afternoon as an escort to the major-general commanding, to take post at Berryville, and scout the country in that vicinity, and also around Charlestown and the Opequon Creek. The detachment will move as soon as they are supplied with forage and rations.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 13, 1864—12.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: You will hold one of your best and most reliable regiments in readiness to escort Colonel Chipman, aide-de-camp, bearer of dispatches to Major-General Sheridan. The regiment must be fully provided with ammunition, and if necessary, sufficient must be taken from other regiments to complete its supply. The escort will take the shortest route to and through Snicker's Gap. Colonel Chipman is expected to arrive here soon.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: Complaints reach here that your men are roaming around the country, robbing the orchards, corn-fields, &c. You will please have it stopped, and place safeguards on whatever grounds you may judge necessary, so as to prevent all unlicensed proceedings of any kind.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See proceedings of Board, p. 619.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER,
Commanding Defenses of Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: Has General Duffié's command arrived at Harper's Ferry?

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
In Camp near Cedar Creek, August 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBER,
Commanding Defenses of Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have the railroad repaired to Martinsburg as soon as possible. The general also directs that you inform him whether the railroad bridge has been repaired; also whether the wagon road-way on railroad bridge has been put in working order. You will also report the condition of the pontoon bridge.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIST. OF HARPER'S FERRY,
No. 60. } *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 13, 1864.*

The following-named officers are hereby appointed and announced upon the staff of Brig. Gen. Max Weber: Capt. H. M. Burleigh, assistant adjutant-general and acting assistant inspector-general; First Lieut. S. F. Adams, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Hancock:

All your men with General Couch and elsewhere have been ordered to Harper's Ferry. Your dispatch relative to horses has been received. The general commanding directs that you concentrate your command at Harper's Ferry, and that you procure all the horses that you can and take them to Harper's Ferry with you.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, August 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division, in the Field:

GENERAL: I have just received your message, by special messenger, sent by you from Hancock. General Sheridan, commanding division (military), went to the front three days ago, taking with him the available force then here. General Duffié moved from Halltown this morning to join the column. My latest advices place the forces near Winchester, where skirmishing had taken place, but no serious fighting. General Sheridan, when he left, expected your division, with that of General Duffié, to join him as soon as practicable, and I have received no instructions in the matter other than to assist in forwarding the cavalry as speedily as possible. It might be best, under the circumstances, for you to move direct toward Winchester, thereby saving considerable distance, but this I throw out simply as a suggestion, being satisfied that you can decide better than I on the route which should be taken.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THAYER MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 31. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Hancock, Md., August 13, 1864.

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II. The Independent Company of Philadelphia Scouts and the detachment of Captain Sanno's company of 100-days' men, now on duty with this division, are relieved from duty with it and will report without delay to Colonel Boyd, commanding at Greencastle, Pa.

The brigadier-general commanding takes this occasion to express his thanks to the officers and men of these companies for their uniform good conduct during the late campaign. The efficient services rendered by them contributed largely to the success of the expedition.

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By command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell:
WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Hancock, Md., August 13, 1864.

Col. J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: The general commanding desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 11th instant. The division will move to-morrow, via Martinsburg, to join General Sheridan, and he desires that everything which is fit for service in the field be sent to join it at Martinsburg. Please see that the men have three days' rations and forty rounds per man of ammunition. The general is anxious that the 1,000 Spencer carbines, which were sent to Harper's Ferry for the use of this command, be taken to Martinsburg to be issued. Will you be kind

enough to see that they are sent with the detachment and that plenty of ammunition is sent with them; also bring all the dismounted men that have equipments. We can mount them at Martinsburg. If possible send on the wagons, two sets of horse equipments, and seventy-two sabers and pistols. We have seventy-three unarmed and dismounted men who can be remounted if the equipments can be had. Captain Gardner, assistant quartermaster at Harper's Ferry, will let you have the wagons to go to Martinsburg. They will be sent back from this place with a guard. It is important that the men under your command be at Martinsburg to-morrow with the carbines and other articles. The general wishes that you exert every means to get them there. Lieutenant North, acting ordnance officer, will give every assistance in his power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, August 13, 1864.
(Received Cumberland 8 a. m. 15th.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

You are authorized to retain the detachment of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry now on duty at Beverly, at that point for the present.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

CEDAR CREEK, *August 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Send at once to Winchester all stragglers belonging to this command that are armed, or that can be armed at Cumberland. Let them come as far as possible by rail. Send a list to these headquarters of all the men without arms that they may be charged against them. Send Lieut. Jere Horton, assistant commissary of musters, First Infantry Division, to join his command at once.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CEDAR CREEK, *August 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

It is impossible to relieve the 100-days' men Ohio National Guard at present. Troops will be sent to take their place at the earliest possible moment.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 202. } *Baltimore, August 13, 1864.*

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II. The companies and detachments of the One hundred and forty-fourth and One hundred and forty-ninth Regiments Ohio National

Guard, now on duty in the Second Separate Brigade and District of Annapolis, will be ordered to report at once to Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood, at Baltimore City, there to await the arrival of the balance of the regiments en route to place of muster out of service. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, VA., *August 14, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. 15th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Last night I moved the Second Corps, about 9,000 men of the Tenth Corps, and Gregg's division of cavalry, to this (north) side of the river to threaten Richmond from the north, and, if possible, to draw back troops from the Valley. We have captured prisoners from four different brigades of Field's division, Longstreet's corps, and also from Wilcox's division, of Hill's corps. Field's division is one that we supposed had gone to the Valley. We know two divisions of Hill's corps to be at Petersburg. This fixes the third division here, as I have heretofore supposed. Pickett's division, of Longstreet's corps, is opposite Butler at Bermuda Hundred. This leaves but one division of infantry to have gone to the Valley. I am now satisfied no more has gone. Please forward this to Sheridan.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 14, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m. 16th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The move to the north side of the James to-day developed the presence of Field's division, of Longstreet's corps, which I supposed had gone to the Valley. Pickett's division is also here. We captured 6 pieces of artillery and over 100 prisoners. Longstreet's troops were under marching orders, and this move will detain it at least for the present. I think Sheridan is still superior to Early in numbers, but not sufficiently so to attack fortifications.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 14, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 2 p. m. 16th.)

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

I moved Hancock's corps, Gregg's division of cavalry, and part of the Tenth Corps to the north side of the James last night to surprise the enemy and prevent him from sending troops away. We captured six pieces of artillery and prisoners from four different brigades of Field's division, Longstreet's corps. This is a division I supposed had gone to the Valley. It is now positive that Kershaw's division has gone, but no other infantry has. This re-enforcement to Early will put him nearer

on an equality with you in numbers than I want to see, and will make it necessary for you to observe some caution about attacking. I would not, however, change my instructions, further than to enjoin caution.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CEDAR RUN, VA., *August 14, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 12 m. 15th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Chipman arrived here this morning via Snicker's Gap. The information which he brought reached me yesterday about 11 a. m. I have taken up for the present the line of Cedar Run, but will, at my leisure, take position at Winchester. This line cannot be held, nor can I supply my command beyond that point with the ten days' rations with which I started. I expected to get far enough up the Valley to accomplish my objects, and then quickly return. I will destroy all the wheat and hay in the country (there is nothing else), and make it as untenable as possible for a rebel force to subsist. Please telegraph General Grant.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1864—2.35 p. m.*
(Via Harper's Ferry.)

Major-General SHERIDAN:

General Wilson was ordered to telegraph to you on his arrival here, and to obey your instructions. There is much necessary delay when troops arrive by detachments and without transportation and supplies. Grover's division was delayed by changes of orders from General Grant. The Quartermaster-General reports that all troops sent to your command from here were supplied with their full allowance of trains, and that it would now involve much inconvenience, expense, and risk to send into the field duplicate trains for exchange. The Secretary of War concurs in that view. The exchange of trains will therefore be postponed till it can be made with less risk than at present.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *August 14, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 6.30 a. m. 16th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Arrived this a. m. 6 o'clock, having marched ninety miles in twenty-four hours. Mosby's gang hung on our flank between Goose Creek and Snicker's Gap, firing into our rear at the gap. He passed out of the gap to the east with 300 men and two guns at 9 a. m. yesterday, having made a dash on rear of General Sheridan's train at Berryville, capturing some mules and burning six wagons. Could hear of no enemy but Mosby and White's guerrillas east of Blue Ridge. All quiet in front. Enemy intrenching across valley about Strasburg. Trains all up and army in fine condition.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
No. 5. } *Cedar Creek, Va., August 14, 1864.*

1. Lieut. John R. Meigs, U. S. Engineer Corps, is hereby relieved from duty with the Army of West Virginia, and will report at once to these headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
No. 3. } *Near Cedar Creek, August 14, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

All the subsistence trains now with this command will be at once moved to the rear, under the direction of corps quartermasters, and parked just this side of Middletown. The ground to be occupied by the different trains will be pointed out by the acting chief quartermaster of this army.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1864.*

Major-General AUGUR:

GENERAL: Batteries K and L, First U. S. Artillery, have been consolidated to form a reserve battery for the cavalry of General Sheridan's command. Major-General Halleck directs that this battery be ordered to join the division under General Grover and proceed with it.

Very respectfully,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, *August 14, 1864.*
(Received Washington 7.20 p. m.)

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: All quiet on my line. A number of squads of rebel cavalry seen on the Virginia side to-day, all along my line from Monocacy down as far as Great Falls. Think they are watching for stragglers or orderlies with dispatches, &c.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a sergeant commanding a party of three men, all of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, hearing some reports concerning the enemy, ventured out this morning at day-

break on the Braddock road without orders, and beyond an ambuscaded picket of our own, and were ambuscaded and fired into by a party of nine or ten rebels. The sergeant was shot through the head and killed instantly, and one man captured, with his horse; the rest escaped. Parties have been sent out above and below Centerville. I have nothing to report from them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Col. Sixteenth New York Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
Heaton House, August 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

SIR: I have the honor to represent that a lieutenant of the First Michigan Cavalry, in charge of a train parked in this vicinity, reported at these headquarters through an enlisted man this evening to the following effect: that a detachment of his men in search of forage were fired on by a party of the enemy and one of them killed. Two companies of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment of my command were immediately sent to the point designated, a house near the toll-gate on the left hand side of the road, just beyond Middletown going north. The lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment accompanied the party. He reports that no enemy was found either at the point described or anywhere in the vicinity; that no dead body was discovered, and that the safeguard stated that but one shot was fired in that vicinity during the day, and that at a sheep which was brought in and skinned in his presence. The pickets also report that no firing was heard.

I would respectfully request that the matter be investigated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 14, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. CROOK,
Commanding Army of West Virginia:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that [you] send a force up and take the hill, and that a signal officer accompany the party sent. You will also hold the road at the base of the hill. The general desires that the command sent hold the hill.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
August 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding First Division Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send, if you have not done so, a regiment at daylight in the morning to the point where the Back road crosses Cedar Creek, to hold that point and scout

well up the Back road and grade road to Strasburg, at the same time looking well to their right and rear. He hopes to be able to relieve this regiment to-morrow by a division. Direct them to send frequent reports.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 14, 1864.

The command will move at 3.30 a. m. to-morrow in the following order: first, First Brigade, General McIntosh, with Fitzhugh's battery; second, ambulance, ammunition, forage, and subsistence trains; third, Second Brigade, General Chapman, with Pennington's battery.

General Chapman will guard the train with his command, making such disposition of his troops as he may judge best.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
No. 76. } *August 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Captain Tarbell, commissary of subsistence of Second Brigade, will act temporarily as division commissary of subsistence, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

3. Brigade commanders will draw from the wagons for their commands, with the least possible delay, two days' subsistence in addition to what the men have now in their haversacks.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

SIR: The men and guard for repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Martinsburg leave here to-morrow morning to commence work. The railroad bridge has been repaired, and the wagon roadway on the railroad bridge is in working order. A new pontoon bridge (16-foot flooring) has been sent from Washington and will be laid, ready for use in two days if the balance of the timbers arrive, which are expected to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 14, 1864.

Major YELLOTT, or
COMMANDING OFFICER AT FREDERICK, MD.:

You will send by rail to Harper's Ferry, without delay, four companies of the forces now at Frederick. The cars are now on their way to transport them. They will be provided with three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. Answer.

By order of Brig. Gen. Max Weber:

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICK, *August 14, 1864.*

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Pugh, with four companies One hundred and sixty-first Ohio National Guard, are in readiness to move upon arrival of cars. We have just about five rounds of ammunition.

JNO. I. YELLOTT,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Newtown, Va., August 14, 1864.

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of West Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor to report my command at this place. There is water here. I have gone into camp. There is coming back on the road between this and your headquarters a large wagon train. My supply train is not yet and will not be in until near dark. I have some hay here, and unless you order to the contrary will camp here and join you early to-morrow morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. First Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

By the direction of the major-general commanding, you will remain for the present at Harper's Ferry, and in the meantime mount, arm, and equip your command as fast as possible. Report your progress in this matter when you have an opportunity.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

MARTINSBURG, *August 14, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

When may I expect the detachment of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry from Beverly? The cars can bring them to Back Creek.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HARRISBURG, *August 14, 1864.*
(Received 15th.)

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL:

Please leave Capt. George D. Stroud's company at Hagerstown, with directions to report to me for orders. Answer.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CAVALRY CAMP,
Pleasant Valley, Md., August 14, 1864.

Capt. WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication from Hancock, Md., dated August 13, and in reply would beg leave to state that I have used every exertion to mount and equip all the men pertaining to our division, and have ready to move this evening a detachment of 350 men under charge of Captain Anderson, Third Virginia Cavalry. The detachment of 212 men which proceeded with Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely, under General Merritt, returned here, Colonel Blakely having been badly wounded by his horse kicking him. Having no officer to take them back, I will send them by Captain Anderson. There are but 100 Spencer carbines here. I have them for the First Virginia by order. Also sixty sets horse equipments, seventy-five sabers and pistols to send you all ready for shipment, but cannot get a single wagon to send them. I have reserved a guard of fifty men to escort them to-morrow morning at daylight (at which time I can get transportation) should it not be too late.

Please send me word if possible to-night in reference to the above, and I will use every dispatch in sending them up. They can be sent by rail twelve miles from here, six miles from Martinsburg. Can you send wagons from there to meet them, or had they better be sent by wagon? The 1,000 Spencers may arrive to-night. In case they do, shall they be sent up to-morrow morning?

I inclose copy of the morning report of the dismounted men of our division, and would beg leave to state that all they require to be fit for duty in the field is horses. If they can be in any way supplied I will fit the men out at once. I have the honor to request that Lieutenant Schoonmaker be temporarily relieved from duty and ordered to report to me if he can be spared, as I am exceedingly short of staff officers, and his father will arrive here to-morrow noon to pay him a visit.

Please communicate with me as frequently as possible and I may be enabled to fulfill the desires of the general commanding more promptly and effectually.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Colonel.

MARTINSBURG, *August 14, 1864.*
(Received 7.05 p. m.)

General KELLEY:

After a hard day's work we have got here. Had to make poles and get wire east of here to make it reach. All quiet. General Averell's command has just arrived. Please let me know how long I am to remain here, so I can send up to Back Creek for our rations, as we run out to-morrow.

C. J. HARRISON,
Captain.

CUMBERLAND, *August 14, 1864.*

Capt. C. J. HARRISON, *Martinsburg:*

You will return to Back Creek with your command and await further orders. What news have you from below? When will the telegraph line be ready to work to the Ferry, and when will the road be repaired below?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *August 14, 1864.*

General KELLEY:

I have no reliable news from below. Several of our scouts here say they cannot get through to Sheridan, Mosby having driven them back. They are working on the road; commenced yesterday; it is destroyed eight miles east of here. Mr. Willard can probably make an estimate as to when trains can pass over; think the line will probably be up by Tuesday evening.

C. J. HARRISON,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 14, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER SIXTH WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
North Branch:

The general commanding directs that you send forty men, under a reliable commissioned officer, to proceed, via Frankfort, to Springfield and Romney; thence through Mechanicsburg Gap to Burlington, and return by Patterson's Creek. The command will take two days' rations for men and animals.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

FREEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, August 14, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Major-General WALLACE, *Commanding:*

The general commanding directs that you relieve all the Eighth Illinois Cavalry now serving in your department and order them to Muddy Branch, in the Department of Washington. This regiment must be concentrated at that point without delay.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 203. } *Baltimore, August 14, 1864.*

1. The One hundred and thirty-seventh Ohio National Guard, Col. Leonard A. Harris commanding, will be put en route, without delay, to report to the commanding officer at Camp Dennison, Ohio, there to be mustered out and paid off, at the expiration of their term of service, in accordance with the mustering regulations of the army. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. Army, is charged with the execution of this order.

2. The One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard, Col. Lyman J. Jackson commanding, will be put en route, without delay, to report to the commanding officer at Zanesville, Ohio, there to be mustered out and paid off, at the expiration of their term of service, in accordance with the mustering regulations of the army. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *August 15, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 6 a. m. 17th.)

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Winchester, Va.:

Our forces north of the James River are still pressing the enemy, and capturing a few prisoners occasionally. The presence of two divisions of Longstreet's corps is undoubted. To-day some prisoners have been taken from W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *August 15, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 a. m. 17th.)

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners:

You need not move any more prisoners from Point Lookout so long as you deem them safe there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD., *August 15, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Longstreet, 30,000 strong, and Fitz Lee, 10,000 strong, passed through Warrenton Saturday morning to re-enforce Early. Reliable. A larger force supposed to be following.

SAMUEL C. MEANS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Cedar Creek, Va., August 15, 1864.*

First Lieut. John R. Meigs, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his duties as chief engineer of the Department of West Virginia, will until further orders perform the duties of an aide-de-camp at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Cedar Creek, Va., August 15, 1864.*

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4. Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the major-general commanding, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, will report to Brevet Major-General Crook, commanding Department and Army of West Virginia, for assignment to duty.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALISBURY, MD., *August 15, 1864.*

Captain MASSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Will send eleven prisoners to-morrow and the balance next day. Am busy on report to send by mail. Corporal at Newtown telegraphs this morning that not having sufficient for guard over captured boat it was taken last night. Supposed to be by citizens. He spared all he could for my large scout through the lower part of Somerset County. Gun-boat should be sent at once to Pocomoke Sound and River to capture and hold small craft.

G. W. P. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding.

MUDDY BRANCH, *August 15, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Maj. CARRINGTON H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: All quiet to-day. One of my pickets near Indian Ford was shot and severely wounded last night by bushwhackers inside my line. The country was searched without effect until 12 o'clock.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no intelligence has been received from the force sent to the west and south of Centerville in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap and Warrenton. I beg to inclose, for the consideration of the general commanding the department, a copy of to-day's regimental morning reports.* The whereabouts and disposition of the whole number of men of each regiment more satisfactorily appear from them than from the statement sent a few days since with the usual report. It will be seen from these that but about 720 enlisted men are present here at all in both regiments together, and of this number 100 are sick and in confinement. Thus, 620 men are left in both regiments, and of this number 257 are reported on special, extra, or daily duty, leaving 363 men for all the duty men of both regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 15, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your corps at 11 o'clock to-night (the 15th) to Winchester, Va., and garrison that place until further orders. Move your trains in advance of the troops, except a small advance guard. On arriving at Winchester have your trains parked compactly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. CAVALRY, MIDDLE MIL. DIV., *August 15, 1864.*

The Reserve and First Brigades, First Division, will be moved to the Front Royal pike, starting at 8 a. m. in the morning. One brigade will march by the road that Colonel Devin marched on and take position near the Second Brigade at Cedarville. The other brigade will take the road from Middletown to Stony Point, the route that General Crook's column came. This brigade will take position at Stony Point.

One large regiment of the Third Brigade will be left at this point, which will relieve the pickets of the First Brigade on the left of the army, and picket so as to watch Cedar Creek, about a mile and a half on the right of the pike. The balance of the brigade will be moved over to the Back road at the crossing of Cedar Creek. Colonel Lowell, commanding Third Brigade, will be directed to report at these headquarters for special instructions. General Merritt will also call for the same purpose before starting.

By command of Brigadier-General Torbert:

GEORGE B. SANFORD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Newtown, Va., August 15, 1864.

General MERRITT,
Commanding First Division:

We have heard artillery firing in the direction of Front Royal, and General Sheridan is anxious to know what is going on. Send a dispatch at once to Winchester, up the Front Royal pike, and whether you want any assistance. General Wilson ought to be at Berryville, if not coming toward you.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you report as soon as possible. He is particularly anxious as to the state of your supplies and horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, August 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Division Cavalry:

I send the Fifth New York Cavalry back as far as Snicker's Gap to see if they can communicate with you. From all the information we can get General Fitz Lee's division rebel cavalry is about Front Royal. Colonel Devin's brigade, First Division, is at Cedarville, on the Front Royal pike, and pickets near Front Royal. General Duffié will start to-night with his command (about 900 men) to take post for the present at Berryville. There is a detachment of your division now at Berryville which you will direct to join your command when you get there, and also bring with you the detachment, also there, belonging to Gregg's division, provided General Duffié's command is there. You will come to Berryville from ———, take the Millwood pike as far as a stone church, turn to the right, and in a short distance you will strike the Millwood and Winchester pike; follow this pike to within about half a mile where it crosses the Opequon Creek, then turn to the left, taking the route the army took to the White Post and Newtown road, and in a short distance it crosses the Front Royal and Winchester pike; at this last cross-roads turn to the left and go to Stony Point, about three miles, and take position. Colonel Devin is about three miles beyond, at Cedarville. These instructions are given on the supposition that you will be in the Valley to-night or to-morrow. If you are longer things may be changed. Please report when you get to Berryville; send parties of eight or ten with dispatches. Keep me well advised of your movements as you come up the Valley. Mosby captured near

Berryville nearly all of the Reserve Brigade train day before yesterday, and went off with what he could carry through Snicker's Gap. Send these dispatches to General Grover for General Sheridan, if it is possible for you to communicate with him. Don't lose any time in getting up the Valley.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Cedar Creek, Va., August 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to orders from the headquarters of the Middle Military Division, is hereby assigned to the command of the Military District of Harper's Ferry, headquarters at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field near Middletown, Va., August 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. J. GREENFIELD,
Commanding Second Brigade:

SIR: You will please proceed with the portion of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, now present with the division, to the headquarters of Brigadier-General Torbert, chief of cavalry of Middle Military Division, reporting in person to General Torbert. You will report immediately.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—When ready to move you will please report in person at these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. 1ST CAV. DIV., ARMY W. VA., *In the Field near Middletown, Va., August 15, 1864.*

Col. R. F. Taylor, First New York Veteran Cavalry, having reported at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, relieving Lieut. Col. A. J. Greenfield, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, now in command of that brigade.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, W. Va., August 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday directing me to remain at Harper's Ferry until further orders My command arrived at this place last evening on its way to join the Middle Division in the field, losing twenty-six horses on its march from Hancock from exhaustion. About 600 mounted men have joined my command this morning from Harper's Ferry, making my command about 2,500 strong. One-third of my horses are totally unfit for further service at present, and would be abandoned should I continue my march at once from this place. I have made arrangements for obtaining 500 horses from Cumberland Valley and 500 from the West during the next three days, and I expect to be able to increase my command to 3,500 within the next five or six days. I am informed that no forage can be obtained from the East at Harper's Ferry, and, as forage can be furnished from the West, I shall remain here unless the major-general commanding particularly desires my command at Harper's Ferry. The repair of the railroad and telegraph will probably be completed in two days. The worn-out condition of one-third of my horses was not caused by want of forage or care, but results solely from the fact that they have marched 1,700 miles since the 1st of May without rest. A large number require shoeing. The facilities for remounting, refitting, and drilling are much better here than at Harper's Ferry. I shall, therefore, remain here until further orders are received from the major-general commanding. I shall use every endeavor to be ready for the field in five or six days.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, August 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Division, Martinsburg:

GENERAL: Your communication of yesterday I have received. I will do what I can toward sending the mounted men of your command now here to you at Martinsburg, in compliance with your request.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

General Sheridan has countermanded the order in regard to the Eighth Ohio Cavalry; the detachment will remain at Beverly till further orders.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

SIR: Your dispatches regarding General Duffié and the bridges were received yesterday and answered. I shall answer all such twice, in case one may be captured. The railroad bridge is completed. Wagons are crossing to-day. The new pontoon bridge from Washington will be ready in two days, if the expected lumber comes up. General Duffié must have joined you. General Averell is at Martinsburg; will be inspected to-morrow by Captain Sumner. Men are at work on the railroad between here and Martinsburg; it will be repaired this week. I must consequently furnish troops to occupy Martinsburg and the different stations between here and Hancock. My infantry force consists of two volunteer regiments and three Ohio 100-days' men. The two volunteer regiments are between here and Frederick, but as it is sufficient to have one regiment on that line I have concentrated the other, and shall move it to Martinsburg if necessary. The three Ohio regiments are not needed on Maryland Heights, and they could be used for guarding the [railroad], did not their time expire this week. Four regiments are needed on the line of the railroad—two in Martinsburg, one between here and Martinsburg, one between Martinsburg and Hancock. As the time of these Ohio regiments is so nearly out, I am anxiously awaiting orders regarding this matter from the general commanding, and as to whether I shall let them go or not at the expiration of their time of service. The distance between Harper's Ferry and the headquarters of the Middle Military Division is now so great that it is difficult to forward dispatches from here with the necessary speed. Can stations be established along the road for the purpose of forwarding with more speed and greater security? I have less than 100 cavalry for all duty, including that of couriers. Can the general commanding spare some hundred or more to report to me for duty, my force being wholly inadequate for the calls upon them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 15, 1864.*

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your telegram of yesterday in regard to stragglers received. The number I have here is 1,200, mostly from your command. Not one out of the whole number is armed. I have no arms here to arm. The railroad is now repaired and working to Martinsburg. Shall I send them? They can be armed, I presume, at Harper's Ferry. I am extremely anxious to get rid of them. They are a great troublesome, worthless party. I am having complete roll made of them and will forward by mail. You can communicate any orders now via Martinsburg. Telegraph is working to that point.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 15, 1864.*

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I really know not what to do in regard to the 100-days' men. They are unwilling to remain after their time expires. I have no forces to compel them. Besides the necessity of protecting the railroad and the public property, we have 1,500 sick in the hospital, liable to capture by McNeill.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN,
Charleston:

Department headquarters is at Harper's Ferry. No orders have been issued in regard to Ohio National Guard, except they are to be sent to the place where they were mustered in, and will take their arms with them when they go.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., August 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit for the information of the general commanding the following report as the result of my investigation into the origin of the picnic recently held near Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, and the effect of the arrest of the managers thereof and their subsequent release:

The avowed object of this picnic was for the benefit of the rebel prisoners confined in Fort Delaware. It is urged in mitigation of the offense that permission was asked of the military authorities. Such, however, appears not to have been the case. One of the parties interested requested an officer of the Board of Enrollment to ask permission. This officer consulted unofficially with the provost-marshal, who disclaimed having any power in the premises, informing him that application must be made to the military commander. No such application was, however, made to him. The holding of the picnic, therefore, is regarded by the loyal men of the State both as an insult to the Government and as an experiment to test the forbearance of the military power and the animus of the disloyalists. As an evidence of the spirit affecting these people, it may be mentioned that the members of the band engaged for the occasion, after performing two national airs, were informed that such music was not desirable; that they wished to hear Southern airs, and unless the band could play such it might leave. The wife of one of the parties desiring to know why they could not hold an entertainment upon their grounds, was answered by another in these words, "Because Abe Lincoln is President."

Other incidents connected with the affair, including the arrest and subsequent release of the managers, as also the ovation paid to them upon their return to Wilmington, have been reported in detail by the officers immediately interested. I beg, however, to inform you that the arrest

of the parties above referred to was most salutary in its effects, reassuring and strengthening the loyal, encouraging the wavering, and giving assurance of future protection. The disloyal were proportionately disheartened and terrified. Men whose sympathies and votes go with the stronger side were visibly affected by such a display of energy on the part of the Government, and were rapidly determining in favor of loyalty, while the disloyalists were depressed and augured an unfavorable result in the approaching election. Such was the state of affairs when the return of the parties from their imprisonment reversed the situation. The effect of the release will probably prove fatal to the cause of the Government, regarded as it is as the result of intimidation. The disloyalists are reported to be organizing and arming. Prominent and influential men who have seldom been absent from home at night are now known to leave their premises after midnight, and to ride through the country, returning at daylight, and adopting various means to elude observation and to escape suspicion. These facts, together with many others of the same character, induce the belief that a widely spread conspiracy exists among the disloyal people of the State, and threats are indulged in as to their conduct at the coming election.

A further cause of embarrassment may be found in the want of harmony existing between the military commander and the provost-marshal. The former, being guided by the strict letter of military law, and performing his duty in accordance therewith, has rendered himself unpopular with the loyalists, who regard his absence from their society with feelings of suspicion. I do not, however, regard it in any other light than as a natural result of a desire on his part to keep his acts untrammeled by feelings of personal sympathy, in order that he may the more faithfully discharge his duty to the Government; yet, while believing this to be the case I am forced to the conclusion that he does not enjoy the confidence of the loyal people of the State. The latter (provost-marshal), being a civilian, intermingles freely with the people, acquainting himself with their feelings and disposition, and enjoys, apparently, to the fullest extent, their confidence and esteem. Being thus associated he has means of information not possessed by the military commander, and not deeming himself in any way accountable to him a want of co-operation is the result. In view of the above facts I would respectfully suggest the propriety of largely increasing the military force in the State of Delaware, the same to be under the command of an efficient, experienced, and judicious officer, who shall be military commander and with whom the provost-marshal shall confer on all matters requiring the use of the troops under his command.

Respectfully submitting the above, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 271. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 15, 1864.*

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27. Maj. Henry B. Judd, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from the duties of military commander of Wilmington, Del.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 204. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, August 15, 1864.*

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6. In obedience to orders of the general commanding Middle Military Division the detachments of the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, on duty with the First Separate Brigade, will be concentrated without delay at Muddy Branch, in the Department of Washington, and report to Major-General Augur. Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler is charged with the execution of this order.

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9. Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood, commanding Third Separate Brigade, is hereby directed to take immediate steps to mount one company of militia (100-days' service) for duty in this department as mounted infantry. General Lockwood will make requisitions for horses and horse equipments, and forward the same to these headquarters for approval without delay.

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By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1864—3.25 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg:

There is no reason why General Cadwalader should not be ordered back to Philadelphia if you deem proper to do so.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Dir., Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 3, dated headquarters Middle Military Division, Harper's Ferry, August 9, 1864, and in obedience to the same, I herewith transmit a field return of my command, with a roster of the regiments and detachments. The positions occupied and by what troops are as follows:

Brandywine District.—Chambersburg, Pa., one section of artillery from Battery A, First New York Artillery; independent company, Patapsco Guards, Maryland Volunteers; four companies First Battalion (100-days') Pennsylvania Volunteers. Occupying mountain passes between McConnellsburg and Loudon, one company First Battalion (100-days') Pennsylvania Volunteers. Occupying mountain passes between McConnellsburg and Mercersburg, one company First Battalion (100-days') Pennsylvania Volunteers. Between Gettysburg and Green Mountain, one company First Battalion (100-days') Pennsylvania Volunteers. Hagerstown, Md., one company mounted (100-days') Penn-

sylvania Volunteers. Near Mercersburg, Pa., one company mounted (100-days') Pennsylvania Volunteers. York, Pa., two companies Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps. Philadelphia, Pa., One hundred and eighty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, ten companies Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty at hospital, &c. Fort Washington, three guns on south bank of river near Harrisburg (20-pounder Parrotts), convalescents; Keystone Battery (100-days'), Pennsylvania Artillery, four guns (20-pounder Parrotts); one company First Battalion (100-days') Pennsylvania Volunteers; two companies One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 300 convalescents.

Monongahela District.—Uniontown, Pa., Battery A, First New York Artillery, four guns (light 12-pounders), two companies Veteran Reserve Corps.

Lehigh District.—Pottsville, Pa., Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. Bloomsburg, Pa., one company mounted (100-days') Pennsylvania Volunteers, one section Keystone Battery (100-days'), Pennsylvania Artillery.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CADWALADER,
Commanding Brandywine District, Harrisburg, Pa.:

GENERAL: The commanding general requests that you send the two companies of the One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, now in Fort Washington, and two companies of 100-days' volunteers, now at Chambersburg, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, to report in person at these headquarters for instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1864.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to transmit to you the following orders:

Ordered, That inasmuch as the public safety and necessity for the transportation of troops, ordnance, quartermaster's and subsistence supplies on the Potomac River requires the immediate placing of light-house boats on the Potomac River, that Major-General Dix, commanding the Eastern Department, or in his absence the officer in command, be directed to seize and turn over to the Light-House Board two of the vessels within mentioned, which are now at New Bedford, and were built for light-house purposes, leaving one vessel in the hands of the civil authorities to answer the claim or liens for their construction. And the military commander aforesaid is directed to use such military force as may be necessary to seize and hold said boats and deliver them to the officers and agents of said Light-House Board, at such places as the Board or its officers may direct, and that he also employ such

mariners, seamen, tugs, and instruments as may be necessary for the purpose, keeping an accurate account of the expenses incurred in executing this order, and reporting the same and his action to this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUST 15, 1864.

The inclosed copy of an order signed by Prof. Joseph Henry and B. U. Keyser, esq., chief clerk of the Light-House Board, describe the vessels referred to in the Secretary's order.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
August 13, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In the absence of the other members of the Board, I have the honor to give you the following information in regard to light-vessels for the Potomac, as requested by yourself in our interview of to-day. The Board has been frequently urged to place two light-vessels in the Potomac, one at Upper and the other at Lower Cedar Point, since at present much delay is experienced by transports and other vessels navigating that river on account of the absence of these aids to navigation. We are informed that vessels arriving at these points at nightfall are obliged to come to anchor, and so remain until daylight. These points were prior to the war occupied by light-vessels, which in April, 1861, were destroyed by the enemy. The Board immediately contracted for the construction of three vessels, two of which were intended to replace those destroyed. These vessels were built in accordance with the contract, and on completion were turned over to the Board, and the consideration money, $47,500, paid, but before they could be entirely fitted and removed from the place where they were built, viz, New Bedford, Mass., they were seized by the civil authorities to satisfy certain claims for labor and material on them due by the contractor. This occurred upward of a year ago, and although the Light-House Board has made various efforts to adjust the difficulty, the boats still remain in the possession of the civil officers. The amount of the claims is understood to be about $16,000, to satisfy which either one of the vessels would be amply sufficient, since a single vessel of the same class and description costs now $36,000, as per bids opened to-day.

In view of the foregoing, and also of the fact that a delay of several months must occur before other vessels could be prepared, it does not seem proper that three vessels should be detained from such an important public service when one is sufficient to satisfy the claim.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENRY,
Member Light-House Board.
B. U. KEYSER,
Chief Clerk.

CITY POINT, *August 16, 1864—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 a. m. 17th.)

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding, &c., Winchester, Va.:

Fitz Lee's division is not in the Valley. We took quite a number of prisoners from it yesterday north of the James. Kershaw's division has gone to the Valley, and probably two brigades of Wilcox's division. Some cavalry has gone, but I do not know whose. I would not advise an attack on Early in an intrenched position, but would watch him closely with the cavalry, and if he attempts to move north follow him. The 100-days' men will have to be discharged at the expiration of their time unless there is a pressing necessity for detaining them for a few days on account of immediate active hostilities. The families of most of Mosby's men are known, and can be collected. I think they should be taken and kept at Fort McHenry, or some secure place, as hostages for the good conduct of Mosby and his men. Where any of Mosby's men are caught hang them without trial.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *August 16, 1864—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m. 18th.)

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding, &c., Winchester, Va.:

If you can possibly spare a division of cavalry, send them through Loudoun County, to destroy and carry off the crops, animals, negroes, and all men under fifty years of age capable of bearing arms. In this way you will get many of Mosby's men. All male citizens under fifty can fairly be held as prisoners of war, and not as citizen prisoners. If not already soldiers, they will be made so the moment the rebel army gets hold of them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CEDAR CREEK, VA., *August 16, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Last night I moved General Emory back to Winchester, and to-day will move Generals Wright and Crook back to this point. I will take position at or near Berryville, holding Snicker's Gap. The enemy extend across the Valley from Fisher's Hill to North Mountain. Lee's cavalry and Imboden are at Front Royal. I have maintained the defensive since the receipt of General Grant's telegram, but cannot stay at this point. I have had nothing later from you than your telegram of 13th notifying me of Generals Wilson and Grover being en route via Snicker's Gap. Nothing from General Grant later than 12th. There has been some little skirmishing about possession of a hill on my skirmish line, but of not much moment. Loss about thirty or forty wounded.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 16, 1864.*
(Via Harper's Ferry.)

Major-General SHERIDAN:

The discharge of the Ohio militia leaves West Virginia much exposed to raids, and there are no troops that can be sent for its defense except from your army.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 16, 1864—4.30 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Just arrived from Sheridan's front at Cedar Creek, which place I left at 7 p. m. yesterday. The position of the two armies was unchanged at that hour. The enemy was shelling a portion of our picket-line to obtain possession of a position from which General Wright dislodged him the evening before. At Berryville Colonel Hammond, from Winchester, reported to me the Nineteenth Corps broke up camp at 11 p. m. yesterday, and was all in Winchester before daylight this morning. No firing was heard toward Cedar Creek at daylight. Generals Wilson and Grover are at Snicker's Gap and will both be up to Berryville to-night. The re-enforcement of the enemy as telegraphed by you is in many ways confirmed. It is not certain whether that force joined Early or is now in rear of Front Royal; indications of the latter. General Sheridan says his fighting infantry cannot exceed 20,000, exclusive of Grover's; his cavalry not over 7,500, including Wilson's. Averell at Martinsburg this morning at 2 a. m. General Stevenson assumes command of this district to-day. Will leave for Washington to-morrow noon unless to the contrary ordered by you. Guerrillas infest the country between here and Winchester. Trains require strong escorts. A little party twenty minutes ahead of my escort was attacked beyond Charlestown. The lieutenant and two men killed and six captured, one escaped.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 16, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Captain Page, assistant quartermaster, left Cedar Creek at 8 o'clock this morning and just arrived here, a dense fog being over the Valley, enveloping both armies, and had not scattered when he left. The Sixth Corps and Crook's command hold the same line as yesterday and day before. The Nineteenth Corps is in Winchester. No firing this morning and no indications that the enemy had shifted his line. This information is reliable.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 16, 1864.

The Sixth Corps and the Army of Western Virginia will move at 8 o'clock to-night, the 16th instant, from their present position to Clifton, via Winchester. The movements of these troops will be under the direction of Major-General Wright, who will make all the necessary arrangements. The cavalry will move to-morrow morning in accordance with instructions already given by Brigadier-General Torbert, who will send a staff officer to remain with General Wright during the movement. The headquarters of the major-general commanding will be at Winchester until the arrival of the Sixth Corps and General Crook's command. Major-General Crook will report for detailed instructions to Major-General Wright.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 16, 1864.

Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING,
Commanding Sixth New York Heavy Artillery:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that [you] report for duty, with your regiment, to Brig. Gen. M. D. Hardin, commanding division. On application, the chief quartermaster of this department will furnish the necessary transportation.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 16, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: The patrols report all quiet. It is reported by citizens that Mosby, with 500 men and two pieces of artillery, has gone to the Shenandoah Valley. Company H, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, has been ordered to report to their regiment as directed.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-second Army Corps, Dept. of Washington:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing has yet been heard from the party sent toward Warrenton. I leave to-morrow morning, with every man who can be had of the Sixteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry, for the Rappahannock. I suppose that the whole force will be about 275 men. I should have moved to-day, but the fail-

ure to get horseshoes in the Sixteenth, and other delays, rendered it necessary to postpone. I had hoped, too, to have the benefit of whatever information might have been gained by the party now out. They will probably return to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 16, 1864.

The following movements are ordered for to-night:

1. At 8 o'clock the Army of West Virginia, Brevet Major-General Crook commanding, will move, via Winchester, to Clifton.

2. The Sixth Corps will follow, taking the same route in the following order: first, the trains; second, Third Division; third. First Division. The ambulances will accompany the divisions to which they belong. The batteries in reserve will be assigned for the march by the chief of artillery and to the divisions, one to each. Brigadier-General Ricketts, commanding Third Division, will detail a strong regiment to accompany the trains as guard.

3. The pickets will be withdrawn under the direction of Colonel Penrose, corps officer of the day Sixth Corps, and the officer in charge of the pickets of General Crook's command, both of whom will report to these headquarters for special instructions at 6.30 this p. m.

4. The Second Division, Sixth Corps, Brigadier-General Getty, will act as rear guard, and follow the route above indicated when all the pickets have been withdrawn and have passed him.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUSSELL,
First Division:

The commanding general wishes that care be taken to-night that nothing is done to indicate that a movement is to take place, such as striking the tents before dark or by unusual fires after dark.

Very respectfully,

C. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Heaton House, August 16, 1864.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that 160 or 200 of the enemy, accompanied by Mosby himself, and clothed in the uniform of U. S. troops, are now a short distance to the left and rear of Middletown. One of the party has been within the limits of our camps to-day, and the movement published for to-night was circulated among the men of

my command long before the order concerning it reached these headquarters. The information relative to the presence of these parties, above referred to, comes from a source that cannot be doubted. I forward this communication for the purpose of suggesting the protection of our rear and the bringing up of all stragglers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, Va., August 16, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: I arrived here this morning at 5 o'clock. This place is entirely indefensible; it is a basin surrounded by heights which are commanded by other heights. Unless there is some object which does not occur to me at this time, I would suggest that the crossing of the Opequon is a better position. I am told that a small force of the enemy's cavalry has been seen in the pine woods near Kernstown and to the south of the ford. You will be glad to hear that the cavalry is so near at hand. By my calculations Grover will get no nearer than the Shenandoah to-day.

I am, very respectfully,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., August 16, 1864—11 p. m.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to march at 4 a. m. August 17, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, August 16, 1864—11 p. m.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the subsistence trains of this army move out from this place at 12 o'clock to-night, under the escort of Colonel Currie's brigade, of your corps. Colonel Currie will move the trains out on the Winchester and Harper's Ferry road, via Summit Point, and will park them at Summit Point; he will have entire charge of the trains, and will be held responsible for their safety.

Captain Alexander, acting assistant quartermaster, will report to Colonel Currie to pilot him through to the point designated for the parking of the trains.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 16, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Army of West Virginia:

GENERAL: In transmitting to you the order* for the march to-night I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that, in accordance with custom, the details of the march of your command are left with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No copy has been furnished to the officer in charge of your pickets. Will you please direct him to report here as indicated in the order.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Cedar Creek, Va., August 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry, Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions of lieutenant-general commanding, you will make the necessary arrangements and give the necessary orders for the destruction of all the wheat and hay south of a line from Millwood to Winchester and Petticoat Gap. You will seize all horses, mules, and cattle that may be useful to our army. Loyal citizens can bring in their claims against the Government for this necessary destruction. No houses will be burned, and officers in charge of this delicate, but necessary, duty must inform the people that the object is to make this Valley untenable for the raiding parties of the rebel army.

Very respectfully, &c.,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 16, 1864.

General MERRITT:

I am directed by the chief of cavalry to say that General Wilson is at the Shenandoah where the Berryville and Snicker's Gap road crosses the river. If you meet or hear of his column, stop it on the Berryville and Winchester pike.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 16, 1864.

The command will saddle to-morrow morning at daylight and march at 5 a. m.

1. The First Brigade (General Custer) will move from its present position along the river road to the left of Leedstown Ferry, across Burden and Wolf Marshes, to the south of White Post and Millwood, and,

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* See p. 814.

keeping to the right of the Millwood and Berryville pike, halt and await orders near where the Buck Marsh Run crosses the Berryville and Snickersville road.

2. The Second Brigade (Colonel Devin) will move from its present position across the country by White Post, Millwood, and Stone Chapel, on Chapel Run, and halt near Berryville.

3. The Reserve Brigade (Colonel Gibbs) will move from its present position on the pike toward Winchester until within two miles west of White Post, when the main body will incline to the northeast, taking the route pursued by the cavalry in making the advance, and keeping to the south of Limestone Ridge direct its march across the country, halting near Berryville for orders. One regiment of this brigade will cross to the left bank of the Opequon Creek, moving down the creek on that bank about a mile from the river, recrossing and proceeding across the country when it arrives at a point northwest from that town, when it will rejoin the brigade.

The above instructions will be deviated from only so far as is necessary to continue the march in the general direction indicated. An intimate connection will be kept up between the columns as they advance, and frequent reports will be made by the commanding officers of the columns on the flanks to these headquarters, which will move with the Second Brigade.

Further instructions will be sent by staff officers.

By command of Brigadier-General Merritt:

A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Winchester and Millwood Pikes, on Berryville and White Post Road, Va., August 16, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

Your communication of August 15, inclosing orders and dispatches from General Sheridan, was received this morning 8.30. The dispatch for General Grover was forwarded without delay by an escort of one squadron, General Grover having camped on Goose Creek last night. I shall reach Nineveh or Stony Point by 7 in the morning. I have picked up the detachments at Berryville. Have five full days' rations from this morning (will hold out seven) and about one full day's ration of forage. Sent ninety-six wagons this evening for supplies to Harper's Ferry; will reach there to-morrow night. Have 130 rounds of Spencer ammunition and 150 Sharps per man. My horses are in good condition with the exception of a very few, which need shoeing. Please request the major-general commanding to order the return of all men of my division serving with the Nineteenth and Sixth Corps and in the Department of Washington; also that my forges and transportation, which had not arrived at Washington when the division left, to be forwarded with as little delay as possible. The animals furnished in Washington are very poor and the forges indispensable. Captain Whitaker was directed to proceed to your headquarters this morning. Lieutenant Noyes carries this and will bring any orders you may have.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 16, 1864.

The attention of brigade commanders is again directed to the orders of suppression of marauding and to the illegal seizure of property. The men of the command must not be permitted as individuals to enter houses or inclosures, but when either provisions or forage are necessary the proper staff officers of brigades and regiments, with necessary details of officers and enlisted men, will seize whatever may be needed, giving receipts in accordance with the present regulations of the Quartermaster's Department. On the march men must not be permitted to leave the ranks with their arms, horses, or accouterments, except on duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The general directs me to suggest to you to leave some wagons with picked men concealed in them somewhat in rear as a decoy for bushwhackers. He leaves the manner of doing it entirely to your own discretion, but thinks that by this way some of the bushwhackers may be deceived and captured.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The general directs that you send the inclosed dispatch to General Grover, commanding division Nineteenth Army Corps, with one good squadron on the road back toward Leesburg, with instructions to the commanding officer to return to this command as soon as dispatch is delivered. He will find the division of infantry probably between Purcellville and Leesburg. The order to return is based upon the supposition that General Grover may wish to retain cavalry, and is in accordance with instructions from General Sheridan.

Very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Berryville, Va., August 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry, Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I reached this place with my command at 2 o'clock this a. m. Found everything quiet. General Wilson is at Harper's Ferry with his command, having arrived this

morning. I am unable to encamp at the precise place indicated by you on account of scarcity of water. No chance to obtain forage from the country for my command. I am encamped about one mile from the town on the Charlestown road. All roads are clear.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions just received from Major-General Sheridan, I request that all the cavalry now under your command and belonging to this division and the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, be assembled at or near Berryville and turned over to my command as soon as we shall reach Berryville, which will probably be at 2 o'clock this p. m.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, W. Va., August 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that the detachment of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry at Beverly be ordered to join the regiment at this place at once. It is impossible for the enemy to occupy West Virginia west of the Alleghany Mountains until the railroad is repaired west of Staunton. The country is perfectly destitute of supplies, and no force except small parties can operate in Randolph County. There are plenty of discharged soldiers in Barbour and Harrison Counties who can take care of all the guerrillas in that section. It is very important that the 400 men of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, now at Beverly, should join the regiment at once. It is one of the best veteran regiments in service, but is unfortunately armed with the Union carbine, in which the men have no confidence. I desire to get the regiment together and arm them with Enfield rifles. They are the finest skirmishers and sharpshooters in service. Their separation is detrimental to their discipline and their accounts are in a very disorderly state. In its present position it is of no use; together, it would add greatly to the strength of my division.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, W. Va., August 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

COLONEL: I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that there are at Beverly, W. Va., besides the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, about 200 of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, who are acquainted with the country and perfectly able, with the assistance of local organizations, to disperse all marauding parties of the enemy in that section. I mention the fact to show that there is no necessity for the detachment of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry remaining at that place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, August 16, 1864.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to call your attention to paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 52, headquarters Department of West Virginia (just received at these headquarters), stating that the guns abandoned by Lieutenant Means, First West Virginia Artillery, were brought off by infantry. I beg leave to state that these guns were found abandoned by myself while my division was covering the retreat of the forces engaged. I dismounted myself and superintended the arrangements for hauling off the guns, and sent them off the field in charge of the sergeant-major First West Virginia Cavalry, who reported with them to my adjutant-general at Martinsburg on the morning of the 25th. At the time I found the guns they were abandoned and no infantry was near them. In view of these facts I have the honor to request that such correction will be made as will give to the men of my division the credit of saving those pieces.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 16, 1864.

[Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL:]

GENERAL: In pursuance of orders from this military division and Military Department of West Virginia, I have assumed command of this military district. To-day it is developed that the enemy has accumulated between this point and the front, making the vicinity of Charlestown their theater of operations, a force of about 600 or 700 mounted guerrillas; they threaten our communication and jeopardize all trains started from this point. Unless your instructions are definite from General Torbert to remain at Martinsburg, I require at least 1,000 of your command, with such artillery (say, at least, one section)

as you have that can be used with the force, to immediately occupy Charlestown. Move there to-morrow morning at daylight and clean the enemy out. Report to me by the couriers whether your command can do this work. Its importance requires a prompt move.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *August 16, 1864.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The term of service of five regiments of Ohio National Guards expires within the next three days. These regiments constitute my entire force east of Piedmont, except small detachments of the Sixth and Eleventh Virginia Infantry. Officers and men of the 100-days' regiments are extremely anxious to be promptly sent home. General Crook informs me he has no troops to spare me to take their place. Would it be possible to send me three regiments temporarily from Washington or Baltimore? The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now in working order as far east as Martinsburg. Besides the protection of the railroad and public property, we have at this point 1,500 patients in hospital.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

(Copy to General Crook.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 16, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. The detachment of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry now at Beverly will be placed en route to this point without delay. The mounted portion of the detachment will march via Seneca and Greenland Gap, and the dismounted men will proceed with the baggage, &c., of the detachment to Webster, W. Va., from which point they will be transported by cars. The assistant quartermaster at Grafton will provide transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brevet Major-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., *August 16, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have notified deserters from draft of Columbia County that if they reported themselves by Saturday night, 20th instant, the charge of desertion would be remitted by me. I am here with ample force to do what troops can do, but consider the above course as eminently proper. Please notify me quickly if my action is not approved.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

(Same to Col. E. D. Townsend.)

CITY POINT, VA., *August 17, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 7 p. m. 18th.)

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Near Winchester, Va.:

Our movement to the north of the James River has exercised the enemy a great deal, and from statements of prisoners he has lost very heavily; it has, too, undoubtedly prevented sending re-enforcements to the Valley. Richmond is now threatened by no mean force on the north, and Petersburg by a large force on the south. It is highly probable that the constant vigilance I shall compel the enemy to keep up will force him to recall a large portion of Early's force. Watch closely and be prepared to move at any moment. If you find Early sending off any of his troops strike suddenly and hard.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

BERRYVILLE, VA., *August 17, 1864—9 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

All your dispatches have been received. Kershaw's division is here, and Wickham's and Lomax's brigades, of Fitz Lee's cavalry division, also another brigade from Reams' Station. The First Cavalry Division captured 300 prisoners yesterday; most of them belonged to Kershaw's division. One division of A. P. Hill's corps is reported here, but no prisoners taken. The position that I held in front of Strasburg was a very bad one, from which I could be forced at any time precipitately. Winchester is untenable except as a provisioned garrison. I have, therefore, taken a position near Berryville, which will enable me to get in their rear if they should get strong enough to push north. Winchester is now held by the cavalry, with one brigade of infantry of the Sixth Corps to act with it. The cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid; it was on open ground; the saber was freely used by our men. Great credit is due to Generals Merritt and Custer and Colonel Devin. My impression is that troops are still arriving. Kershaw's and Fitz Lee's divisions came through Culpeper. Mosby has annoyed me and captured a few wagons. We hung one and shot six of his men yesterday. I have burned all wheat and hay, and brought off all stock, sheep, cattle, horses, &c., south of Winchester. The prisoners captured belong to Kershaw's division, and Wickham's and Lomax's brigades, of Fitz Lee's cavalry division.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 17, 1864.—For Sheridan to Halleck, reporting operations, see p. 19.]

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 17, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A soldier left as nurse to wounded at Paris some weeks since came in with rebel surgeon's pass to-day for medicine and clothing to take to our men. He left Paris Monday morning 6 o'clock. He heard of no

enemy except Mosby and White. They were east of the Blue Ridge. The citizens talked freely with him. He repeats the same thing before stated with regard to re-enforcements, and says a division of rebel cavalry is at Front Royal. General Sheridan's information placed Fitzhugh Lee there. An officer left three miles this side Berryville at daylight. He heard artillery firing toward Winchester. I will have a messenger from Berryville in short time.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 17, 1864.*
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Just received dispatch from General Averell. I get the same news from other sources and think it correct. One of my couriers saw the prisoners at Winchester. A return escort is due here at 10 o'clock to-night. Hope then to give you further and definite information. Here is Averell's dispatch:

MARTINSBURG, *August 17, 1864.*

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN,
Aide-de-Camp:

Your dispatches are received and sent forward by a staff officer. One of my scouts brings the report that two brigades of our cavalry fought Hoke's division, of Longstreet's corps, and Wickham's and Lomax's cavalry near Front Royal last evening, capturing three battle-flags and 300 prisoners from the enemy. General Sheridan was at Winchester at 11 a. m. to-day. The enemy's movements seem to be upon Sheridan's left flank. I shall endeavor to ascertain before morning to what extent Early has been re-enforced.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

MUDDY BRANCH, *August 17, 1864.*

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: The detachment Eighth Illinois Cavalry, 5 officers and about 130 men, have reported from Middle Department.

Respectfully,

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 17, 1864.*

Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The patrols report all quiet to-day. We have a man who was taken prisoner by Mosby at Berryville, Va., and escaped. Mosby captured at the same time a commissary train and the guard. He took 460 mules and 20 horses. He burned the stores.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., August 17, 1864—1.20 a. m.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you march at 4 a. m., with your corps, via the Berryville pike, to Berryville, taking position with your command on the ground camped on by your corps on the evening of the first day's march from Harper's Ferry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Court-House, Berryville, Va., August 17, 1864.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The headquarters of the major-general commanding are established at the court-house, Berryville, Va. Please send three orderlies to remain here to-night, that there may be no mistake in finding your headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 17, 1864.

Maj. D. S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nineteenth Army Corps:

SIR: In compliance with orders from headquarters Nineteenth Army Corps, and for the information of the brevet major-general commanding, in reference to the failure of part of this command to march at the appointed hour this morning, I have the honor to state that the orders to be in readiness to move were transmitted to Colonel Beal, commanding First Brigade, without a moment's delay on the part of these headquarters, as were also the orders to march; that the One hundred and fifty-third New York Volunteers, detailed as advance guard, moved punctually at 4 a. m.; that Colonel Beal's command was encamped distant from the town half a mile or more; that the train, in rear of which Colonel Beal was directed to march, did not move with either punctuality or regularity, owing partly to the fact that the troops of the Second Division blocked the way in town, rendering it extremely difficult for regimental teams to join the main train. The blockading of the streets, as stated, interfered with the movements of the First Maine Battery, Captain Bradbury falling in rear of Second Brigade, Second Division, supposing it to be Second Brigade, First Division. I beg to inclose statement of Colonel Beal in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINETEENTH CORPS,
Berryville, Va., August 17, 1864.

Captain LEEFE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Div., 19th Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, in answer to your inquiry why the brigade of my command did not move at the hour appointed this morning: Orders were received to march at 4 a. m., and the troops were ready at that hour. About 3.45 orders were received to send one regiment ahead as advance guard. I detailed the One hundred and fifty-third New York, and they started at precisely 4 o'clock. Knowing that some time would elapse before the trains would be made up, I gave the men twenty minutes more to drink their coffee and fill their canteens, then started with the brigade and moved with all dispatch through the streets, which were blocked by wagons and troops of other brigades. I arrived, without very much delay, outside the town, halted a moment while the rear wagons of the train in my front moved out of park, and then proceeded on, without any delay to myself and without delaying others.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. BEAL,
Colonel Twenty-ninth Maine, Commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Berryville, Va., August 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General GROVER, *Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: You were expected at this place this morning to join the corps; it is very desirable that you do so. The general commanding directs, therefore, that you move here at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 17, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General MERRITT:

March to Winchester as soon as your command is sufficiently rested.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
August 17, 1864—9.50 a. m.

Capt. A. E. DANA, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have reached the cross-roads and find General Wilson's column going up the turnpike toward Winchester. The rear of his command is just passing. I have concluded not to send a regiment up the Opequon, as he will probably sweep that country.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED GIBBS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No report from the infantry.

A. G.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 273. } *Washington, August 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

40. The following assignment of signal officers is hereby made: Capt. O. H. Howard, to the command of the signal detachment, Department of West Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 150. } *Berryville, Va., August 17, 1864.*

The regiments of Ohio National Guard (100-days' men) now serving in this department will be sent to Columbus, Ohio, to be mustered out of service as rapidly as their respective terms expire. The quartermaster's department will be directed to furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 17, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

SIR: I assumed command last night. Finding all trains threatened by guerrillas, and that they are in force, largely increased by a concentration of several organizations under Mosby, making the vicinity of Charlestown their theater of operations, I am of opinion that the only safety to our trains and couriers is the posting a force at Charlestown, with General Duffié at Berryville, and 1,000 of Averell's force at Charlestown, with orders by constant scouting to keep the country clear. I think we can send forward everything without loss. As matters now stand no small party or train with small guard is safe. I have written to General Averell requesting him to occupy Charlestown with 1,000 men and one section of artillery, unless his orders are peremptory from General Torbert to remain at Martinsburg. If he does so it will render all communication perfectly secure. Nothing but gross carelessness will enable the enemy to interfere. If you have use for Averell, a force should be provided for Charlestown. The quartermaster, Captain Gardner, informs me that by Saturday night he can have trains running to that point, and will therefore save twenty-four miles to our trains, avoiding the heavy hills between this post and that point. Should your purposes embrace the using of Charlestown as your advance depot I will endeavor to protect the road to that point. Your instructions in regard to this post are being carried out, and perhaps a few days will cure existing evils.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIST. OF HARPER'S FERRY,
No. 2. } *Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 17, 1864.*

Captain Faithful, First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, is hereby appointed assistant provost-marshal of the Military District of Harper's Ferry, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Captain Faithful will take the supervision of the line from Sandy Hook to Monocacy, and see that all rules, orders, and regulations are strictly carried out and good order observed. He will make duplicate daily reports to these headquarters and to the provost-marshal, Captain Pratt.

By order of Brigadier-General Stevenson:

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., August 17, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your communications concerning the change of your battery received. Your letter* inquiring as to whether you shall remain at Martinsburg has been referred to Brigadier-General Torbert, chief of cavalry, Middle Military Division.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., August 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will remain at Martinsburg until further orders. In the meantime push matters to fit your command for active service. Send to me an application to have Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, changed to horse artillery, and it will be done if possible. Send up a recommendation for Col. W. H. Powell, Second Virginia Cavalry. I will be at Winchester at least as long as I can stay. Third Division Cavalry, Army of the Potomac, is here, or coming in, and the First Division, Army of the Potomac, will be here to-morrow. Communicate with me directly. I am afraid to write more, under the circumstances. Send me a return of your command.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

[AUGUST 17, 1864.—For Reno to Averell, ordering latter to fall back to Charlestown, &c., see p. 502.]

*See Averell to Forsyth, August 15, p. 804.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Martinsburg, W. Va., August 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry.

GENERAL: By direction of General Averell I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, reporting the presence of 500 or 600 guerrillas at Charlestown, and directing him to take 1,000 men, with two pieces of artillery, "to clean them out." I am instructed to say, in reply, that this command, having been almost constantly upon the march since the 1st of May, has been halted here to remount and refit. General Averell considers it unnecessary and improper to march 1,000 of his men with two pieces of artillery against 500 or 600 guerrillas. His scouts have already informed him of the presence of these predatory bands in the vicinity of Charlestown, and that General Duffié, with his division, was last evening at Berryville for the purpose of keeping that flank clear. Two hundred men have been sent from this division to communicate with General Duffié and to disperse the guerrillas in the vicinity of Charlestown. I am directed to request that you will be good enough to furnish General Averell with any information that you may obtain of the enemy and his movements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 17, 1864.*

General AVERELL:

Mosby, White, and other bands of enemy are concentrated in vicinity of Charlestown, with view to attack trains and cut off all couriers. Yesterday evening and last night they were in Charlestown. Have you sent any portion of your command to Charlestown? We have large trains to be sent forward, but there is no safety with such guards as I can furnish, unless Charlestown is held with force sufficient to scout country and clear road of guerrillas.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *August 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

General Duffié's division was at Berryville yesterday evening. Two hundred of my command have been sent to communicate with him and to capture, kill, or disperse the guerrillas at Charlestown. They should have arrived there before this. I have also scouts in that direction. If they do not succeed in clearing out the place I will send more. There should be a strong picket at Keyes' Ford, which would hinder the enemy. Please inform me if you hear from Charlestown before I do.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 17, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Martinsburg, Va.:

Rebels occupy Charlestown with small force this evening. Attacked party of couriers coming in about 5 o'clock, capturing two of them; heard nothing of your command. A large supply train will start from here in morning so as to reach Charlestown by 6 a. m. Have but small guard. If you could have a force at that point before the train, to join escort and move with it to Berryville, it would secure the safety of train. Mosby, with his command, is waiting to attack train and will capture it if possible. The supplies are needed at the front and should be put through by all means.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *August 17, 1864—10 p. m.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

My scouts, just returned from Charlestown, report no enemy there, but Mosby between there and Berryville waiting for train. Have heard nothing from 200 men sent out this morning; cannot send any more force in that direction; from all indications shall need it here to-morrow. Scouts from Winchester report that General Sheridan's infantry passed through Winchester this morning toward Harper's Ferry. Nothing but our cavalry in Winchester at 11 a. m. to-day.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *August 17, 1864.*
(Received 8.48 p. m.)

General KELLEY:

Enemy reported re-enforced and advancing on both sides of the Blue Ridge. Our cavalry had a fight with them yesterday evening at Front Royal. Our infantry reported out of Winchester. I will keep you posted if any more news.

BRENAMAN,
Operator.

CUMBERLAND *August 17, 1864.*

Colonel STEVENSON,
New Creek:

It is reported that McNeill, with a squad of his men, is in or near Mechanicsburg Gap. Send one company of the Eleventh Virginia and a detachment of cavalry—say twenty men—on a scout via Knobly road to Romney, to return via Burlington. The men will take two days' rations.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Commanding Monongahela District, Pittsburg, Pa.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that disturbances are apprehended on the Canadian line, and it is possible that they may extend toward Erie. You will please direct special attention to that part of your district, and if there is any sign of danger send to that point Capt. Thomas H. Bates, Battery A, First New York Artillery, and any other troops you may have at your disposal. You will also take with you such arms and ammunition as may be necessary to use in case of emergency. It may be well for you to proceed at once to Erie and quietly make yourself acquainted with the state of affairs in that region and on the opposite shore, reporting the result of your observations, &c., to these headquarters.

I, am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *August 18, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 10.45 a. m. 19th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

In a previous telegram I informed you that I would give up my position at Cedar Creek and fall back to Berryville. The enemy were massing heavily in Luray Valley, and Cedar Creek was no place for defensive operations. I now hold, with cavalry, the line of the Opequon Creek. A heavy force of the enemy's infantry drove General Torbert out of Winchester yesterday evening about dark. He had Wilson's division of cavalry and a small brigade of infantry. I cannot tell the loss; it will be at least 250. No loss of material. All reports I get are to the effect that troops are coming into the Valley from Culpeper. There has been no advance toward Martinsburg. I destroyed all the wheat, hay, and provisions south of Winchester and Berryville, and drove off all the cattle. The enemy is very much chagrined at it. If the enemy should go north of the Potomac I will follow him up. There is no occasion for alarm. General Grover's division joined me this morning at Snicker's Gap.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *August 18, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 a. m. 19th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

My command is posted as follows: two brigades of cavalry at Berryville; one near crossing of the Opequon, by Berryville pike; one division at Summit Point, holding the crossing of the Opequon to Smithfield; Averell's cavalry at Martinsburg. There has been no advance toward Martinsburg. The infantry is at Clifton, and in rear of it, covering the Berryville, Smithfield, and Summit Point roads to Winchester. All the

reports I have are to the effect that troops are still coming over from Orange Court-House into the Valley. General Torbert, with Wilson's division and one small brigade of infantry, was driven out of Winchester. I do not know yet what will be his loss.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 18, 1864. (Received 1.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

The general commanding directs that if you have collected the Eighth Illinois Cavalry at Muddy Branch that you order it to scout well out into Loudoun County.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *August 18, 1864*—10 p. m.
(Received 4 a. m. 19th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Washington, D. C.:

Keep scouts well out in Loudoun County. I have ordered the Eighth Illinois Cavalry to rendezvous at Muddy Branch Station. The position of my troops is as follows: four brigades of cavalry in front at Berryville and well up toward Winchester at the crossing of the Opequon; one division of cavalry at Summit Point; infantry at Clifton and in rear of Clifton. I am in telegraphic communication with Averell, who is at Martinsburg. Everything is all right in that neighborhood. The line of the Potomac should be watched carefully and information be sent to me should any raiding parties attempt to cross.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 18, 1864.

Major WAITE,
Commanding Eighth Illinois Cavalry:

MAJOR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Company L of your regiment has been ordered to report to you, and that Colonel Gamble, commanding Camp Stoneman, has been directed to send to you every officer and enlisted man of the regiment fit for duty, including those at Camp Relief. On the arrival of this company at your camp you will (leaving your regimental property, &c., in charge of a guard of cavalry scouts and dismounted men), with your entire available force, make a thorough scout through Loudoun County, Va., in the direction of and well toward Upperville, Middleburg, and Snicker's Gap. The special object of the scout is to break up and exterminate any bands or parties of Mosby's, White's, or other guerrillas which may be met. Mosby is reported to have within reach and control from 400 to 500 men and two pieces of artillery. It will be necessary for you to move with the utmost caution. The nature of the

country and the disposition of the inhabitants is such that the safety of your command can only be insured by more than ordinary vigilance on the part of your patrols and guards. It is possible that you may meet from the direction of Culpeper a force superior to your own, it having been reported that a division of Confederate cavalry was moving in that vicinity. It is desirable that you carry no wheels with you, subsisting, on exhaustion of such supplies as you may be able to carry, on what the country offers. Report by telegraph your departure through the command, and return with any information of note you may acquire.

Be pleased to forward to Major Fry the inclosed communication and give him any information he may desire or require concerning the line he is to occupy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 18, 1864.

Major FRY,
Commanding Detachment of Cavalry:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you consult with Major Waite, commanding Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and learn from him the requirements of the line now occupied by him. During the absence of Major Waite you will, with your detachment, perform the duty now performed by him. Be pleased to report the number of your command and make from time to time such reports as are now made by him.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 18, 1864.*
(Received 3.40 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

Mr. William Davis, from below Occoquan, reports that he met a rebel scout, who informed him that heavy columns of cavalry, infantry, and artillery are en route for the Valley of Virginia. The advance was at Gordonsville on Monday morning. Longstreet is in command. Hill's corps, it is rumored, is to follow.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieut. Col., Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of Potomac.

(Copy to General Sheridan.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CAMP,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Asst. Adjt. Gen., 22d Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that all has been quiet here since last report by Colonel Lazelle. The party sent out on the 14th to the west and south of Centerville returned night before last. There

is no force reported in the country visited, but there are many soldiers of the Southern army on furloughs and "horse details." The party brought in a prisoner belonging to the Second Virginia Cavalry and two horses. Two escaped prisoners, one of the First United States and the other of the First New York Dragoons, came in here day before yesterday. They report that Mosby on Sunday morning last attacked the wagon train of the First Cavalry Division and Sixth Corps, guarded by a strong force of infantry, on the other side of Snicker's Gap, capturing over 400 mules, 180 prisoners, 300 head of cattle, and burned over 100 wagons. These men state that they were present at the attack and afterward escaped from the enemy. Colonel Lazelle left here yesterday at 10 a. m. with all of the Sixteenth New York that could be got together. The party are provided with three and a half days' rations and forage.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. GANSEVOORT,

Colonel Thirteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Camp.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,

Clifton, Va., August 18, 1864—2.45 p. m.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,

Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your command without delay via Charlestown pike, and take up a position on the left-hand side of the pike, near Mrs. Frame's, on north fork of Bullskin Run.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL CROOK'S HEADQUARTERS,

August 18, 1864—6 p. m.

General MERRITT:

DEAR GENERAL: I did intend to come down to see you, but General Sheridan wishes me to go down to Charlestown with him. This is the second time to-day that I have been here from Summit Point. General Wilson's division, or the main body, is at Summit Point, one regiment at Middleway, one regiment at the crossing of Summit Point road and Opequon Creek, and holding down to the road from Summit Point to Berryville as far as where the road turns off to go to Rippon. Breckinridge's corps made me leave Winchester yesterday evening, but I had not the First Division by a long shot. I had about 700 infantry, and some of it was captured. I will tell you about it when I see you. Send a company to Charlestown at daylight in the morning to bring back dispatches.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 18, 1864—3.30 p. m.

General W. MERRITT,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I this a. m. sent a squadron of Ninth New York with orders to strike the Berryville and Winchester pike near the Opequon, communicate with Colonel Lowell, and thence return to the left of my lines, sending scouts to all elevated points where a view could be obtained of the country beyond. The squadron has just returned after communicating with Colonel Lowell and carrying out the other instructions. No enemy could be seen, although views were obtained of miles of the country in front. The Second Cavalry were met establishing a line of vedettes from my right to Lowell's left. I have just made a tour of my lines and found everything quiet.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

COLONEL LOWELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The colonel fell back about one mile. No position here for artillery. The enemy is quiet; no firing. Some cavalry and infantry. It appears as if they were reconnoitering. The picket-line of Colonel Lowell has not yet succeeded to connect with General Wilson's. The colonel gave orders for the battery to halt.

N. B.—I went ahead of the artillery.

Very respectfully,

EDW. MYERS,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Summit Point, Va., August 18, 1864.

General WILSON,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The chief of cavalry directs that you make dispositions to hold the crossing of the Opequon Creek from Summit Point. The regiment now at the forks of the road at the church be sent to that point.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

Frequent reports must be made from this regiment.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 18, 1864—9 a. m.

Captain RENO,
Chief of Staff:

CAPTAIN: A scout has just reached here from General Averell's command by way of Smithfield, from which place he was sent by Captain

McNulty, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, with directions to report that General Averell had left Martinsburg this morning, marching to the Shepherdstown road and to within about seven miles of Smithfield, when he met a scouting party going toward Shepherdstown, and immediately turned about his command and marched in the same direction on the Shepherdstown turnpike. Lieutenant-colonel commanding Fifth New York Cavalry has posted his regiment on the Opequon, and reports that a short distance before arriving there he met about twenty rebel cavalry and drove them across the stream. Latest account from him is 5 p. m., at which time there was no apparent indication of the enemy's advancing in this direction. A squadron sent out by General Chapman has just returned, having thoroughly scouted the country between the Opequon and Martinsburg pike, and reports no evidence of the enemy except a few small scouting parties; none of the rebel forces have passed toward Martinsburg, but the commanding officer of this squadron learned of a Quaker farmer that they had been passing in force from Winchester toward Berryville. Colonel Moore, commanding Twenty-second New York Cavalry, at Smithfield, reports that this afternoon two men of the Fifth New York Cavalry, who had remained in Winchester last night came into his camp this evening, having traveled toward Martinsburg on the pike and reached him by striking across the country. They report no force of the enemy in Winchester, but that the troops which were engaged with my division yesterday afternoon had moved toward Berryville. Two officers at about 7 p. m. passed through this place looking for General Torbert's headquarters. They reported that Lowell had been attacked this p. m. and driven toward Berryville. In view of all these facts it seems quite clear that the enemy has directed his movements upon Berryville, and I have therefore directed General McIntosh to look for them in that quarter and to open communication with General Merritt. As soon as anything of importance is learned from that quarter I will communicate it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General McINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: It is reported that Colonel Lowell, commanding brigade, has been driven across the Opequon on the left, and it is supposed that the enemy are now this side the creek. The general commanding directs that you open communication with General Merritt at Berryville to ascertain the correctness of this report, and also that you send word to Colonel Hammond informing him of the above, with directions, if possible, to find out himself. The general desires to hear from Colonel Hammond as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Summit Point, August 18, 1864—10.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: According to directions of the chief of cavalry, if you have not already done so, you will without delay strengthen your picket at the stone church on the road over which we advanced this morning, to a full regiment, under a good and responsible officer, and will advance it to the crossing of the Opequon Creek. Having arrived there it will post itself in a most advantageous manner for the purpose of holding that place. The commanding officer will keep pickets out well beyond the crossing and be instructed to communicate frequently with these headquarters; he must also hold his position as long as possible.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1864.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

The Secretary of War directs that you take and hand over to E. L. Wentz six of the prominent citizen rebels at Harper's Ferry who guided the raiders in their late expeditions. They are to be held as hostages for six negroes taken by the rebels from the railroad force. Report receipt and execution of this order.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 18, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Your telegram received. Mosby attacked the wagon train en route for the front at or near Berryville, eighteen miles from this depot, on the morning of the 13th instant. Captured and burned 50 wagons and ran off about 350 mules. The wagons were principally loaded with forage, subsistence, and regimental property of the First Cavalry Division.

Respectfully,

R. S. GARDNER,
Assistant Quartermaster.

MARTINSBURG, *August 18, 1864.*
(Received 4 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON:

Our forces left Winchester last night. Enemy there in strong force reported by General Torbert. Please send following dispatch to General Sheridan:

Reno reports enemy in strong force at Winchester 8 a. m. yesterday. Will send my train to Williamsport and wait till I see enemy. Please send three signal officers

to Williamsport, and with directions for one to establish a station at Fairview. Let a station be established on Maryland Heights. I would suggest that a brigade of cavalry be sent to Shepherdstown, with some artillery.

Answer.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

[AUGUST 18, 1864.—For Forsyth to Averell, directing movements of Averell's command to north side of the Potomac, &c., see p. 501.]

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

Major-General Sheridan directs [me] to notify you that our cavalry at Winchester had to fall back to Summit Point, and orders that you move your command to the north side of the Potomac, if necessary, and cover the country from Sharpsburg to Williamsport. Answer.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *August 18, 1864.*

General STEVENSON:

Nothing seen or heard of the enemy in Back Creek Valley, Bunker Hill, or Gerrardstown. Please send this to General Sheridan.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ,
Charlestown, W. Va.:

Please forward this to General Sheridan.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Shepherdstown, August 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON:

GENERAL: Please communicate the following to General Sheridan as promptly as possible and be good enough to send me his reply:

Received an order from Reno this morning to fall back to Charlestown. On the way received a communication from General Torbert requesting me to occupy Smithfield and Bunker Hill. When near Leetown received dispatch from General Sheridan to cross the Potomac, if necessary, and cover the river from Williamsport to Shepherdstown. My command is now near Shepherdstown, with pickets at Martinsburg, Williamson's Cross-Roads, and Kearneysville, Gerrardstown, Bunker Hill, and Leetown. I should be glad to be informed of the condition of affairs in front in order to determine my course.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Clifton, August 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Martinsburg:

GENERAL: General Torbert reports this a. m. that you are at Smithfield or Middleway. You report at 4 a. m. to-day that you will remain at Martinsburg and wait for the enemy, falling back, if necessary, to Williamsport, which is all right. Make frequent reports to the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, Va., August 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Martinsburg, Va.:

GENERAL: Two dispatches from you have been received to-day. All right. Follow the directions I have given heretofore. I do not consider it safe to notify you by telegraph of the position of the troops. Our cavalry is well out toward Winchester. Communicate with me by express and keep me advised of any movement of the enemy in your direction. Have you a cipher operator?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *August 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Martinsburg:

Rumors are rife of the advance of the rebel force again, largely re-enforced. Please give me your latest information.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 18, 1864.*

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling:

It is reported that Early has been largely re-enforced and is advancing again on Martinsburg, General Sheridan's force falling back toward Harper's Ferry. The term of service of most of my force has now expired, and the officers and men are determined to go home. Some active measures must be taken to have troops sent me or West Virginia will be overrun.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

MARTINSBURG, *August 18, 1864.*

General KELLEY:

General Averell is going back by way of Williamsport. He is on Williamsport road. I have no news of the enemy's intentions or doings.

BRENAMAN.

CUMBERLAND, *August 18, 1864—3 p. m.*

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Harper's Ferry:

I learn that General Averell is falling back from Martinsburg toward Hagerstown. I most respectfully ask that he be ordered to occupy and hold Hancock if not inconsistent with General Sheridan's plans and movements.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 18, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER SIXTH WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
Beverly, W. Va.:

An order was sent in mail this a. m. for you to move with your command to this place. Get ready to move at once.

By order of Brevet Major-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 18, 1864.*

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg, W. Va.:

It is reported that small squads of rebels are in Gilmer, Roane, Calhoun, and Wirt Counties. You will send out as strong a detachment as you can spare, under command of a reliable officer, with ten days' rations of hard bread, sugar, and coffee, to scout that region thoroughly. The rations will be carried on pack-horses. Advise these headquarters fully by mail if you have any such information.

By order of Brevet Major-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 207. } *Baltimore, August 18, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. The One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard, Col. J. G. Lowe commanding, will be put en route, without delay, to report to the commanding officer at Columbus, Ohio, there to be mustered out and paid off at the expiration of their term of service in accordance with the mustering regulations of the army. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. Army, is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 18, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH,
Bloomsburg, Pa.:

The Secretary of War directs me to say that your action in offering pardon to deserters is not approved, and that you were not justified in taking such action without proper authority. Send to Adjutant-General a copy of your proclamation or notice of such pardon.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HARRISBURG, *August 18, 1864.*
(Received 12.50 a. m. 19th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington:

By direction of Major-General Halleck I send you the following copy of a communication to the deserters from the draft in Columbia County:

Col. J. G. FREESE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.:

You are authorized by me to inform those persons in Columbia County who have not reported, as required under previous drafts, and are known as deserters, that the charge of desertion shall be remitted by me, provided they duly report themselves by, on or before 12 p. m., Saturday, the 20th instant. This does not include those charged with the crime of murder.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

General Fry probably received a letter from me to-day upon the subject.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 18, 1864.

I. The Brandywine District is hereby discontinued.

II. Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader, U. S. Volunteers, will resume command of Philadelphia.

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 19, 1864—10 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

One of General Augur's scouts insists that Longstreet's corps and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry have passed through Culpeper, on their way to join Early. The information derived from this man has heretofore proved very reliable. If this be true, the enemy is too strong for Sheridan.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 19, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 2.50 p. m. 20th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Fitz Lee's cavalry and Kershaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, have gone from here to the Valley. No other troops have gone, and with the present distribution of troops here the enemy is much more likely to withdraw from the Valley than to send more there. The enemy's loss here this week in killed, wounded, and captured cannot fall much short of 4,000, if it does not exceed this number. They are now so extended that they are forced to keep every man on the watch, and from accounts of prisoners are running their men to death shifting them from one place to another. Sheridan has a force about equal to the enemy, and if the latter advances will have him at an advantage.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CHARLESTOWN, *August 19, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

All the information received to-day shows a large concentration of the enemy at Winchester. I receive constant reports of the passage of troops across to this Valley from Culpeper. I have taken the defensive until their strength is more fully developed. They have made no attempt to pass down the Valley to Martinsburg, which I hold with a small force of cavalry. If they cross the Potomac they expose their rear and I will pitch into them. I destroyed everything that was eatable south of Winchester, and they will have to haul supplies from well up toward Staunton. Our loss at Winchester will be about 200. Guerrillas give me great annoyance, but I am quietly disposing of numbers of them. The enemy appears to be uncertain as to what course to pursue. The intention so far as I can learn was to send a column direct from Culpeper to the Potomac and Early to advance at the same time from Martinsburg. This was frustrated by Early being compelled to fall back and your operations on the north side of the James. I still think that two divisions of infantry have come here and Fitz Lee's cavalry. My force will have to be weakened to supply the place of the 100-days' men serving at Harper's Ferry and in West Virginia. Grover has joined me. I now can calculate on bringing into action about 22,000 or 23,000 infantry and about 8,000 cavalry.

Respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 19, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Via Harper's Ferry.)

Major-General SHERIDAN:

A scout states very positively that Longstreet's corps and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry have passed through Culpeper to join Early. He says that Mosby told him that he had captured one of your trains of seventy or eighty wagons, with 500 mules and horses. Is that true?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *August 19, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram of 10 a. m. received. Fitzhugh Lee's division and a portion of Longstreet's corps crossed from Culpeper into the Valley. It is also probable that a division of A. P. Hill's came up. It is rumored that the intention was to move this force from Culpeper and Early to move from Martinsburg. This was frustrated by Early's being forced back and the troops at Culpeper came into the Valley. Mosby captured about forty wagons from one of my trains. The train was escorted by 100-days' men, under General Kenly, and when attacked by seventy of Mosby's guerrillas the 100 days' men ran. About 200 mules were captured. I did not know the extent of the capture until yesterday. It was said everything was recovered except six wagons, but this was not true.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 19, 1864.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The army was disposed as follows: General Merritt, at Berryville, with four brigades, picketing the country from Snicker's Ferry, via Stanley [Stone] Church, on Millwood road, to Opequon; General Wilson is at Summit Point, his left joining Merritt; Sheridan's infantry line crosses the Charlestown pike at North Fork of Bullskin Run and extends to Welch's Spring, on the Summit Point road; Averell is at Shepherdstown, with pickets at Martinsburg, Bunker Hill, Smithfield, and toward Winchester. All quiet at 8 a. m. The enemy appears to work east from Winchester. A scout from Hillsborough says he could hear of no enemy east of Blue Ridge. Line works through to Cumberland yet.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Charlestown, W. Va., August 19, 1864.*

1. Major Russell, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, in compliance with orders from headquarters Armies of the United States, is hereby assigned to duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, chief of cavalry.

* * * * * * *

5. Maj. John Kellogg, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 268, from Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, August 12, 1864, is hereby announced as chief commissary of subsistence of the Middle Military Division.

* * * * * * *

7. Capt. A. F. Hayden, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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9. Capt. William H. Hosack, acting commissary of subsistence Middle Military Division, is hereby relieved from duty at his own request, and will report to Byt. Maj. Gen. George Crook, commanding Department and Army of West Virginia.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 19, 1864.

All able-bodied male citizens under the age of fifty who may be suspected of aiding, assisting, or belonging to guerrilla bands now infesting the country will be immediately arrested by corps and independent commanders and forwarded to these headquarters as prisoners of war, to be confined in Fort McHenry, Md. A written statement should be forwarded in every case.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Charlestown, W. Va.:

I have just received your dispatch of 10 p. m. yesterday. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry will all be at Muddy Branch to-day and start immediately on their scout, as you have directed. The river meanwhile will be watched by a provisional battalion of cavalry under Major Fry. Lazelle, with his regiment, is on the upper Rappahannock and will return by the gaps. I get the rumor from a rebel scout that Longstreet in person passed with a large number of troops through Gordonsville last Monday. You probably know by this time if the report be true. I will inform you all that I can learn of what the enemy are doing this side the mountains.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *August 19, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. 20th.)

Major-General AUGUR,
Department of Washington:

I have the honor to inclose you a copy of a dispatch* received from General Grant in reference to the course to be pursued with the citizens of Loudoun County, Va. You will please order the commanding officer

* See Grant to Sheridan, August 16, 3.30 p. m., p. 811.

of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry to carry out the provisions of said instructions as far as lies within his power. All persons arrested you will confine as prisoners of war and at such points within your department as you may deem best, or I will authorize the transfer of them to Fort McHenry. The information which I have received confirms your dispatch that the forces sent from Richmond crossed over into the Valley from Culpeper, with the exception that General Anderson is in command instead of Longstreet. You will please forward frequent reports of the information that you may receive.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 19, 1864.

Major WAITE,
Commanding Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Muddy Branch:

MAJOR: Since my communication to you of the 18th instant circumstances have ensued making it necessary that there be as little delay as practicable in your movements. You should be in Loudoun County as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, major, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Lieut. Col., Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, *August 19, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your communications of 18th and 19th both just received at once. Have just started inclosure to Major Fry, who will not be able to get my line taken up to-night. I will use utmost exertion in getting started.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, Commanding.

MUDDY BRANCH, *August 19, 1864—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have received no orders to relieve the detachment of cavalry with me from Camp Stoneman. They are not supplied with pistols. Shall I take them with me?

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Asst. Adjt. Gen., 22d Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have nothing to report except that all has been quiet here since yesterday. Nothing has been heard from Colonel Lazelle and party.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. GANSEVOORT,
Colonel Thirteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Camp.

POINT LOOKOUT, *August 19, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND:

All quiet. I should like to have the order concerning the One hundred and thirty-ninth Ohio issued as soon as possible fixing the day of leaving. It will have a good effect on the men [to] hear that some of the regiments have already reached home. It will be favorable to re-enlistments.

J. BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

Mr. Beardsley, sutler of the Twenty-ninth Maine, was captured last night with five or six soldiers at a house on the pike half a mile to our rear, and subsequently made his escape. He ascertained, I think, pretty conclusively, that Mosby's camp was on the Shenandoah, nearly abreast of the place where he was captured. A considerable party of them are also on the road to our right and rear, where they killed and captured one or two stragglers from my camp. I thought it useful to communicate this information that General Duffié, if he is in the neighborhood, may be after him.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DETACHMENT 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Charlestown, Va., August 19, 1864.

I. In pursuance of verbal instructions heretofore given, one company will be detailed from each brigade of the Nineteenth Army Corps to act as pioneers. They will be equipped with an equal number of axes and spades, according to the strength of the company, and four pick-axes. They will, in addition to these, carry their arms, but will be allowed, at the discretion of the division commanders, to put their knapsacks in the wagons.

II. All detached men in this command will be required to carry their arms. The provost-marshal is directed to arrest all men who are found without arms in violation of this order.

III. All women present with this command will be at once sent to the rear, and none will be allowed to accompany the troops of this command.

By order of Brevet Major-General Emory:

DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CARR,
Commanding 165th New York:

The general commanding directs that you move, after drawing rations, to Flowing Spring, four miles distant, in time to get there by daylight the 20th instant, to escort a forage train, now at Flowing Spring, to this place. It is important that your command arrive at Flowing Spring sufficiently early to start from there with the forage train at daylight.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. CAV., MIDDLE MILITARY DIV.,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 19, 1864.

1. Major Russell, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 9, headquarters Middle Military Division, dated August 19, 1864, is hereby announced as assistant adjutant-general of this command.

* * * * * * *

3. Lieut. Col. Henry Page is hereby announced as chief quartermaster of the cavalry, Middle Military Division, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By order of Brigadier-General Torbert:

GEO. B. SANFORD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 19, 1864.

General W. MERRITT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The chief of cavalry directs me to send you the following instructions and information: A train with three days' rations and two days' forage have just started. The supplies will be issued as soon as possible and the trains sent to this point with sufficient escort. Ten wagon-loads of small-arm ammunition is on the train. The teams belong to your old train. Send those you have been using, and, in fact, all trains you can dispense with, to this point. Send at once

requisitions for artillery ammunition. The artillery ammunition train is here, but will be sent to Harper's Ferry in the morning. All trains sent back by you must be here before daylight to-morrow. Arrest all male citizens between the ages of sixteen and fifty years as prisoners of war, and send them to the rear. Send two regiments from Berryville up the road down which General Crook marched as far as Kabletown, returning to their camps by way of Rippon, on the Charlestown and Berryville pike. This force will arrest all citizens (male) found on their route, and will be kept well in hand. Send scouting parties to the front, and report often any information of the enemy, as the major-general commanding is exceedingly anxious. Mosby's men are in some force on the Charlestown and Berryville pike. Attacked this morning a party of 120.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

General Emory reports that the guerrillas developed a force of sixty men near Kabletown.

M. A. R.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 19, 1864.

Hereafter brigade commanders will see that armed and organized parties are sent out for forage, and that single persons or small unauthorized squads are not allowed to go out. Several men have thus been captured this morning close to the camps.

By command of Brigadier-General Merritt:

A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 19, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Colonel DI CESNOLA:

The general commanding directs that you saddle up at once and be ready to move at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. GORDON,
Captain, Second Cavalry, Assistant Commissary of Musters.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST CAVALRY DIV.,
August 19, 1864.

Regimental commanders will see that the within orders are complied with.

By order of Colonel Di Cesnola:

H. WHITE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, Va., August 19, 1864.

General WILSON,
Commanding Third Division Cavalry:

GENERAL: The chief of cavalry directs me to inform you that General Averell is at Shepherdstown with his command, picketing toward Martinsburg, Leetown, and Gerrardstown. There is no further information from General Merritt's command. He also directs that you send in your train of empty wagons if you have not done so already, and also requisitions for artillery ammunition. He also wishes a report from you as to the condition of affairs in your front. Headquarters, if not at this point, will be on the Berryville pike in the vicinity of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

Send a pretty strong escort with your reports, fifteen men and an officer.

Abstract from field return of Third Division, Cavalry Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, August 19, 1864.

Troops.	For duty fully equipped.		Not fully equipped.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Division headquarters	12	74	29	115
First Brigade	113	1,876	152	2,346
Second Brigade	58	1,298	117	1,639
Total	183	3,248	298	4,100
Pennington's battery	3	116	.....	133
Fitzhugh's battery	3	106	.....	128
Total	189	3,470	298	4,361

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 19, 1864.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The officer in charge of the detachment sent with dispatch to General Merritt has returned, with the information that when the Sixth Army Corps moved Colonel Lowell fell back, and that the enemy now hold the crest of hills this side of the creek.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. H. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
August 19, 1861.

Capt. C. H. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: All has been quiet through the night. Yesterday afternoon an orderly from the Second Massachusetts Cavalry came to me, while I was posting my pickets across country, bringing an order from Colonel Lowell, commanding brigade, to Colonel Cole, First Maryland Cavalry, to fall back gradually, as the enemy were moving up the Berryville pike with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. This orderly said he had come three miles from Colonel Lowell; that Colonel Lowell was then four miles from Berryville toward Winchester and falling back. He said he had not crossed the Opequon Creek.

W. P. BACON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 19, 1861.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: This morning a reliable man, who has been used here heretofore, came in from Hillsborough; reports nothing in Loudoun but Mosby's and other guerrillas. I have sent him back to extend his scout down the valley, and make immediate report of any forces of the enemy he may hear of. I have also placed a cavalry force of Cole's (Maryland) regiment at Keyes' Ford, with orders to scout Loudoun Valley. I shall promptly advise you of any information. I am much annoyed about couriers and escorts for trains. The small force detailed here for courier duty is composed of details from Duffié's command. When they are sent to the front on courier duty they are seized by their regimental commanders, and not permitted to return. If this is continued I shall have no couriers. For trains I can furnish no escorts unless I use General Kenly's brigade. He claims to be an independent command, to receive orders alone from your headquarters. The remaining infantry force is on post duty. A small escort of cavalry is all that is required for trains. Having no cavalry I cannot furnish them. The track will be completed, I am advised by Captain Gardner, assistant quartermaster, to-morrow. A considerable number of stragglers are coming in from your command. I have ordered them all to be arrested, and hold them subject to your orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 19, 1861.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: Your communication of this date received. I am instructed by the general commanding to inform you that a cavalry force will be immediately ordered to report to you for courier and other

duty. General Kenly's brigade whilst at Harper's Ferry is under your command and he will be directed to report to you for duty. The general desires that you continue to arrest all stragglers that may make their way into Harper's Ferry, and as opportunity offers forward them to their respective commands or to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
In the Field, August 19, 1864—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you order the Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, now at the dismounted camp, Pleasant Valley, Md., to Halltown, to garrison that place and protect the depot established at that point.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Shepherdstown, W. Va., August 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry, about 1,000 strong, drove my pickets from Martinsburg to Hainesville at 5 p. m. to-day.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Please communicate the above to Major-General Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, August 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, U. S. Volunteers:
(Through Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry.)

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that General Orders, No. 66, current series, from these headquarters, assigning General Stevenson to the command of the Military District of Harper's Ferry, did not relieve you from duty in the district, and it was expected that you would be assigned to a command by General Stevenson.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Charlestown, Va., August 19, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE B. SANFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. Chief of Cavalry, Middle Military Division:

SIR: I have the honor to state that an ambulance, with some wounded in it, was captured by guerrillas near Halltown about an hour or two since. The ambulance was without guard, and was passing to Harper's Ferry, having arrived just at the head of a wagon train, with a guard of five men coming in this direction. The five men failed to do anything on the pretense of being too weak. It is impossible for me to take the responsibility for the safety of Halltown and vicinity with the small force of cavalry which I have. I would call your attention to the fact that my reports show only 1,000 men for duty. I have 150 men constantly on picket; about 100 guarding trains at the present time, and about 150 men on scout and patrol duty. Add to this the necessary details for camp duty, and more than half my command is constantly on duty. It is impossible for me, under these circumstances, to insure safety from guerrillas at Halltown.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—I have just received information that the men, six in number, have been retaken by my troops, but the rebels made off with the ambulance and horses.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

A. N. D.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, August 19, 1864—8 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 12 p. m. received. General Merritt is at Berryville, with four brigades of cavalry, picketing from Snicker's Ferry, via Stone Church, on Millwood pike, round to the Opequon. General Wilson is at Summit Point, picketing the Opequon country, his left connecting with Merritt. General Wilson has scouting parties on the east bank of the creek, scouting the country between Martinsburg pike and the creek; General Merritt also has scouting parties on the east bank of the creek, on the Berryville and Winchester pike. Latest report last night was that the enemy were moving toward Berryville. Our infantry line crosses the Charlestown pike at North Fork of Bullskin Run, and extends to Welch's Spring, on the Summit Point road. Did you receive dispatch of 1 p. m. yesterday?

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, August 19, 1864—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

GENERAL: I want you to look out sharply for a movement of the enemy toward Martinsburg. All the reports from my front indicate a

movement in that direction. I want information of any such movement without delay. If they cross the Potomac I don't want them to get back; keep me posted. If you can send me four or five reliable scouts I will be very much obliged. I will pay them well.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, Va., August 19, 1864.

General W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Second Division:

The chief of cavalry directs that upon the receipt of this dispatch you start all the men belonging to General Duffié's division to this point; also, that you send as soon as possible a return of your command.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

[AUGUST 19, 1864.—For Averell to Forsyth, relative to serving under orders of General Torbert, &c., see p. 502.]

[AUGUST 19, 1864.—For Forsyth to Averell, authorizing employment of citizens to obtain information, &c., see p. 502.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, Va., August 19, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Division Cavalry:

GENERAL: An officer of the First New York Cavalry and thirty men have just come in to my headquarters, with orders to go to Millwood, Berryville, and Winchester, and at Winchester meet a party out from the north. As I have a division (First) covering the country from Snicker's Ferry out toward Millwood and White Post, the crossing of Opequon Creek by Berryville and Winchester pike and up to the second crossing of the creek, headquarters of this division at Berryville (General Merritt), and another division (Third) connecting with the First on the left and extending to the right as far as Middleway, holding out to the front, main force and headquarters at Summit Point (General Wilson), I do not think it necessary for him to go any farther on his ordered route. He will return with one of your aides, a major, who came in to-day. From all the information we could get to-day, the enemy was moving a large body of cavalry on the pike toward Martinsburg. I wish you would ascertain if this is true, if possible. Keep strong parties as low down the Martinsburg and Winchester pike as it is safe to do. I started parties for Bunker Hill to-day, but have not heard from [them] yet.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Shepherdstown, Va., August 19, 1864.

Major WITCHER,
Third West Virginia Cavalry:

MAJOR: The general desires that you move with your regiment on the north side of the Potomac at Williamsport. You will find Captain McVicker, and direct him to picket the road to Martinsburg south of the river. You will send picket to Dam No. 5 and McCoy's Ferry. You will send patrols in the direction of Martinsburg and Hedgesville, and will make preparations to defend the line of the river as long as possible. Communicate frequently with these headquarters.

Respectfully,

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
In the Field, August 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

The 100-days' men ordered to be sent to Columbus, Ohio, as soon as their term of service expires, will be replaced by other troops as soon as the present exigencies will permit.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook.

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 19, 1864.

Lieutenant GOULD,
Comdg. Detach. of Sixth West Virginia Cav., North Branch:

You will send a scout of forty men and one officer, via Burlington and Mechanicsburg Gap, to Romney, returning via Springfield, Frankfort, and Patterson's Creek. A report of this scout will be required, and information is desired as to why no report was made of the last scouting party ordered from these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Major-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 19, 1864.*

Colonel STEVENSON,
New Creek:

I am not well enough to visit you yet. This I regret very much. I received an order last night from the assistant adjutant-general directing me to hold the 100-days' regiments till he could communicate with the commanding general in the front. You will therefore hold your command ready to move, but will await the order.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., August 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit for your information a brief statement of the condition of the troops serving in this department:

The First Separate Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, with headquarters at the Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is composed of four regiments of infantry, for duty about 1,800 men; First Delaware Cavalry, for duty about 190 men; one battery of artillery, for duty about 120 men. The main body of the above command is concentrated in the vicinity of the Monocacy Junction, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A small garrison from the above is stationed at Fort Dix. General Tyler is at the Monocacy in command.

The Second Separate Brigade, commanded by Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. Army, includes the four forts, viz, McHenry, Marshall, Federal Hill, Carroll. The entire garrison of the four forts is, one regiment of infantry, about 800 men; two companies Second U. S. Artillery (dismounted), about 75 men. A small regiment of veteran volunteer infantry is daily expected to arrive from New York for duty in the above-mentioned forts.

The Third Separate Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood, is composed and distributed as follows: Detachment of Veteran Reserve Corps, Second Battalion, in defenses of Baltimore and Fort Worthington, about 260 men; one regiment of infantry—four companies at Wilmington and vicinity, six companies on line Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad and Havre de Grace, guarding the bridges and depots—about 800 men (one company of this regiment is being mounted); one regiment of infantry on duty as guards on Northern Central Railroad as far as Westminster and guards to depots and hospitals, &c., in this city, about 700 men; one regiment of infantry, at present on duty guarding squads of prisoners from Point Lookout to Elmira, N. Y., and conveying squads of men to the Army of the Potomac, about 750 men; one company of cavalry on duty at Salisbury, Md., protecting telegraph to Fortress Monroe, about 90 men; detachment Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, at hospitals at Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, and Annapolis.

I send you the above statement to show you that the utmost I can do to strengthen General E. B. Tyler, commanding First Separate Brigade, who will be the most available to render you aid if needed, will be but little.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 208. } *Baltimore, August 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

6. The detachment of the One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard, Maj. M. D. L. Buell commanding, attached to the Third Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, will be put en route, without delay, to report to the commanding officer at Columbus, Ohio, there to be mustered out and paid off at the expiration of their term of serv-

ice, in accordance with the mustering regulations of the army. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood is charged with the execution of this order.

7. The detachment of the One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard, Lieutenant-Colonel West commanding, now attached to the Third Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, will be put en route, without delay, to report to the commanding officer at Camp Dennison, Ohio, there to be mustered out and paid off at the expiration of their term of service, in accordance with the mustering regulations of the army. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood is charged with the execution of this order.

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By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 19, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that General Halleck, by telegram of yesterday, directed me to forward you the inclosed copy* which was forwarded you last night by telegraph. Although my action has been disapproved by the Secretary of War, I cannot but think that had he known all of the circumstances connected with the matter, that a course similar to that misadopted by me was due to these misguided men, and would have been approved by him. They are not guilty in comparison to the leaders living in that section, who have taught them that the draft was unconstitutional, and that in resisting it they were acting in accordance with the Constitution. On leaving Bloomsburg I particularly felicitated myself that what had threatened to be a grave difficulty had terminated without bloodshed, and to the honor and dignity of the General Government.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 19, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that, nothing preventing, my headquarters will be re-established in Chambersburg on the 22d instant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

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* See Couch to Adjutant-General, August 18, p. 840.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA. *Harrisburg, Pa., August 19, 1864.*

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6. Capt. E. M. Warren, commanding mounted company 100-days' Pennsylvania volunteers, will march his company from Camp Curtin at 6 a. m. 20th instant, and proceed, via Newville, Newburg, Roxbury, Strasburg, Fannettsburg, and Burnt Cabins, to Bloody Run, where he will make his headquarters and carry out his instructions furnished by the commanding general. The men will be supplied with three days' rations in haversacks and two days' rations and forage for three days in wagons. The command will be supplied with sixty rounds of ammunition each man.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 20, 1864—5 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There is in Loudoun County a considerable settlement of Quakers favorable to the Union, but never disturbed or conscripted by the rebels. No doubt they would be very willing to have their produce and animals impressed, but ought they not to be personally excepted from the late order to General Sheridan?

C. A. DANA.

CITY POINT, *August 20, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m. 21st.)

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Charlestown, Va.:

As stated in previous dispatches, no division or brigade has gone from Lee's army to the Valley except Kershaw's and Fitzhugh Lee's. We have had prisoners and deserters fixing every single brigade within the last three days. Warren's corps is now intrenched across the Weldon road. I shall endeavor to stay there and employ the enemy so actively that he cannot detach further. It is probable that a few regiments may have been detached from different divisions and sent against you, but I have no evidence of it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CHARLESTOWN, *August 20, 1864—10 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I have nothing important to communicate. The enemy have not gone down the Valley farther than Bunker Hill, and that far only with cavalry. I left everything in that direction for them, but they have not

accepted the invitation as yet. I will probably to-morrow learn something of their strength and intentions. Averell this morning moved from Shepherdstown on a stampeding report, and without orders. I don't yet know where he went, but by his movement gives unnecessary alarm. I hope to be able to manage this affair. The enemy do not know exactly what to do, and appear to be in doubt. Can you be certain of what has come here? Taking all the reports which reach me, they are very unsatisfactory.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *August 20, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 3 a. m. 21st.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have nothing new to report to-night in reference to the intentions of the enemy. General Averell, who was at Martinsburg, moved to Shepherdstown and uncovered the Williamsport crossing. This was satisfactory to me. This morning he reported a brigade of Fitz Lee's cavalry at Martinsburg, but this was an error. There is no enemy north of Bunker Hill. To-day, for some unknown reason and without necessity, he moved from Shepherdstown somewhere without informing me—perhaps to Hagerstown—giving unnecessary alarm by his movement.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *August 20, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 3 a. m. 21st.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Averell is the senior to General Torbert, my chief of cavalry. This causes a difficulty which can but be overcome by conferring the rank of brevet on Torbert. Will you have the kindness to do so?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 20, 1864. (Received 3.30 a. m. 21st.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

The following dispatch* was sent to General Halleck in cipher from Cedar Creek to Harper's Ferry. Was it received by you and delivered? The party that carried it is supposed to have been captured by guerrillas.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(Answered that it was not received.)

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* See Sheridan to Halleck, August 16, p. 811.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 20, 1864—5 a. m.*
(Received 8 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received the following dispatch from General Averell. All quiet in Sheridan's front at this hour. General Averell's dispatch is dated 2 a. m. to-day and is as follows:

I have just received the following information: At 5 p. m. 19th Gilmor, with forty or fifty men, entered Martinsburg, one brigade of Fitz Lee's cavalry, with two regiments of infantry, being at Big Spring, on the Winchester pike. The remainder of Fitz Lee's command was at Bunker Hill. He has two or three batteries. They say that Early was to pass through Snicker's Gap and join the main body of Lee's army, which was to cross the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry. Fitz Lee's cavalry was to cross at Shepherdstown and look after Averell.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 20, 1864—2.24 p. m.

Colonel CHIPMAN,
Harper's Ferry:

Please report what force is at Harper's Ferry, who is in command, and what is the condition of the troops and defenses.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 20, 1864—8 p. m.

Colonel CHIPMAN,
Harper's Ferry:

Your telegram to-day does not say where Averell is, and omits the place his dispatch is dated from. Accuracy requires this always to be stated. Is the river picketed to Monocacy, and have you any communication with Edwards' Ferry? How far below Harper's Ferry on the river have you means of information?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 20, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Stevenson commands at Harper's Ferry. He sent detachment of Loudoun Rangers on scout into Loudoun County this morning. From report just made by Lieutenant-Colonel Cook I glean the following: Detachment crossed Potomac at Mock's Ford; went near Leesburg; heard no enemy; changed direction; crossed mountain at Gray's Gap; went to Waterford; encountered Mosby with twelve of his guer-

rillas; routed them, captured four. Mosby narrowly escaped by abandoning horse and taking to mountain. A detachment will be sent back with instructions to go as far as Aldie. General Averell's dispatch sent to-day was dated Shepherdstown, where he was when last heard from. General Stevenson pickets to the mouth of the Monocacy. He has a company at Noland's Ferry and one at Point of Rocks. Position of General Sheridan's lines about as last stated. Nothing since 2 a. m. from General Averell. General Stevenson does not extend his pickets above Harper's Ferry more than a mile. Will send statement of forces here in half an hour.

N. P. CHIPMAN.
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 20, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Aggregate force reporting to General Stevenson, commanding Harper's Ferry, is 12,394. Of these 3,059 are armed and equipped as infantry and good fighting men; 2,056 are 100-days' men, ordered home, time expired; 1,416 stragglers and convalescents badly armed, disorganized and of little use; 1,900 dismounted cavalry partially armed. Add to this heavy artillery 480 men, 30 guns; 983 light artillery, 49 guns. This includes all outposts, Frederick, mouth of Monocacy, and between there and here and Halltown. The force is thought ample to hold Maryland Heights proper and Fort Duncan on the point of land about 3,000 yards west of Stone Battery, and the 100-pounder Parrott on the heights, and perfectly commanded by them. The guns of Fort Duncan and Maryland Heights command the town of Harper's Ferry, Bolivar Heights, and would make between heights untenable. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose Harper's Ferry abandoned by retiring to the heights; it is the only way really to hold it. Will send by mail to-morrow morning diagram with detailed report of defenses, strength, and position of batteries, &c. The force here is not well organized except the artillery, but is rapidly being put in fighting condition.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 20, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Division, Charlestown, Va.:

Major Waite, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, left Muddy Branch at 12 m. to-day, on his scout toward the gaps. He has about 650 men. I directed him to carry out the orders of General Grant, which you sent me, as far as he could, but not to let it interfere with his scouting. I have no report yet from Lazelle.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, August 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

I have 100 men who will take the contract to clean out Mosby's gang. I want 100 Spencer rifles for them. Send them to me if they can be found in Washington. There is no news here. The enemy are about Winchester; they have not gone toward the Potomac, although I left the road open.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 21, 1864.

Approved.
By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1864.*

General AUGUR:

The chief of ordnance has been directed to issue Spencer rifles to detachments from regiments already armed with them. A Massachusetts regiment of 100-days' men should be sent to-morrow to Fort Delaware to relieve an Ohio regiment there. Notify commanding officer at Fort Delaware when it starts, and also General Wallace, to prevent straggling at Baltimore.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT MONROE, *August 20, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 a. m. 21st.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Arrived at 9.20 p. m. in steamer Arago, with the One hundred and third New York Volunteers, from Port Royal, S. C. Report hereby to you as directed. Will await, as ordered, two hours for orders from you, and, none arriving, after that time will proceed to Alexandria, Va., as ordered by General Foster.

W. HEINE,
Colonel 103d New York Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 21, 1864.

These troops were ordered for duty in Department of Washington. General Augur will have orders sent to Alexandria for their disposition, landing them there or at Washington, as he may deem best.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Second indorsement.]

Colonel Wells telegraphed to order Colonel Heine to disembark at Alexandria and await orders from De Russy. De Russy telegraphed to send orders to meet the regiment. Dispatch assigning Heine's regiment to De Russy's division forwarded by messenger to Alexandria.

J. H. T.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
No. 205. } TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

10. The Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will proceed without delay to Fort Delaware, Del., and be reported to the commanding officer of that post for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 20, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Commanding Camp Stoneman:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that the necessary order [be issued] for the movement of the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry, and such detachments of regiments belonging to the First and Third Divisions, Cavalry Corps, and Reserve Brigade, as are now at Camp Stoneman equipped and prepared to take the field. Major McPherson, Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry, will command the column, and be instructed to report to Major-General Sheridan, commanding Middle Military Division, marching via Harper's Ferry. He should move with three days' rations for man and horse, with the usual allowance of ammunition, and be instructed to escort the train of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, en route and parked near this city, to the headquarters of that division. Be pleased to report when the troops march and the effective strength of the command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 20, 1864.

Major WAITE,
Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Commanding at Muddy Branch:

MAJOR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inclose herewith instructions emanating from headquarters of the army, for-

warded by Major-General Sheridan, commanding military division.* He directs that these instructions during your scout be carried out to this extent and in this wise: On your return you will impress, load with forage, and bring to your camp as many wagons as your command is competent to protect; you will also arrest all male "rebel sympathizers" between the ages of eighteen and fifty who come within your reach and forward them to these headquarters under guard, with lists specifying name, place of residence, and character. You will also specify names of persons from whom wagons and forage are taken. This is not to interfere with the requirements of your scout, but to be accomplished on your return.

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

YOUNG'S ISLAND, *August 20, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

I shall cross at this point at 12.30 p. m. with about 650 men, with three days' rations.

JOHN M. WAITE,
Major, &c., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my return this evening from a scout toward the Rappahannock with 280 men of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry. We passed within eight miles of that river, and had it been necessary, should have gone to it. We were informed by general report that no attempts are making by the rebels to use the railroad or any part of it above Culpeper Court-House, and no repairs of it are making above that point. There are at Warrenton about 2,000 infantry and about 500 cavalry, and a large force, 10,000 men (cavalry and infantry), at Culpeper, moving up toward Warrenton. The rebels are using the roads between Warrenton and Chester Gap and Manassas Gap, and passing trains, troops, and supplies over them constantly. One hundred of Kincheloe's band have been sent to do duty in the west of Stafford and east of Culpeper Counties. This leaves about twenty of his party in the vicinity below the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Straggling guerrillas were seen, a few picked up, and one belonging to the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment brought in with seven captured horses. We returned by way of Brentsville and Manassas. Beyond the above I have nothing to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

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* See Grant to Sheridan, August 16, 3.30 p. m., p. 811.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 20, 1864.

Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have ordered General Crook to come back to a point in rear of you. The cavalry will remain as heretofore at Berryville, and on crossing of Opequon. There is no movement of the enemy's infantry; they appear to be circulating about Winchester. It is reported that Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry is at Bunker Hill, with advance parties as far as Martinsburg. Should any cavalry movement take place you will at once be notified of it.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Charlestown, W. Va., August 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter directing that all detachments of cavalry in my command in excess of that authorized from these headquarters be ordered to report to Brigadier-General Torbert, chief of cavalry. I have received no order designating the number authorized from your headquarters, and respectfully request that I may be informed of the number. The only order that I am cognizant of on this subject is an order from the headquarters of General Wright (then commanding U. S. forces) making the following allowance: To each brigade headquarters as orderlies, three privates; to each division headquarters as orderlies, one non-commissioned officer and five privates; to each corps headquarters as orderlies, one non-commissioned officer and ten privates; to each corps headquarters as escort and provost guard, one officer, four non-commissioned officers, and forty-six men. This distribution has been made as far as possible, there being but one officer and twenty-five men for duty as escort and provost guard. I respectfully state that at least that number is necessary for provost duty alone. The company of cavalry detailed by General Torbert to relieve the detachments reporting to me was but forty strong, not enough to relieve the orderlies of the corps. All were relieved, however, that could be spared, leaving but twenty-five men for escort and provost duty. Under the allowance above stated I am deficient twenty men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 24, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The escort at corps headquarters, to consist of one squadron, is all the cavalry that is allowed to an infantry corps. All other orderlies, couriers, &c., must be infantry mounted by the quartermaster's department.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
In the Field, August 20, 1864—1 p. m.

Brevet Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Army of West Virginia:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you at once move your command back toward Charlestown, via the Berryville and Charlestown pike. As soon as you have given the necessary orders of march for your command, you will ride in advance, so as to reach these headquarters before the head of your column can reach General Emory's position. You will receive instruction on your arrival here as to the position to be taken up by your troops.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 20, 1864.

General MERRITT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you copy of order* from General Sheridan's headquarters in reference to house-burning, &c. General Torbert wishes that you would return to General Crook the ambulances belonging to him that you have been using, if you have received your own. General Wilson reports that a party of General Averell's, which started from his headquarters to return to General Averell, were driven back between Middleway and Bunker Hill, and that the enemy were in the latter place in some force.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

Gun ammunition goes with this escort. Return the wagons as soon as possible.

SUMMIT POINT, *August 20, 1864—12 m.*

MY DEAR MERRITT: Everything quiet in this direction. Rebels picketing along the Opequon. Averell's two squadrons were driven out of Martinsburg yesterday (report) by Fitzhugh Lee's division and two regiments of infantry. Reno writes: "They (we) anticipate a movement of rebels in force through Snicker's Gap to join Lee's entire army for an invasion by Edwards' Ferry," which I don't believe. What's going on?

Very truly, yours,

J. H. W[ILSON].

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 20, 1864.

Colonel DI CESNOLA,
Commanding Brigade:

I wish you would send frequently reconnaissances to your front and right front to learn anything of importance with reference to the move-

* See Sheridan to Torbert, August 16, p. 43.

ments of the enemy. The major-general commanding the army is anxious for information. You will also send out and arrest all male citizens between the ages of sixteen and fifty years in the neighborhood of your camp and lines, and send them to the provost-marshal at these headquarters. It would be well to send well off to your left flank to stir up and kill as many of the bushwhackers as possible who are between you and the river. Give strict orders that no men go more than half a mile from camp, save in organized parties, under officers. The guerrillas have murdered ten or twelve of our men in this neighborhood already.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 20, 1864.

Colonel DI CESNOLA,
Commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: I should much rather [that] you remain in command of the brigade until the return of Colonel Devin. I do not know the nature of the order directing your muster-out. If it is not positive, I would recommend you to remain with the brigade for the present.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Have you heard anything from the reconnaissance toward the Front Royal pike? Report as soon as it returns.

Respectfully,

W. MERRITT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
August 20, 1864—6.43 p. m.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that both parties sent on to reconnoiter, one to Millwood and the other toward Front Royal pike, reported all quiet toward Front Royal. It seems there has not been any movement or passage of troops in that direction since yesterday. At Millwood the reconnoitering party received instructions from me to surround the town and try to capture Mosby's men, who were reported yet to be in those vicinities, but the officer in charge found no armed men there except the five citizens that I sent to the division provost-marshal. I just received information that our pickets were fired into ten minutes ago in the direction of Front Royal, on the right of the stone chapel. I have a regiment standing to horse to meet any emergency if it is the case, but I suppose it is nothing else but some guerrillas who followed the reconnoitering party.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DI CESNOLA,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW YORK DRAGOONS,
August 20, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM H. H. EMMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Reserve Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions from division headquarters, I proceeded to-day with the First New York Dragoons and Second U. S. Cavalry to Mr. Ware's house, on the Snicker's Ferry pike; there turned to the left and advanced to Myersville and Kabletown, where I halted and sent a scouting party of ten men on to the river, where they encountered a party of twelve of Mosby's men, who fired at my men, then ran, crossing the river and dispersing in the hills beyond. I learned from the citizens that Mosby with his men was camped at this point on the river night before last, and that he was through Kabletown yesterday with a small party. I did not cross the river, as my horses were very tired, and there seemed to be no opportunity of bringing the enemy to bay with his numberless mountain roads by which to escape. I would respectfully suggest that if a sufficient force were sent across the river above Kabletown and another at Snicker's Ferry, with orders to cover the roads between the mountains and the river, the former force to move up the river and the latter down, the chances would be much better for capturing his party. I would also report that, in obedience to orders, I arrested the able-bodied citizens found on the route, whom I send you, five in number. In returning through Rippon I struck the rear of our infantry column moving in the direction of Charlestown. Also met Major Starr with the Sixth Pennsylvania about two miles out of this place, establishing a picket-line to cover the Charlestown pike, endeavoring to make connection with the infantry pickets as ordered, which he had not succeeded at that time in doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWARD M. SMITH,
Major, Commanding First New York Dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Summit Point, August 20, 1864—9.20 a. m.

Capt. M. A. RENO,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Forces:

CAPTAIN: Your dispatch in regard to the enemy's intentions, as revealed through General Averell, is just received. I sent you a report from Colonel Moore this morning, indicating movements in the direction of Martinsburg. Have taken measures to ascertain the truth of the reports, and will report. My empty wagons left here last night at 8 p. m. The enemy seems to be picketing the entire line of the Opequon. I have directed a regiment to make a reconnaissance for the purpose of ascertaining the size, position, and movements of all hostile parties on that stream.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I had already sent to Harkins to send out a patrol and see if Merritt's brigades were on the Berryville and Winchester pike. The patrol reports quite a wagon train passing on the Berryville and Charlestown pike guarded by infantry. The scouts have been sent out toward the Martinsburg pike with directions to go to Martinsburg if possible.

Respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHAPMAN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

Please take measures at once to ascertain the truth of the report sent in by Colonel Moore, sending out proper scouting parties toward the Martinsburg and Winchester pikes. If they cannot cross the Opequon directly, let them work in by Middleway or to the north of it. I want the whole line of the creek examined, the size, position, and movements of all rebel pickets reported. One good regiment should be sent. You must ascertain whether or not the enemy is using the Martinsburg pike, and by what forces.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 20, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: I send you copy of report* of scout made by Loudoun County Rangers as far as Leesburg. By it it would seem that there is no movement of enemy in direction of Leesburg. I have ordered another scout for to-morrow as far as Aldie; shall promptly report result. A cavalry picket strong enough to make a scout through Keyes' Gap should be stationed at Keyes' Ford. You can find men in Cole's (First Maryland) cavalry familiar with the country. Nothing from Averell.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, August 20, 1864.

General AVERELL:

Your dispatch just received. There is no indication of movements on my front. The enemy appear to be at Winchester and this side.

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*Not found; but see Chipman to Stanton, 8 p. m., p. 858.

Watch the movements toward Martinsburg closely, and when your scouts which you have sent to ascertain the strength and designs of the enemy return let me know.

Yours, truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 20, 1864.—For Sheridan to Averell, relative to movement of latter from Shepherdstown, &c., see p. 503.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, August 20, 1864.
(Received Cumberland 5.40 p. m.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

The 100-days' men ordered to be sent to Columbus, Ohio, as soon as their term of service expires, will be replaced by other troops as soon as the present emergencies will permit.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 20, 1864.

It was desired and expected that the regiments of the Ohio National Guard serving in my command would be promptly relieved and sent home to be paid and mustered out of service at the expiration of their term of enlistment, but the exigencies of the public service demand that they remain a few days longer to enable the Government to collect and send troops to relieve them. I regret exceedingly that circumstances require this course toward these gallant regiments which have been so efficient and have rendered so important and valuable service in this department. I have made, and will continue, every effort possible to have you relieved, and I trust your detention will be of but a few days' duration. I therefore appeal to your patriotism to submit to this delay with the noble self-sacrificing devotion to your country you have heretofore evinced.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 20, 1864.*

Colonel STEVENSON,
New Creek:

It is reported that a force of about 400 rebels were in Springfield this a. m. Keep your scouts active and well out.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, August 20, 1864.*

I. The District of Delaware will not be included hereafter in the command of the Third Separate Brigade.

II. Col. S. M. Bowman, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been ordered by the honorable Secretary of War to report to the general commanding the Middle Department for duty, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Delaware, and all troops that are now or may be hereafter assigned to duty in said district. The headquarters will be at Wilmington, Del. This does not relieve Colonel Bowman from the duties to which he was assigned by paragraph 44, Special Orders, No. 70, Adjutant-General's Office, February 12, 1864, as chief mustering and recruiting officer for colored troops in the State of Maryland.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD SEPARATE BRIG., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., August 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighth Army Corps:

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions just received, I have the honor to forward you, herewith inclosed, a copy of the order assigning Colonel Clark, of the One hundred and ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the command at Wilmington, Del.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. DE WITT,
Colonel Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., August 16, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VII. Col. John B. Clark, commanding at Havre de Grace, will, as soon as relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Ballentine, of same regiment, proceed to Wilmington, Del., and assume command of that post, in addition to his other duties as commander of the railroad guards. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Lockwood:

GEO. V. MASSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 21, 1864—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Charlestown, Va.:

In stripping Loudoun County of supplies, &c., impress from all loyal persons, so that they may receive pay for what is taken from them. I am

informed by the Assistant Secretary of War that Loudoun County has a large population of Quakers, who are all favorably disposed to the Union. These people may be exempted from arrest.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *August 21, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 a. m. 22d.)

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *Charlestown, Va.:*

We have had prisoners and deserters from every division and brigade of Lee's and Beauregard's armies in the last four days except Fitz Lee's cavalry and Kershaw's division. These we know have gone to the Valley. A man employed by the provost-marshal visits Orange Court-House regularly and gets accurate reports from there. Not a regiment has passed there in the last two weeks going either way. To-day several attacks of the enemy on our forces occupying the Weldon road have been repulsed, with very little loss to us and considerable to them in killed, wounded, and captured. If operations planned for to-morrow are as successful as I hope they will be I think the troops in the Valley, or a portion of them, are more likely to be withdrawn than to be re-enforced from here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 21, 1864—3 p. m.*

Colonel CHIPMAN, *Harper's Ferry, Va.:*

What news now?

A. LINCOLN.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, *August 21, 1864—4.30 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Without myself having been to the front, from the best sources of information the following is true: Two rebel divisions came down the Martinsburg road; attacked suddenly a part of Sixth Corps at inspection and at first drove them. Our troops rallied and in turn drove the enemy. The force engaged increased on both sides and was apparently kept up pretty hotly for three hours, not extending, however, to general engagement. Artillery firing still continues and seems to have shifted to the left of Charlestown. Cannot hear the musketry at this writing. Will have messenger from the front soon.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *August 21, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Averell's scouts, on their way with reports to General Sheridan, say that Averell has gone to Hagerstown. The enemy in force at Martinsburg and moving toward Shepherdstown. Couriers will be sent at once to communicate with Averell.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, *August 21, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A battle is being fought at and to the right of Charlestown. Firing began about 11 a. m. Musketry and artillery heard from these heights, and is quite heavy. Indication of an attempt to turn our right, as firing is confined to that part of the line on Shepherdstown and Charlestown road.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *August 21, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

No firing can be heard now. Captain Sheridan left the front at 2 p. m. with orders to General Stevenson. He says up to that time the fight had been but little more than an attempt to develop our force, and was maintained by an increased skirmish and picket line. The artillery firing was by the enemy, except on the left, near Berryville, where our cavalry was fighting. They used a six-gun battery quite lively. The left of infantry line rests a mile beyond Charlestown and a little to the left of the Winchester pike, the right resting on the Leetown road leading from Charlestown to Martinsburg. The cavalry cover from left to Shenandoah and from right along Opequon to Potomac. The enemy showed no battle-line to-day, but General Sheridan thinks his movement a precursor of battle and is ready for him. Trains and all army baggage are being parked in valley this side Bolivar Heights. Harper's Ferry force is in as good shape as it will admit of. No report from Averell or east of Blue Ridge to-day. Averell pickets to Shepherdstown and to Hagerstown and is himself near the latter place.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 21, 1864—9 p. m.

Colonel CHIPMAN,
Harper's Ferry:

You may go to the front if you wish, keeping me advised of the condition of things.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, August 21, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Comdg. Middle Military Division, Charlestown, Va.:

Lazelle has returned, and reports as follows:

There are at Warrenton about 2,000 infantry and about 500 cavalry, and a large force of 10,000 men, cavalry and infantry, at Culpeper, moving up toward Warrenton. The rebels are using the roads between Warrenton and Chester Gap and Manassas Gap, and passing trains, troops, and supplies over them constantly.

He does not mention how he ascertained these figures. He has most probably depended upon reports of citizens. I will learn more definitely and inform you.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 21, 1864—9.20 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Comdg. Middle Military Division, Charlestown, W. Va.:

Lazelle says he received his information concerning the enemy's forces at Culpeper from a citizen who had just left there. He also informed him about the forces at Warrenton. Colonel Gansevoort, with his regiment, the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, goes out to-morrow to scout in the vicinity of those places. The Forty-first New York arrived here from Hilton Head to-day, about 400 men. Two more regiments on their way.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT CORCORAN, *August 21, 1864.*
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Whistler was assigned to duty in these defenses by orders from department headquarters to command the brigade formerly Tannatt's. I respectfully request authority to assign him to the command of the brigade from Richardson to Ellsworth, where I now have a veteran reserve regiment and have to-day ordered the One hundred and third New York Volunteers. His experience and energy will be of the greatest possible avail in instructing that brigade. The Tenth New York Artillery and several old batteries hold the works in this present command.

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 21, 1864.

Colonel LAZELLE,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Falls Church, Va.:

Please state more definitely from whom you received the information respecting the enemy's forces and movements, contained in your dispatch of last night, and if you have good reasons for thinking it reliable. Have the other regiment gotten together at once and sent out toward Warrenton, to learn what is going on there. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry left Muddy Branch yesterday to scout toward Middleburg. Report when the Thirteenth leaves.

Yours, &c.,

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In reply to the communication from the major-general commanding, requesting a more definite statement concerning the information sent to your headquarters, I have the honor to inform you that the strength of the enemy in Culpeper and Warrenton and their movements were ascertained from a citizen who left Culpeper on Tuesday last. He reports a whole division at Culpeper and 2,500 infantry, besides cavalry, at Warrenton; that relative to the use of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and the force at Culpeper was obtained from Elkton, from several citizens who talked freely to our men, under the impression that they were rebels, as they were disguised; that that concerning Kincheloe was obtained from one of his own men captured. I regard all the above as reliable. The Thirteenth New York will leave to-morrow morning. They are unable to leave sooner owing to their horses not being shod. Please see communication inclosed.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet in this vicinity. Beyond this I have nothing to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 21, 1864—3 p. m.

Colonel CURRIE,
Commanding Brigade, Nineteenth Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you will report to General Stevenson, commanding at Bolivar Heights, with your brigade; also that you will gather together and organize any stragglers that may come into that point.

Very respectfully,

F. C. NEWHALL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. MERRITT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: You will move your division back at once to Rippon and take up a line between this place and Bullskin Run. Dispose Colonel

* Not found.

Lowell's brigade on the line so that the balance of your command can be used elsewhere. General Wilson is ordered to move in front of General Wright. There is an attack on Wilson's right. Lieutenant Goldsmith will give you more particulars.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The main body of the infantry is passing now. The infantry picket-line will be withdrawn shortly. Send for Colonel Lowell to keep himself posted as to the movements of the infantry in his rear, and have him withdraw to a point near the town, covering the roads on that side. Send a staff officer to report for further instructions.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Summit Point, August 21, 1864—11.10 a. m.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Berryville:

My outposts on the Winchester and Summit roads and at Middleway have been attacked by strong forces of cavalry. A part of the force between here and the Opequon has taken the road running toward Berryville. There seems to be a strong reconnaissance all along the line of the Opequon.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Cross-Roads, One mile and a half East of Summit Point,
August 21, 1864—2.25 p. m.

General MERRITT:

Your dispatch* by my messenger just received. I'll hold on on this road till you come in. Have received orders to that effect from headquarters cavalry forces. About noon, my advanced parties having been driven from the Opequon, I was attacked by a division of infantry [and] one regiment of cavalry. At the same moment orders came directing me to fall back from Summit and attack the enemy in Wright's front. My artillery fire has checked the enemy, but he is reported as moving toward Berryville. Move, therefore, as rapidly as possible till we can form a junction. Your train is all right. You had better not stop on the Bullskin, but move till we meet. The enemy may catch you on the flank by some of the cross-roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: There is now firing in front of General Wright, who is in the rear of Welch's Spring. You will move your division at once, in front of General Wright, on the Smithfield (or Middleway) and Charlestown pike. Leave a strong force on the road from Summit Point to this place. I presume the best way to come back to your position is to take the first road to your rear, going north to the pike. Communicate often. Cover all roads to your front and right. Averell has gone across the Potomac.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Summit Point, August 21, 1864—2.05 p. m.

Captain RENO,
Chief of Staff:

CAPTAIN: Just as your orders were received the enemy advanced with infantry against my position, but was checked by skirmishers and artillery sufficiently to allow me to withdraw. I am now at the cross-roads, about one mile and a half east of Summit Point, but as the officers who came through report the direct road already occupied by the enemy, who moved in by Middleway, I have therefore thought it prudent not to leave the direct road to the Berryville and Charlestown pike till I ascertain that I am either not followed or till the direct Charlestown road is clear. I have sent scouting party to ascertain that fact and shall act as soon as I hear the result. In case the enemy is on it, I propose to move to the Berryville and Charlestown pike and form a junction with Merritt, having previously notified him of what is going on, and advised him, if not already ordered, to fall back and connect with me. Have just received a note from him saying Lowell had been attacked and he would do as indicated above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
On North Fork Bullskin, August 21, 1864—3.50 p. m.

Captain RENO,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Forces, Charlestown:

CAPTAIN: My division is now here with one regiment at cross-roads this side of Summit; the infantry are also with us. The force which moved in by Summit Point have struck off to the northward. No sign of Merritt yet; have sent to him, and will do all I can to protect his flank till he arrives. I hear artillery in the direction of Clifton. Expect news from him soon. Have sent my train into Charlestown with directions to report for the general's orders. Have parties of observation out in all directions, particulary toward Summit and Middleway.

Only two of the scouts sent out last night have returned; the substance of their report has been sent in; those toward Bunker Hill have not yet been heard of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864.

GENERAL: I am directed by the chief of cavalry to inform you that General Averell has removed his command from Shepherdstown to some point unknown; he left a few pickets at Shepherdstown and a regiment at Sharpsburg. He also directs that any important information you may receive from Smithfield and that direction be sent down the Middleway pike to General Wright's headquarters (which is one mile and a half from Charlestown on that pike) at the same time it is sent to you.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, August 21, 1864.

1. The brigadier-general commanding is gratified at the good behavior of the Third New Jersey Cavalry, particularly that of Lieutenant Stickle, in command of a detachment, in the engagements of this morning and on the 17th, at Winchester; it bespeaks an honorable career for the regiment.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTOWN SIGNAL STATION,
August 21, 1864.

General STEVENSON:

There are indications of a fight here. I have sent all wagons inside of Bolivar Heights. There is one brigade infantry with them. You must hold the line of Bolivar Heights. Use dismounted cavalry if necessary.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
In the Field, August 21, 1864.

General STEVENSON:

Send out scouts immediately to Snicker's Gap and report, all as soon as possible.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., August 21, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: I have sent scouts to-day in Loudoun as far as Aldie, and another down Blue Ridge as far as Snicker's Gap; shall report as soon as they return. All trains are parked under guns of Camp Hill. I hold Bolivar Heights with strong infantry line as far as Horseshoe, and then on second ridge as far as Shenandoah River. Have in position on my line twenty pieces of artillery. Think I can hold the line easily against attacking force of 10,000 men. You can rely upon a desperate effort to hold everything safe; at least, give yourself no uneasiness that anything will be yielded to the enemy as long as the men last. I send you copy of dispatch just received from Averell.* Its contents I need not repeat. Signal stations are established on Maryland Heights, Camp Hill, and connected line of couriers with Averell.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
In the Field, August 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: All the information received is to the effect that the enemy have concentrated their forces in and around Bunker Hill and Winchester. We are picketing the Opequon Creek. The enemy have just made an attack on the regiment at Middleway; does not amount to anything.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 21, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I desire very much to be able to communicate to the War Department the precise condition of our right, which you hold, I believe. Your scouts passing here en route to General Sheridan say that you have gone to Hagerstown, and that the enemy are moving toward Shepherdstown from Martinsburg, where they are in force. This information, if true, is very important. I have telegraphed it to the Department, but hope to hear more definitely from you. Your dispatch from Shepherdstown at 2 a. m. yesterday I sent forward. Please reply by return courier. Scout from Leesburg yesterday could hear of no enemy. They encountered a small band of Mosby's guerrillas, put them to flight, captured four, and compelled Mosby himself to abandon his horse and

* See 7.30 a. m., p. 503.

take to the mountains. No changes in General Sheridan's lines. General Stevenson, since your withdrawal from Shepherdstown, has sent pickets off in that direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Fair Play, Md., August 21, 1864.

Major WITCHER,
Third Virginia Cavalry:

MAJOR: The general commanding desires that you will send an officer and twenty men to cross the river at Cherry Run, proceed from there to Bath, and thence to Bloomery Gap. He will return via Hancock and report immediately to these headquarters in writing. Instruct him to get all the information possible of the movements of the enemy. He will make the trip as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully,

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HANCOCK, *August 21, 1864.*

Major-General KELLEY:

Courier just returned from down the river reports all quiet on the Potomac. No rebels crossed into Maryland yet; reports 400 rebels in Martinsburg; small bands scouting the country between Martinsburg and the river. The above is direct from signal officer at Fairview. I will hear from him to-day again. A citizen just in from Hedgesville reports no rebels west of Martinsburg.

E. J. C. HULL.

CUMBERLAND, *August 21, 1864.*

Captain PETRIE,
Hancock:

You will direct the detachment of the Thirty-fourth Ohio to return and guard Back Creek bridge. They will proceed to-morrow morning. They can carry their rations, &c., down on hand-car.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 21, 1864.

Capt. C. J. HARRISON:
(Through Captain Peirpoint, commanding post.)

The general commanding directs that you place your company in readiness to proceed to South Branch and re-enforce the garrison at

that point. Make your arrangements to take the cars on the morning of the 23d instant, provided with rations, and report in person to these headquarters before starting for instructions in detail.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW CREEK, *August 21, 1864.*

Major-General KELLEY:

The scout was ordered; had but fifty men to send, leaving only thirty-nine for duty at Clarksburg.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, W. Va., August 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HIBBS,
Camp Piatt:

You will have the three companies of the One hundred and fortieth Ohio Guard ready at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning to take the boat that unloads at Camp Piatt and bring them to the headquarters of the regiment preparatory to go to Ohio. You will turn over the command of the post and all public property to the senior officer of the One hundred and sixty-seventh Ohio at your place. You will be careful and see that no damage is done to public or private property by your command on leaving.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1864.*

Major-General WALLACE:

GENERAL: I am instructed to inform you that the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry left this city en route for Fort Delaware at 7.15 p. m. this day by Baltimore and Washington railroad. The chief of staff of the army directs this notification, that there may be no straggling of the regiment in Baltimore.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General WALLACE:

The One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard left Point Lookout this morning for Baltimore on the supposition that their term of service had expired; it now appears that there is some doubt about it. Will you please detain the regiment in Baltimore until the question is settled at the War Department, which will be done early to-morrow.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

GREENCASTLE, *August 21, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The signal officer on North Mountain reports that he hears quite a rapid cannonading in the direction of Martinsburg. Probably an engagement is progressing in the Valley.

A. M. THAYER,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HALLTOWN, VA., *August 22, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Yesterday morning the enemy crossed Opequon Creek at different points in the vicinity of Smithfield or Middleway and advanced on my position at Welch's Spring, about two miles west of Charlestown. Skirmishing took place during the day in front of both General Crook's command and the Sixth Army Corps. The skirmishing was at one time rather sharp in front of the latter command, as the line was pressed forward and drove the enemy from a crest in our front which they occupied early in the day. The cavalry skirmished some with the enemy at Berryville and Summit Point; this, however, did not amount to much. As my position at best in front of Charlestown was a bad one, and much being dependent on this army, I withdrew my command without loss or opposition last night and took up a new line in front of Halltown. This morning the enemy followed my rear guard and we have been skirmishing with them during the day. My loss yesterday was about 275. None of the enemy have crossed the river. Various reports have come to me in reference to a column of the enemy being at Culpeper and Warrenton, but I place no reliance on the reports. We have disposed of quite a number of Mosby's men.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 22, 1864.—For Sheridan to Halleck, reporting operations, &c., see p. 19.]

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 22, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just returned from the front, where I traversed the entire line. The left of the infantry rests to the left of Charlestown pike and over a mile beyond Halltown. The right is almost directly west of Harper's Ferry, and about two miles from Bolivar Heights. The line runs along a commanding ridge which overlooks a broad valley beyond, and is a position of great natural strength. The intervals to the left and right, connecting the rivers, say a mile each, are not so strong, but the enemy could hardly succeed in a flank movement. The enemy seems to be along the Charlestown pike, but in what force not known. His infantry drove our cavalry this morning after the retrograde movement began. Merritt has been sent up the Potomac toward Shepherdstown to look after the enemy. Scouts report no enemy yesterday

sundown at Snicker's Gap or east of there. Party that went to Aldie not returned. Received report from Averell last night at midnight. His headquarters are at Fair Play. He covers the crossing from Antietam Ford to Williamsport and beyond to Cherry Run. He scouts the country around Martinsburg, Hedgesville, and Shepherdstown, and also in Back Creek Valley. Says Fitz Lee and Breckinridge came to Martinsburg on the 19th, but returned again toward Winchester or Pughtown. He has rumors now that they are going west. All quiet in front. Intrenchments are being thrown up along the ridge mentioned.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 22, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Lieutenant Atwell, with twenty Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers, just returned from scout toward Aldie. Crossed at Point of Rocks yesterday morning early; went in direction of Leesburg, where they encountered detachment of White's men; routed them, with loss of three mortally wounded; thence proceeded to Dry Hollow and Grove Meeting-House, where they found five of Mosby's men, who had just murdered a sick paroled Federal soldier; thence returned by way of Goose Creek Church, Harmony, and Waterford. White, with 100 men, being at Aldie, they did not go there, as instructed. No enemy heard of north of Rectortown. Longstreet's command reported at Sparrowsville [Sperryville] Gap and Front Royal. All quiet in front. Has rained most of afternoon. General Torbert is at Shepherdstown. Enemy thought to be in force on Sheridan's left.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 207.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 22, 1864.

* * * * * * *

8. The Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers having, pursuant to instructions from headquarters of the army, reported at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to De Russy's division, and will be reported for duty, without delay, accordingly. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

10. The One hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters, are hereby assigned to De Russy's division, and will be reported for duty, without delay, accordingly. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDIN'S DIVISION,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., August 22, 1864.

Col. J. H. KITCHING,
First Brigade:

The general commanding directs that the Forty-first New York Volunteers will be ordered to Fort Sumner, and that they will be at once put upon instruction in artillery—the company of Ninth New York Artillery now at that fort will instruct them, under your orders; that Knap's battalion be at once ordered to complete the cutting of brush on the left and front of Fort Sumner, or wherever it is needed in that vicinity, and that the pickets detailed from this battalion be withdrawn for this purpose. The commanding officer of Forty-first New York Volunteers will command the post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD., *August 22, 1864.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just arrived opposite this point all right without the loss of a man, not even a straggler. Crossed into Loudoun Valley at Aldie. Part of my command charged and drove portion of Mosby's men through Middleburg and well toward Upperville. Went to Philomont and Snicker's Gap, thence down the valley. Brought in about fifty prisoners, number of horses, &c. Met no force of the enemy. Dispatches received after one day out. Horses of my command much in need of shoeing. Move to Muddy Branch to-morrow.

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 22, 1864.*
(Received 8.20 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The patrols report all quiet to-day. An attempt was made to burn the railroad bridge this side of Burke's Station last night. The damage done was slight.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have nothing of importance to report. Colonel Gansevoort started out about noon with his regiment. Should he obtain any additional information he is instructed to communicate by sending in a small party, if practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 22, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that your command be under arms at daylight to-morrow morning. He desires me to say that prisoners captured this afternoon report that the entire force of the enemy in the Valley was in our front yesterday and followed us up to-day, two divisions being on this side of Charlestown and the rest on the other side this afternoon. One prisoner says they will fall back to-night.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

F. C. NEWHALL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Major-Generals Emory and Crook.)

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 22, 1864.

The troops will be turned out at daylight to-morrow, and kept under arms for one hour.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 22, 1864—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: General Torbert directs that you send two regiments to-morrow a. m. at daylight out on the Smithfield pike as far as Kearneysville, if possible, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From information received there were 150 cavalry there to-day destroying the telegraph. They also reported that Early was going back to Winchester. Have the regiments sent out obtain all the information they can and report to these headquarters as soon as possible. They must be particularly cautious regarding the roads coming in on their left.

Very respectfully,

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near J. Engel's, on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,
August 22, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

General Torbert has just sent an order from Shepherdstown, directing me in case I am attacked to cross the Potomac at Antietam Ford, provided it is practicable. I have sent scouting parties to the front but have no reports yet. Please let me know if I shall obey these orders,

when I may deem it prudent, or wait for final instructions from you. Torbert also reported a force following Cesnola toward Shepherdstown. I've sent to see about it, and if I find it cavalry I am directed to attack it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Engel's Place, on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,
August 22, 1864—3.40 p. m.

[Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:]

COLONEL: I send herewith dispatch just received from General Torbert for you. Scouts say the force which followed Cesnola was about fifty cavalry; also that the enemy have no force yet in neighborhood of Duffield's, his line of infantry not extending over a mile north of the Charlestown pike, and cavalry beginning there, but not in any considerable force. The only movements observed were rather toward your left flank than in this direction. I will continue my observations. I have two pickets of half a regiment each on the Halltown and Shepherdstown road at cross-roads, on right and left of railroad; patrol to Duffield's and to a point toward Shepherdstown where Merritt has a brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 22, 1864—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The general directs me to say that the instructions of General Torbert are all right. Please notify General Torbert that Colonel Lowell reports a column of rebel infantry moving from our left toward Shepherdstown on the Shepherdstown road.

Respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Engel's, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, August 22, 1864—5 p. m.

Captain RENO,
Chief of Staff:

I am directed by General Sheridan to inform General Torbert that "Colonel Lowell reports a column of rebel infantry moving from our left toward Shepherdstown on the Shepherdstown road." I have two strong picket forces on the Halltown and Shepherdstown road—one where the Zion Church road crosses, the other where the Duffield's

road; they connect with each other and Merritt. No further reports from scouts. Am getting two days' forage and two days' rations. Page is sending supplies to you on the north side of the Potomac.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 22, 1864—2.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
First Brigade:

General Torbert has just sent word from Shepherdstown that a large force had followed Cesnola on the Charlestown and Shepherdstown road, and wishes its character determined. Please send out two or three scouting parties toward Duffield's and beyond, with instructions to ascertain if any troops are moving toward Shepherdstown.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
J. Engel's Place, August 22, 1864—2.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: Send patrol party toward and to Antietam Ford, ascertain its character, if our artillery and wagons can cross there, and the best road to it. Keep a close watch on all your front and right flank. Report frequently to me.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 22, 1864—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you have your command saddled at 4 a. m. to-morrow, ready for any emergency, and that you will please notify the battery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 22, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General CHAPMAN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

I have just sent a staff officer to you with an order to send out three small scouting parties. This means of communication was taken to prevent delay. Instead of complying with the order you profess to misunderstand it, and ask for definite instructions. Such a course is

not calculated to advance the interests of service or to smooth matters in your command. You will, therefore, proceed at once to execute this order, ten to fifteen men in each party, directed to observe the movements of the enemy now advancing on the Charlestown pike. Acknowledge the receipt of this, time when received, and when parties are started. You will also keep out a light line of mounted vedettes and be ready to move your whole force dismounted into action.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Near Halltown, W. Va., August 22, 1864.*

I. Maj. Timothy Quinn, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, having reported for duty, is hereby placed in command of the Second Brigade, he being the senior officer on duty with the brigade.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 22, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that as soon as General Duffié reports to you, he will be ordered by you to carry out the verbal instructions given you by General Sheridan this p. m.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NO. 27 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK,
August 22, 1864.

Captain BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of West Virginia:

CAPTAIN: Your communication of the 19th instant, stating that you have been directed by the commanding general to inform me that General Order No. 66, current series, assigning General Stevenson to the command of the Military District of Harper's Ferry, did not relieve me from duty in the district, and that it was expected that I would be assigned to a command by General Stevenson, has been received (on the 20th instant, between 11 and 12 o'clock) too late to reply to it before my departure. I have tried in vain to find some cause for the act of the general commanding to relieve me of the command which I have held for the last five months, and since which time I have made myself perfectly conversant with all the peculiarities of its defenses. I am not aware of having committed any military fault, or neglected my duty in any way whatever, which could have caused the discontent of the general commanding, and therefore feel the more hurt and humiliated by

it. I trust, however, that the general commanding will do me justice. The general commanding, in granting me leave of absence for twenty days, ordered me to report at its expiration to General Stevenson, but I think the general commanding has not been or is not aware of my seniority over General Stevenson (my promotion dates from April 28, 1862); but should, however, such be the case, I would most respectfully beg leave to remark that as an old regular officer, who served the United States faithfully since April, 1861, and who received his promotion through the recommendation of his commanding officer, I would never waive my rank to any officer in the army being my junior.

I hope that the general commanding will excuse the foregoing remarks, and will fully understand my feelings at being relieved at the present time from a position of trust. Every military, as well as civil, person would consider such relief as a mark of displeasure.

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAX WEBER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 22, 1864.*

Captain BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Harper's Ferry:

Heavy rain in the mountains; river rising. There will undoubtedly be quite a rise in the river below. Please communicate this information to the general. The men in charge of the pontoon bridge should be advised and directed to be on the alert.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

NEW CREEK, *August 22, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General KELLEY:

I left east of Greenland last evening. Information direct from Moorefield. There were 300 rebel cavalry there yesterday fixing for a move. Could not find out in what direction.

A. HINKLE.

NEW CREEK, *August 22, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 4 p. m.)

General KELLEY:

My scouts in from Burlington, via Ridgeville, say the citizens report a large force of the enemy at Moorefield and Petersburg.

R. STEVENSON,
Colonel.

CUMBERLAND, *August 22, 1864.*

Colonel STEVENSON,
New Creek:

Direct Major Simpson to send a scout of the Eleventh Infantry, 100 strong, and a squad of cavalry of twenty men to Greenland Gap with five days' rations, to learn, if possible, the movements of McNeill.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 22, 1864.*

Captain FARIS,
Oakland:

It is reported McNeill is preparing for a raid into the Glades. Be on the alert. Give Godwin notice to be active and not suffer himself to be caught off his guard.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 22, 1864.*

Captain PETRIE,
Hancock:

What information did you get from Averell's scouts? Where have they been? Did they come through Martinsburg? What did they learn of the rebels?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HANCOCK, *August 22, 1864.*

General KELLEY:

General Averell's scouts came from Martinsburg to Bath; found country all clear; they say no rebels heard of near. General Averell is in Martinsburg. I think the road all safe and sound in this quarter. They say heavy firing was heard in direction of Point of Rocks yesterday. Shall we move up to Back Creek or North Mountain? Answer immediately.

P. B. PETRIE,
Captain.

CUMBERLAND, *August 22, 1864.*

Captain PETRIE,
Hancock:

I think you had better not run down to North Mountain yet. You might send a small squad on hand-car, if you think best, and communicate with General Averell if he is in Martinsburg.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 22, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General COUCH:

Latest reports of scouts place the main forces of the enemy at Winchester and Bunker Hill. They advanced a skirmish line yesterday, and attacked our cavalry pickets at Smithfield, but obtained no success that we can hear of. All quiet at last accounts at Martinsburg. Heavy firing this morning.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 48. } *Harrisburg, Pa., August 22, 1864.*

Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, is hereby announced as the military prison for this department, and will be directly under the orders of the commanding general of the same.

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 23, 1864.—For Sheridan to Halleck, reporting operations, &c., see p. 20.]

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 23, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 24th.)

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding:

Some of my scouts report Pickett's and Field's divisions here, and that they will go through Snicker's Gap. I do not believe they are here, but the rebels have been very bold. I have not been able to capture any other than of Ramseur's and Rodes' divisions. Keep your scouts well out toward Snicker's Gap and let me know quickly of any movement. If there is anything in this report, it is that Pickett's and Field's divisions were at Culpeper, as reported by Lazelle. There will be a rise of the river, caused by heavy rains in the mountains, so Kelley reports. Everything is all right here; a little skirmishing; nobody hurt. On the 21st the pickets of the Sixth Corps pitched into the pickets of the rebs about the possession of the crest of a hill and drove them off it, but there has been no fighting. The cavalry also skirmished at Summit Point and Berryville, but with little loss. I have everything well in hand, but I do not feel justified in acting otherwise than on the defensive. Have you heard from the Eighth Illinois Cavalry?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDIN'S DIVISION,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS,
Commanding Second Brigade:

I am directed by the general commanding to instruct you that you will notify Major Goebel to the following effect: The six companies of the Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps and the four companies of the Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, now in this command, are consolidated for certain purposes, and the senior officer of the two detachments is to command the combination. All duties, such as drills, police, and punishments, are to be regulated by the commanding officer of the combination. All reports are to be made out separately for the parts of regiments and consolidated at the headquarters of the commanding officer of the combination before being sent to brigade headquarters. The senior officer on duty with each detachment of these regi-

ments will be responsible for the regimental property and will make the required returns of his detachment to the regimental headquarters and the Adjutant-General. The foregoing instructions will be followed until further orders.

Very respectfully,

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Falls Church, Va., August 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a citizen named J. J. Perk presented himself at the picket-lines this evening. He left Culpeper Court-House last Friday, and reports there are no troops there at present, except a small conscripting party and small parties of ten or fifteen daily passing through toward the Valley; that, as he estimates, 20,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry left Culpeper last Friday a week, he thinks, on the Sperryville road toward Thornton's Gap, but does not know, but they went via Warrenton to Chester Gap. Fitzhugh Lee has the cavalry; the infantry are a part of Longstreet's corps. He does not know whether or not there are troops at Warrenton. An examination of his method of estimating the strength of the force above referred to places it at about 10,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry. Cars run to Culpeper daily bringing supplies. Mr. Perk, who claims to be with family accompanying refugees, has been sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Wells. Nothing has been heard from the force under Colonel Gansevoort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
August 23, 1864.

Brevet Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Army, Martinsburg:

MY DEAR CROOK: Lowell found infantry and Fitz Lee's cavalry on the left, and McIntosh found infantry, cavalry, and artillery on the right, at Flowing Spring. I questioned another of the scouts, who confirms the story of Pickett and Field being here. These were the men I mentioned as being back near Winchester. One of Cole's cavalry, who lay in a hog-pen at Charlestown, says the camps are very large, and that trains came to the front yesterday evening and returned during the night. Have your cavalry on the alert in the morning.

Respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN.

AUGUST 23, 1864—5.25 a. m.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I return, as directed, the dispatch of General Wilson to Captain Reno. My picket, although very extended, is connecting with Generals Wilson and Custer. No movement has been discovered on

the enemy's line. I sent out a strong reconnoitering party beyond Duffield's Station to watch their movements. Having no map, I cannot say whether the Halltown road is picketed or not by me; but what I can say is, that all the roads on my front are picketed, and there is no fear of surprise to be entertained in my direction. All is quiet here. As soon as the reconnoitering party returns I will communicate any further information.

I remain, very respectfully,

DI CESNOLA,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

AUGUST 23, 1864—12.05 p. m.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding Division:

I have inspected the whole line of my pickets which extends nearly six miles, but I could not see a single rebel in front of the line even with a good field-glass, so my supposition is that if there was any force in front of me it has left for some other point. The line as it is requires 400 men to make it efficient, and it would require two regiments to picket it, which I cannot very well do; but if General Custer's pickets would extend more toward the Charlestown road it would be very convenient to me. I was on the spot when the pickets of Custer began to drive those of the enemy on the Winchester pike, and remained there until all was quiet. My command has received three days' rations and two days' forage.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

DI CESNOLA,
Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 23, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you order one brigade of your division to make a reconnaissance toward Charlestown. The general does not desire that the force sent out should become engaged; he simply desires information of the whereabouts of the enemy and his movements. This should have been sent through General Torbert, but his headquarters are so far off that the party could not be sent out to-day. Please notify General Torbert that you are sending out the party above named.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Harper's Farm, August 23, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: General McIntosh has returned, having gone by Zoar Church to within half a mile of the mill at Flowing Spring, head of Halltown, where he found the enemy's pickets and indications of a

strong force in the neighborhood of the mills, reported by the people to be cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Cavalry was observed moving to the right rapidly after he struck the enemy's pickets. Nothing was seen beyond Zoar Church, though it was reported that Gilmor with about fifty men had moved toward Kearneysville. General McIntosh thinks he ought to have pushed a little farther, but at the cost of a fight. I have just received a note from General Torbert saying he had been to Kearneysville, but found no enemy. All quiet in the direction of Shepherdstown. Please let me know if this operation shall be repeated to-morrow.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Engle's, August 23, 1864.

Capt. M. A. RENO,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Forces:

I have just ordered McIntosh, with three regiments, to make a reconnaissance of the enemy to ascertain his whereabouts, &c. Zoar Church and the head of Halltown run, and the country toward Charlestown, are the regions in which he is to operate. This reconnaissance is made in pursuance of instructions from General Sheridan, who directs me to inform you of it. I will inform you of results.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 23, 1864—2.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding Middle Military Division, you will, without delay, make a reconnaissance toward Charlestown, using for that purpose about three of your regiments, leaving the balance of your brigade and the battery behind. The general does not desire the force sent out to become engaged; he simply wishes information of the whereabouts of the enemy and his movements.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 23, 1864.

General STEVENSON:

I want the brigade of the Nineteenth Corps at Bolivar Heights moved to a point to the left and rear of my line, where there is a battery of General Crook's now in position. Send a battery with this brigade so that General Crook's battery can be relieved and sent to him.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIST. OF HARPER'S FERRY,
No. 7. } *Harper's Ferry, Va., August 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

10. The brigade of the Nineteenth Army Corps at Bolivar Heights will break camp and hold themselves in readiness to move at once to a position on the left and rear of General Sheridan's line. A battery will report to the commanding officer and accompany the brigade. A staff officer will move the command and place it in position.

By order of Brigadier-General Stevenson:

H. M. BURLEIGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD., *August 23, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

All quiet.

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Fair Play, August 23, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

From a deserter who left Winchester last Saturday I gathered the following: His division (Kershaw's, Longstreet's old corps) left Richmond on the 7th, came by railroad to Charlottesville. He says it was reported that Field's division (same corps) left Richmond soon after, and was coming down east of the Blue Ridge. The following is the organization and strength of Kershaw's division as he gives it:

First Brigade (Humphreys'), four regiments, average, 200	800
Second Brigade (Bryan's), four regiments, average, 200	800
Third Brigade (Wofford's), five regiments and battalion	1,200
Fourth Brigade (Henagan's), three regiments, average, 200 = 600; two battalions, 300 = 600; 8th South Carolina, 800	2,000
Total division	4,800
From previous information I estimate Early had before his late re-enforcement of infantry	18,000
Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, 3,000; cavalry, 5,000	8,000
Total Early's present strength	30,800

An officer sent to Bloomery Gap reports no enemy west of North Mountain, with the exception of some 300 cavalry at Springfield, which I presume to be McNeill.

In addition to the above force, Early has about forty-two pieces of artillery. I have some scouts in rear of Early that I expect in to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

[AUGUST 23, 1864.—For Forsyth to Averell, directing latter to report to Torbert, see p. 503.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., August 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division, &c.:

GENERAL: I have at this place one company of cavalry, two companies infantry, and two pieces of artillery; four additional pieces will be down to-day. At Greencastle and Mercersburg, each, one company of mounted men; two companies of infantry in the gaps between Mercersburg, Loudon, and McConnellsburg, and one in the gap between here and Gettysburg. Should the enemy advance into this valley these gaps will be closed, and, I trust, held.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

NEAR MARTINSBURG, *August 23, 1864.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

General KELLEY:

I am in sight of Martinsburg. The rebels hold Martinsburg; small party of them just came in, and are now driving our scouts out of the town; about five or six of our scouts had come into the town; had not been there long before rebel scouting party came in; they are still firing in the town. Getting very warm here; I must get out of this. I will go back to Hancock, and go by pike to Williamsport if you say so, and find out what is going on. Answer at Hancock.

F. B. MILLER.

HANCOCK, *August 23, 1864.*
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

General KELLEY:

I have just returned from Back Creek. Sent scouts to North Mountain and Hedgesville. Saw a man from Martinsburg; no troops there. General Averell is at Swamp Run, near Shepherdstown.

P. B. PETRIE,
Captain.

CUMBERLAND, *August 23, 1864.*

Colonel STEVENSON,
Commanding 154th Ohio National Guard, New Creek:

You will proceed with your command and report to the adjutant-general of the State of Ohio at Columbus. Assistant quartermaster will furnish transportation. Order by mail.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 23, 1864.*

Colonel WILKINSON, *Clarksburg:*

A portion of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry is at Crab Bottom, going toward Beverly, about 400 strong. Advise the commandant at Beverly, and direct him to send a scout toward Monterey at once. Did Captain Hagans' company get their horses?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES WEST OF PIEDMONT,
RESERVE DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Clarksburg, W. Va., August 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

GENERAL: The guerrilla parties are represented to be infesting all parts of the country south of this, robbing houses, stores, and stealing horses. A glance at the memorandum of the stations and number of troops in this command will convince you that it is utterly impracticable for me to prevent this, and that the whole line of railroad and country is completely exposed anywhere south and west of Rowlesburg, and that a force of fifty rebels could cut the communications anywhere. A scout of fifty men was sent by your direction from here last week, to be gone ten days, leaving at this important depot only thirty-nine men for duty, and, having a number of prisoners to guard, it is impracticable to do that and picket the approaches to the town. If there is any possible way of relieving the companies of the Eleventh and Sixth Virginia Infantry, now at New Creek and Cumberland, and sending them to this command, I shall be most happy to have it done. Should the enemy drive the troops (say 450 in all) from Beverly there is nothing for them to fall back on, and no assistance could, in all probability, reach us in time to prevent an advance of that enemy on Grafton and Clarksburg.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Col. N. Wilkinson, commanding, Clarksburg, W. Va.

It is entirely impossible to dispense with the services of the troops asked for in the locality they are now stationed, but as soon as troops can be had they will be sent as requested.

By order of Brevet Major-General Kelley:
C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 23, 1864—11 a. m.*

J. B. FORD, Esq.,
Wheeling:

Railroad all right west of North Mountain. Trains run regularly to Hancock. Have sent a scout to-day to Martinsburg, or as near as they can get. Will advise you of the result. The opening of the road entirely depends on Sheridan; it is all right within my district.
B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

MONOCACY, *August 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. L. WALLACE:

No particulars of the fight of Sunday, except we have the enemy's wounded. Everything is very quiet along our lines up as far as Point

of Rocks; my patrols go no farther west. We make a certainty of knowing what is going on in the Middle Department and on its immediate borders. We get little or no information of the movements of the enemy. Will telegraph you promptly anything I receive.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

[AUGUST 24, 1864.—For Sheridan to Halleck, reporting operations, &c., see p. 20.]

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 24, 1864.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The formation of Sheridan's line is as follows: Sixth Corps on right, Nineteenth center, General Crook on left. General Crook is strengthened by a division from Sixth Corps and some other troops massed in support. It is not possible to assault the line successfully except on the left, and every precaution is taken against it there. A reconnaissance at 6 p. m. yesterday, from the right, with cavalry, found no enemy in front of Wright. A scout out to Shepherdstown and Charlestown road followed it to left; found enemy apparently in force about two miles this side of Charlestown. No enemy east of Snicker's Gap at 9 p. m. yesterday. A reconnaissance is now being made in Crook's and Emory's front. Rains have not raised the river perceptibly.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Near Halltown, Va., August 24, 1864.*

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3. Lieut. Col. C. R. Smith, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is hereby announced as provost-marshal at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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9. The First Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia, Brigadier-General Duffié commanding, will be at once dismounted, with the exception of the First New York (Lincoln) and the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. All unserviceable horses belonging to this division will be turned over to the proper accounting officer of the quartermaster's department at Harper's Ferry, Va.

10. As soon as mounted, the above-named regiments will report as follows: The First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry to Brigadier-General Averell, commanding Second Cavalry Division, at Fair Play, near Williamsport, Md., for assignment; the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry to Brigadier-General Stevenson, commanding Military District of Harper's Ferry, for duty.

11. Brigadier-General Duffié will remount his division, under the direction of his department commander, and at such point as he may designate.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 24, 1864. (Received 9.40 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR:

What news have you from your scouting parties in Loudoun County? I am exceedingly anxious to learn. I have heard nothing from Snicker's Gap for two days. Answer.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Harper's Ferry:

I have no news from the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, or from Gansevoort. A refugee just in from Culpeper, which place he left on Friday last, reports no forces of the enemy there, except a conscripting party and small parties of ten or fifteen passing through daily. Fitzhugh Lee, with his cavalry, about 3,000, and part of Longstreet's corps, about 10,000, left there to join Early last Friday a week. He thinks they went through Sperryville and Thornton's Gap. Mosby, with two pieces of artillery, attacked the small cavalry force at Annandale this morning. I have not yet heard of the result. The force there is in a stockade.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 24, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

General C. C. AUGUR,
Washington, D. C.:

Scouts just in from Snicker's Gap report no crossing there. A party of cavalry, 300 or 400 strong, was seen about Hillsborough; could not tell whether they were rebels or our people. Have you any one out in that direction?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Division, Harper's Ferry:

I have nothing from scouting parties later than I sent you this morning. Mosby is said to have been in command of the force that attacked Annandale this morning. He demanded a surrender, which was refused. He opened upon the stockade with two pieces of artillery. He was driven off, Major Horton, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, in command, following him up. I have sent all available cavalry force to join in pursuit. I will inform you the moment I learn anything worth knowing.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 24, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Division, Harper's Ferry:

I have good reason to believe that the Eighth Illinois Cavalry have been in the vicinity of Hillsborough.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Division, Harper's Ferry:

Major Waite, commanding Eighth Illinois Cavalry, has returned to Muddy Branch with his regiment, bringing in sixty-two men, rebel sympathizers, arrested under Lieutenant-General Grant's order. He brings in also all the horses he found fit for cavalry service. He found no old corn, but plenty of new and unthrashed wheat and hay, but says he could not find wagons enough to bring in one stack of wheat. He found very few negroes. He saw no signs of the enemy, except small squads of Mosby's men. I will send Major Waite out again as soon as his horses are rested. Do you wish all the crops destroyed that cannot be brought in?

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 24, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 25th.)

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding:

I have nothing very important to communicate. Report sent you by Colonel Lazelle of information received from a refugee has been to some extent confirmed by reports from other sources, excepting as to time. Both Crook and Emory made reconnaissances to-day. Crook drove in the advance line of the enemy on our left, capturing some prisoners from Early's corps. My information from Snicker's Gap is that no troops have passed through in your direction. I will commence operations seriously with the cavalry to-morrow. Early cannot maintain his present position, and from indications does not know what to do. He cannot cross at Williamsport, for he gives up his line, and I do not believe that B[reckinridge] can cross at Snicker's Gap or the other passes for nearly the same reason. I hope the Eighth Illinois has cleaned out Loudoun Valley. I will do the same with this country before I am done with it. The Second Cavalry was in Martinsburg yesterday and last night. Nothing has been there except a small squad of rebels for only an hour or so at a time.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 279. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 24, 1864.*

1. Col. John A. Elison, quartermaster's department, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Augur, U. S. Volunteers, to relieve Lieut. Col. E. M. Greene, quartermaster's department, in his duties as chief quartermaster, Department of Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greene will turn over to Colonel Elison all money and property in his possession pertaining to the Department of Washington, including the contraband fund.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS, *Washington, D. C., August 24, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel WELLS,
Alexandria:

It is reported that the enemy (supposed to be Mosby) has attacked the stockade at Annandale. Send at once what cavalry you have to that point to find the force of the enemy. Report information.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 24, 1864.*
(Received 10.20 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

An attack was made at Annandale about 5 o'clock this morning; the force is not known. The rebels were driven off. Major Horton, of Sixteenth New York, is following rebels up. Mosby was said to be in command, and demanded a surrender, which was refused. He had two pieces of cannon, and fired grape and canister. Re-enforcements have been sent from Falls Church. I have also sent out all my cavalry.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Lieut. Col. and Prov. Mar. Gen., Defenses South of the Potomac.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 24, 1864.*
(Received 3.25 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The force attacking at Annandale this morning was Mosby's, between 200 and 300, with artillery. They were repulsed, and retreated through Fairfax Court-House toward Centerville. Our cavalry in pursuit, about one hour and a half behind.*

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

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* See also Wells to Taylor, p. 637.

FORT CORCORAN, *August 24, 1864.*
(Received 9.15 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR:

An orderly just arrived with dispatches from cavalry camp near Falls Church, Va., informing me that the post at Annandale has been attacked by a large force of the enemy, having artillery. One hundred and seventy of the cavalry battalion is in stockade at Annandale. This dispatch is signed by Col. H. M. Lazelle, through his adjutant, Lieutenant Lansing, acting assistant adjutant-general. Can you send me troops?

G. A. DE RUSSY
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General DE RUSSY,
Fort Corcoran:

GENERAL: The force can only be Mosby's. Further information will be forwarded when received.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General DE RUSSY,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The attacking force at Annandale was simply a detachment of Mosby's people, and has been driven off.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 24, 1864—6 a. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that an orderly has just arrived from a picket-post this side of Annandale bringing information that the stockade at Annandale is being attacked; in what force is not known, but have artillery. The shots can be heard distinctly from here. One of the men said that he saw two pieces of artillery and about fifty men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 24, 1864—9 a. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that a dispatch has just been received from the officer commanding at Annandale. He states that Mosby attacked and drove in the pickets on the Fairfax Court-House road this morning about 5 o'clock. Afterward attacked the stockade, shelled it awhile, ordered it three times to surrender, and finding it would not, withdrew and gave up the attack, probably with an intention to threaten some other part of our picket-line. On learning of the attack every available man was sent out from here to give relief. Mosby had with him two pieces of artillery and with a force variously estimated at from less than 200 to 300, and even 500, men. No damage was done by him, except the wounding of one horse. The firing lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and the cannon were placed not over 300 or 400 yards from the stockade. The morning was exceedingly foggy, and what execution was done by our men is not known.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no information has been received from Colonel Gansevoort. A picket-post, consisting of one corporal and three men, was picked up by Mosby this morning near Annandale. He was followed with all available mounted men to Germantown this morning as soon as a force could be sent from here. He was reported by citizens to have in reserve in that vicinity two additional pieces of artillery in position, and a considerable party with them. His whole strength was about 250 men. He had evidently been misinformed of the strength of the force at Annandale, and supposed it much less.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General DE RUSSY.
Comdg. Defenses South of the Potomac, Fort Corcoran, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the attack at Annandale has ceased, and the rebels withdrew, perhaps with the intention of attacking some other part of my picket-line. The attacking party is said to have consisted of from less than 200 to 300, even 500 men, with two pieces artillery, all under Mosby. No damage was done.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 24, 1864.

Lieut. C. B. LYELL,
Thirteenth New York Cav., Comdg. Cav. at Lewinsville:

LIEUTENANT: The party under Mosby which attacked the camp at Annandale this morning has retired from the attack without accomplishing anything more than the wounding of one horse. Another attempt will doubtless be made somewhere along our line, either during the day or to-night. The point selected will probably be at your stockade. The colonel commanding directs me to tell you to caution your pickets and your men to be on the alert, and assure yourself that they are, especially toward daybreak to-morrow, should an attack not come sooner. Keep two horses saddled in the stockade all the day and to-night, and in the case of an attack let us know here at once by sending out in two different directions. This will make sure of one of your messengers reaching us. Colonel Lazelle directs you not to surrender your command under any consideration or emergency. Please send word by the bearer how many horses and men you have with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN Y. LANSING,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 24, 1864.

Capt. E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Military Division:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the following as field return for to-day:

Command.	Present for duty.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.
First Division	205	3,361	3,566
Second Division	218	3,763	3,981
Third Division	152	2,570	2,722
Artillery Brigade	28	752	780
Total	603	10,446	11,049

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Shepherdstown, W. Va., August 24, 1864.

General W. MERRITT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The chief of cavalry directs that you move your division at 6 a. m. on the Smithfield pike, marching as far as Walper's Cross-Roads, awaiting at that point until joined by the Third Division.

Further instructions will be given you at that point. Forage and rations are expected to arrive to-night, and if so, they will be issued with all dispatch.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

Abstract from field return of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, for August 24, 1864.

Troops.	For duty.			Aggregate present and absent.	Horses.		
	Officers.	Men fully equipped.	Men not fully equipped.		Officers'.	Men's, serviceable.	Men's, unserviceable.
Division headquarters	12	64	25	101	36	85	.....
First Brigade	107	1,856	130	2,333	226	2,160	164
Second Brigade	56	1,242	111	1,573	149	1,587	106
Total	175	3,162	266	4,007	411	3,832	270
Battery M	3	116	.....	133	.....	209	.....
Batteries C and E	3	106	.....	128	.....	194	.....
Total	181	3,384	266	4,268	411	4,235	270

POINT OF ROCKS, MD., *August 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding:

A scouting party of twenty-four men started yesterday to Loudoun County, crossing the river at Point of Rocks ford; from there went to Waterford, thence to Wheatland and Southerville, Va., and Short Hill Mountain; returned this morning, having seen or heard of no rebels except a few straggling guerrillas. I hear from reliable authority that up to noon of the 23d there was no force east of Blue Ridge. Another scout is out.

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Shepherdstown, Va., August 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The chief of cavalry directs me to inform you that a reconnaissance sent out from the First Division arrived in Martinsburg yesterday morning and found no enemy. Their pickets were on the Winchester pike, about five miles out. There has been no enemy in the town, except a small party on Saturday. Lieutenant Finley, son of surgeon-general, was found there. Do you know anything of him? The railroad is destroyed pretty effectually near Kearneysville. You

can withdraw the pickets on the Sharpsburg pike, leaving, as you suggested, a small party at the ferry to report what may be going on in our camps.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

HANCOCK, *August 24, 1864.*
(Received Oakland 11.05 a. m.)

Major-General KELLEY:

General Averell was at Sharpsburg yesterday. His pickets are at all the fords along the river from McCoy's Ferry, on the Maryland side. The fight on Sunday was near Berryville. I will come up this p. m. Gilmor's forces reported near Martinsburg while I was there.

F. B. MILLER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. HEADQUARTERS, *Cumberland, Md., August 24, 1864.*

I. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard, Col. R. Stevenson commanding, will proceed to Camp Chase, Ohio, for the purpose of being mustered out of service. The quartermaster's department is directed to provide transportation.

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By order of Brevet Major-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, *August 24, 1864.*

Major-General KELLEY:

Rebels surprised and captured the picket-post at Huttonsville this morning.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CLARKSBURG, *August 24, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 9.20 p. m.)

Major-General KELLEY:

The following received from Beverly:

About 100 dismounted men came across the mountains, stepped into the camp of the pickets at Huttonsville at 3 o'clock this morning, and captured about seventy horses, seventy sets horse equipments, seventy carbines, and accouterments. They made off in great haste toward Crab Bottom. They captured forty men, but could not get them along as fast as they demanded, and let them go. No one killed; one man seriously wounded. Major Shaw, of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, is in pursuit.

R. YOUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN KANAWHA VALLEY,
Charleston, W. Va., August 24, 1864.

Col. H. CRAMPTON,
Commanding Post, Fayetteville:

Move all government stores immediately to Camp Piatt. As soon as this is done report with your regiment at Camp Piatt for transportation home. Abandon nothing.

J. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 25, 1864—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Pickett's and Field's divisions are here. You can say this to General Sheridan, and that there is no doubt about it. One regiment from each of the four brigades of Pickett's division were detached a couple of weeks ago, and for some time I did not know but that they had gone to the Valley. These regiments are now back.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 25, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

I have good authority for believing that orders have gone to the Valley for the return of Fitz Lee's cavalry. This is the general talk among the Southern soldiers, and a man sent to Richmond by the provost-marshal learns the same fact. It is also natural that this should be so after the reverse of the enemy's cavalry met with on the evening of the 23d. Our troops have quietly destroyed the Weldon road, working south, the enemy's cavalry falling back before ours without offering resistance. If this should be so, it will give you a great advantage in harassing the enemy, and probably might send entirely around to his rear, and destroy his trains, supplies, &c.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General

HALLTOWN, *August 25, 1864—11 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There is not much doubt of the presence here of two divisions of Longstreet's corps, General Anderson commanding. The enemy succeeded this evening in getting Shepherdstown. I do not know whether they will attempt to cross or not. I ordered two divisions of cavalry to make a reconnaissance this morning on the enemy's flank; they met Breckinridge's corps at Blue Spring or Leetown, marching toward Shepherdstown. Our cavalry skirmished with this corps sharply during the afternoon, with but little loss. The cavalry were forced to give up Shepherdstown, all but one brigade coming back to Halltown;

this brigade, it is supposed, crossed at the Shepherdstown Ford. I cannot say whether or not the enemy will attempt to cross in the morning; they must be very strong to do so. My information is that Early marched with that intention, but reports are very unreliable. The enemy are in very strong force. I will not give up this place, and hope to be able to strike the enemy divided. I hardly think that they will attempt to go to Washington.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Middle Military Division:

Scouts report that no troops had moved to or from the Valley up to Tuesday night, 23d. Rebels are hauling considerable grain from Beaver Dam Station. All information brought here by scouts is communicated to you.

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 25, 1864.—For Sheridan to Halleck, reporting operations, &c., see p. 21.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Near Halltown, Va., August 25, 1864.

Corps and other independent commanders will keep their commands constantly supplied with three days' rations in haversacks, upon which rations the men of the several commands may be required to subsist four days.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 25, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I desire to submit a few observations with regard to the present military status here.

When General Sheridan received General Grant's dispatch informing him of Early's re-enforcement and directing him to assume a defensive attitude, the design of further pursuit and giving Early battle somewhere in the Valley had not been relinquished by General Sheridan, but was about being vigorously executed. The position at Cedar Creek, though strong in the immediate line of battle front, was a most indefensible one, nevertheless, as numerous gaps through both ranges of mountains opened ready ingress to the enemy in our rear, and, besides, was flankable on the right of the road leading down the base of the mountains west of the Valley and protected on the east by Cedar Creek and a heavy growth of timber. With all these

advantages given the enemy, General Sheridan showed no trepidation, but gave Early's men opportunity to try his powers, and at his leisure took up the retrogade down the Valley. At Winchester General Sheridan halted, remained long enough to give the enemy a chance to fight, and without being driven, or seemingly being compelled, again dropped back to Berryville, where he again halted until the enemy came up, and here gave him every opportunity to attack, which, declining to do, Sheridan again moved back, halting at Charlestown and offering the same inducements to battle. It seemed pretty well established that the enemy would have given battle here had Sheridan remained another day. Early had developed our line by the fight of Sunday, and at night it is said massed his forces for a sudden assault. Monday morning daylight, however, found Sheridan in position where he now is. During this march to the rear the cavalry have carefully watched the right and left, and at no time has it been possible for the enemy to have passed through the Blue Ridge for Washington, or to the right and into Pennsylvania, without General Sheridan being almost immediately apprised of it. The movements of our army have been such as to deceive even its own officers, and it is thought thus far have baffled the enemy, who has acted as though he thought Sheridan inviting rather than avoiding battle, and ready at any time to assume the offensive should Early for a moment weaken his force or uncover himself. The impression in our army, and it seems to have reached the enemy, is that our force numbers about 50,000, and this may account for the caution Early uses, and the fact that he holds his army solidly and in close hand. The advantages are now all with Sheridan, as they were all with Early at Cedar Creek.

Early cannot cross the Potomac at Shepherdstown into Pennsylvania, as its proximity would enable Sheridan to strike his column in flank at a moment of his own choosing. He will not attempt a like movement at Williamsport, as Sheridan could immediately put his army in their rear and close all lines of communication south, and, with such aid as could be readily given him, annihilate the enemy. He cannot pass through Snicker's Gap toward Washington without his movement being known in six hours from its commencement; he would enter a country lately made desolate and wholly incapable of subsisting an army, and could not reach Washington so soon as could Sheridan by the north side. It was necessary for Early, designing either of these objects, to have first beaten Sheridan, and at least temporarily to have rendered his army powerless. This he has failed to do, and it is no longer possible for him to do it. But one course is left him (many miles from his supplies in a country recently devastated by the torch), viz, go back up the Valley and abandon the campaign wholly, or commence a new one under more favorable auspices; and having learned by the experience of this one, every evidence indicates that the enemy will within a very few hours take up the line of retreat. Sheridan's army is in splendid condition, well in hand and manifesting the greatest anxiety for a fight. There is a feeling of entire confidence in their leader, and regiments talk about being able to whip brigades. Sheridan really has a very fine army here, and the universal good spirits that prevail and anxiety to fight manifested would make it a hard army to compete with. As this is the campaign of the enemy, and not of our army, I think it may be set down as a failure, and therefore a success to our arms. Sheridan will begin from this time to harass them, and cannot fail to inflict severe punishment before they leave the Valley.

These are reflections and deductions, Mr. Secretary (which pardon me for making), plainly inferable and deducible from my standpoint, and are doubtless not strange to yourself. My telegrams from time to time have given only facts as I could glean them, as I supposed, and still suppose, you prefer to draw your own conclusions.

General Torbert is directed to try and draw Fitz Lee into a fight to-day, while, in front, General Sheridan will give Early a little quiet.

I am, Mr. Secretary, your obedient servant,

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 213. } *Baltimore, August 25, 1864.*

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2. The Ninety-first Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters, in obedience to orders from the honorable Secretary of War, is hereby ordered to proceed to Fort McHenry and report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. Army, commanding Second Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., August 25, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. MORRIS,
Commanding Second Separate Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Wallace to say that inasmuch as the Ninety-first New York Infantry Veteran Volunteers has been ordered to report to you for duty, you are requested to strengthen the garrison at Fort Federal Hill, so that hereafter it will be unnecessary for the commanding officer there to ask for detail to forward stragglers to their commands.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. ROSS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, *August 25, 1864—8 a. m.*
(Received 12.15 p. m.)

Col. J. A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General:

I left Beverly yesterday at 7 a. m. At 3 a. m. yesterday morning a party of the enemy, about 100 strong, surprised an outpost at Huttonsville, ten miles the other side of Beverly, and captured seventy-five horses, horse equipments, arms; they did not take any of the men. The force at Beverly is 477, Eighth Ohio Cavalry; they are armed with the Union carbine, a worthless arm; have only fifteen rounds of ammunition per man; have not pistols nor sabers. One company of

First West Virginia Cavalry is at Buckhannon, sixty men; this company is not mounted. About sixty of the enemy were reported seventeen miles from Buckhannon yesterday going in the direction of Weston. Only forty men at this post, none at Webster, and part of a company at Grafton. There is danger of the enemy breaking up the railroad between Cumberland and Wheeling, unless other dispositions of the troops are made in this vicinity. I go from here to Cumberland to-day.

WM. SINCLAIR,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HALLTOWN, VA., *August 25, 1864—8 a. m.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

The major-general commanding is exceedingly anxious to have Snicker's Gap and vicinity watched, and the earliest information of any movement of any enemy through the gap. He desires that you have scouting parties and reliable scouts, if you have them, sent to the gap, so as to watch it; you should send at the earliest possible moment. All wheat, hay, and fodder in Loudoun County that can be burned up should be. General Grant directs that all the crops be carried off or destroyed.

Respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Comdg. Middle Military Division, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

Among the persons brought in by Major Waite is one well known to me as a reliable Union man, who has heretofore given me valuable information; he is from Upperville; says he heard no talk there of the rebel army intending to move this way; says they are conscripting everybody there capable of bearing arms; those who join Mosby are exempt from joining Lee's army. By this means Mosby can command between 800 and 1,000 men. To get information from Snicker's Gap would require a force able to manage Mosby, whose headquarters are on the route there. Small parties will be picked up. I will send the Eighth Illinois Cavalry again to that vicinity as soon as it can move, and will send with it one of the regiments (very small) from Falls Church. To clean out Loudoun County and destroy the crops there will require a much larger force than I can send; I will do all I can, however. The horses of the Eighth Illinois have to be shod before they can move; I will let you know to-morrow when they will move. I have a man at Middleburg, who is employed to give me the earliest information of any move of the rebels in this direction; I trust he will not deceive me.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 25, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 a. m. 26th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

My reports from prisoners, scouts, &c., are such as to leave but little doubt in my mind that at least two divisions of Longstreet's corps, under the command of General Anderson, are here. I sent out two divisions of cavalry to make a reconnaissance to-day on the enemy's left flank; they met Breckinridge's corps on the march at or near Blue Spring or Leetown. Our cavalry skirmished sharply with this corps all afternoon, and were forced to fall back, all but one brigade coming into Halltown; this brigade (Custer's) is supposed to have crossed at Shepherdstown. The enemy now hold Shepherdstown. I cannot say whether they will cross or not; if they do, I shall try and strike them with their force separated by the river, which is reported to be rising. The reports are that Early marched with this intention this morning. I do not think they will move on Washington. Have you any news?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 25, 1864—7.50 p. m.*

Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The patrols report all quiet to-day. It is reported that Mosby attacked the post at Falls Church about 1 o'clock last night, capturing two or three men and several horses.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the party under Colonel Gansevoort returned early this morning. Colonel Gansevoort obtained positive information that there is no force at either Warrenton or Culpeper; that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is used only as far as Culpeper; that squads of 50 and 100 men frequently come up on the railroad and pass through Culpeper on their way to join the main command in the Valley, and that a large force, consisting of over 10,000 infantry and cavalry, passed through Warrenton about a week since. This is probably the force of which you have already been informed. The usual small parties of guerrillas were met with. The party captured and brought in five prisoners (two soldiers and three citizens), forty horses, one mule, horse equipments, and harness leather. A number of rebel uniforms were found in a house near Warrenton and burned. A picket-post, consisting of a corporal and three men (near this camp), of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, was attacked at 2 a. m. to-day by a party of mounted rebels; four horses and two men were taken; one man badly wounded, and the corporal escaped. Augustus Klock, a citizen living near Falls Church, was arrested by Mosby yesterday near Vienna, and was released this morning. He states that

Mosby on releasing him told him to inform me that he (Mosby) had sent Maj. W. H. Forbes and Captain Manning, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, to the penitentiary, in retaliation for the confinement of Jack Barnes and Phil. Trammell, two of Mosby's men. Both were tried by a court-martial in Washington and sentenced to the Albany penitentiary. Barnes, I believe, was tried for violation of the oath of allegiance and stealing horses; Trammell, for being a guerrilla. It has been ascertained quite positively that the person alluded to by you in your communication of August 24 as in the habit of visiting a female in the vicinity of Vienna is not an officer, but a non-commissioned officer of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, who was yesterday relieved and ordered to rejoin his regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Col. Sixteenth New York Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

P. S.—I forgot to state that Colonel Gansevoort brings information that the rebels obtain their supplies by the way of Thornton's Gap and Sperryville. The Warrenton route is used but little.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 25, 1864.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Colonel Currie's command has been relieved from duty at Harper's Ferry. The major-general commanding has placed this brigade in position on the left of General Crook's line, and desires that it remain there for the present. Colonel Currie has been directed to report to his division commander, and to notify him when his brigade is posted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 25, 1864—7.30 p. m. (Received 9.25 p. m.)

Major-General COUCH:

Torbert's cavalry repulsed this morning by the enemy's infantry near Leetown. Enemy exchanging shots with my pickets this evening at Shepherdstown Ford; drove in my pickets at Falling Waters to within one mile of Williamsport. Column reported moving toward Hedgesville. No enemy on this side river yet.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 25, 1864—4.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

The force we met this morning was Breckinridge's corps, composed of Wharton's and Gordon's divisions. A rebel lieutenant says they marched from their camp near Charlestown this morning between daylight and sunrise, passed through Leetown, and were on march when

we struck them, going, he says, to Shepherdstown; Fitz Lee's cavalry was also on the road, but had turned off toward Martinsburg; both Early and Breckinridge were at Leetown with the troops. The lieutenant further says he don't know where the two other divisions of Rodes and Ramseur are, nor where the two under Anderson are, but supposes the latter about Halltown or in that direction; their trains also moved to-day, but not by the road upon which Early was marching. An officer just in from Torbert says he thinks they are following Merritt with cavalry, but the firing seems too heavy and continuous for that; he also says Torbert had turned off the Shepherdstown [road] and is bearing directly for the river about Antietam Ford. The firing seems to grow nearer. I am sending out scouting parties. My impression is that the rebel lieutenant's statement is reliable, and that they are making a move northward. The absence of the trains is nothing significant, even if true. A strong attack on the two divisions still in your front, or thought to be, might stop them. I will forward all the prisoners at once—eight or ten.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 25, 1864—5 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH, *Chief of Staff:*

The two divisions of cavalry formed a junction at Walper's Cross-Roads about 9 a. m., neither having seen anything of the enemy before arriving there. The command was closed up and the advance made in the following order: Chapman's brigade on extreme left, half a mile from pike; McIntosh close by the side of the pike; Custer on McIntosh's right, and Cesnola on extreme right; all by flank of brigades, with skirmishers in front; regular brigade in reserve on pike. About a mile beyond Kearneysville met the enemy. Chapman bore farther to the left, guided by Colonel Brinton; struck enemy in flank. McIntosh dismounted and moved forward heavy skirmish line; Custer same on his right. Cesnola charged, mounted, through open fields; drove the enemy three-quarters of a mile; soon ascertained that his force was all infantry; drove the skirmishers clear back, killing quite a number, and before they could attack with main force our cavalry was mounted and rapidly withdrawn, covered by a line of mounted skirmishers, and the Reserve Brigade ready to act. Officers and men behaved with great gallantry and steadiness. Loss of my division will not exceed seventy. The enemy did not pursue me after I withdrew from the pike, but seemed to continue toward Shepherdstown. General Torbert reports with cavalry. Torbert is now moving toward me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Near Engel's, August 25, 1864—3.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General TORBERT, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: We are in our old camp all right, but I find my four wagons of ammunition and ambulances have followed your route to Shepherdstown; please send them to me under charge of the bearer,

Mr. Yard, of my staff. There seems to have been some firing to-day on the left of the infantry, though as to what extent I can't tell. Have sent for my wagons, and also sent an officer to report to Sheridan, knowing it would be some time before you could communicate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 25, 1864—10 p. m.

The command will move to-night across the bridge at Harper's Ferry and take the road through Pleasant Valley, in the following order: First Brigade, with Fitzhugh's battery; Second Brigade, with Pennington's battery; ambulances and ammunition train; regimental and supply trains. Pickets will be called in at once. The quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officers will move their respective trains loaded with supplies, as soon after the division has passed as practicable, across the bridge at Harper's Ferry, and join the division without delay near the South Mountain Gap, between it and Boonsborough.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, August 25, 1864—6.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Torbert's cavalry, all except one brigade, fell back toward this place; one brigade, it is supposed, has crossed at Shepherdstown. I desire that you will send scouts down to the ford at Shepherdstown and ascertain if the enemy make any crossing at that point or elsewhere in that vicinity during the night. Send the earliest reports received to these headquarters at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 68. } *Camp near Halltown, W. Va., August 25, 1864.*

I. All enlisted men within this department serving without proper authority away from the brigade, military district, or division in which their batteries or regiments may be, will be at once returned to their companies and regiments for duty, and officers are hereby empowered to seize their men absent without such authority wherever they may find them. Men thus absent, who do not return as above required within a reasonable period after the promulgation of this order, will be reported as deserters.

II. General officers and colonels commanding divisions and brigades within this department will select their staff officers from their own

commands, and will at once relieve all officers now on duty with them belonging elsewhere, except the aides-de-camp general officers are authorized by law to have.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA, *Camp near Halltown, W. Va., August 25, 1864.*

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2. After complying with Special Orders, No. 14, current series, headquarters Middle Military Division, Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié, commanding First Cavalry Division, will proceed overland with the remaining regiments of his division, via Hagerstown, Md., to Hancock, Md., and from thence by rail to Cumberland, Md., and there establish a camp of instruction, where he will remount his division by regiments as rapidly as possible, the quartermaster's department supplying the necessary horses. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD., *August 25, 1864—8.35 p. m.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

All quiet along my line. No enemy in Loudoun County. Will leave this place to-morrow at 6 a. m.

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. 1ST. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF W. VA., *Point of Rocks, Md., August 25, 1864.*

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VIII. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 14, extract 10, headquarters Middle Military Division, the following-named regiments are hereby detached from this division and will report as designated below: First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry to Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell, at Fair Play, near Williamsport, Md.; Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry to Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson, commanding Military District of Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 25, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: When I sent you directions this afternoon I was under the impression that Merritt would cross at Shepherdstown, which is not

the case; Custer's brigade may have crossed there. The enemy, who now have Shepherdstown, will perhaps cross, in which case I want you to keep close in on their left flank and pitch into them. It is reported that Fitz Lee has gone by way of Martinsburg, in which case you must look out for him. If Custer has crossed he can join his division, as I will send it toward South Mountain Pass; please inform him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

If you and Custer are pressed by Fitz Lee's cavalry pitch into it; you must defeat him if possible.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Halltown, W. Va., August 25, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

Please send at once by rail to Hancock, Md., and from thence overland via Hagerstown to this place, the stragglers belonging to this command that you have collected at Cumberland.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. HEADQUARTERS, *Cumberland, Md., August 25, 1864.*

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III. In pursuance of orders from the major-general commanding the department, the One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard, Col. C. Marker, will proceed to Camp Chase, Ohio, for the purpose of being mustered, their term of service having expired. The quartermaster's department will provide transportation.

By order of Brevet Major-General Kelley:

C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HANCOCK, *August 25, 1864.*
(Received 6.03 p. m.)

General KELLEY:

I have reliable information from citizens from Bloomery, Oakland, and Sleepy Creek Valley, who report no rebels in that vicinity; none have been there since the raid. I also have reliable information from Martinsburg and line of road this side; no rebels there.

P. B. PETRIE,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 25, 1864.

Col. R. STEVENSON,
Comdg. 154th Ohio National Guard, New Creek, W. Va.:

The term of service of your regiment having expired, and being on the eve of your departure for Ohio, preparatory to being mustered out of service, I accept the opportunity offered of expressing to yourself and the officers and men of your regiment my thanks for the eminent service you have rendered the country while in my command. Always ready, your faithfulness has only been equaled by your willingness on being called upon to pass through the ordeal of battle. Even in your short term of service your bravery and unfaltering courage were nobly attested. You can return, colonel, to your homes with the proud satisfaction of knowing that while you relieved the veteran troops for duty in the front, it was your pleasant duty to be participants at New Creek, W. Va., August 4, 1864, in administering to the enemies of our Government one of the most disastrous repulses in the history of the war. I regret very much, colonel, that the requirement of the service would not permit of your departure for your homes at the expiration of your term, but gladly bear testimony to the willingness with which you remained at your country's call. I trust, colonel, to soon learn that there are many members of your regiment again in the service nobly battling for the common cause.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 25, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Kelley's course with the 100-days' men is creating great annoyance and dissatisfaction. I telegraphed you about the One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment, but have no reply. The One hundred and fifty second, One hundred and fifty-sixth, and One hundred and forty-fifth have a messenger here this morning with complaints. He reports from General Kelley direct that he pleads orders from General Crook to hold all troops in his command until further orders. I cannot say how far this is true; I know the regiments are being held overtime and the result is injurious. Please advise me on this point; the men look to me for some explanation on the subject.

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor of Ohio.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 26, 1864—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.10 a. m. 27th.)

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Halltown, Va.:

I telegraphed you that I had good reason for believing that Fitz Lee had been ordered back here. I now think it likely that all troops will be ordered back from the Valley except what they believe to be the minimum number to detain you. My reason for supposing this is based upon the fact that yielding up the Weldon road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the

loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. Watch closely, and if you find this theory correct push with all vigor. Give the enemy no rest, and if it is possible to follow to the Virginia Central road, follow that far. Do all the damage to railroads and crops you can. Carry off stock of all descriptions, and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year, we want the Shenandoah Valley to remain a barren waste.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 26, 1864—11.40 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

It is reported that General Kelley is keeping several Ohio regiments after the expiration of their time, which is creating great dissatisfaction in Ohio. Moreover, after the expiration of their term the troops are useless and will not fight. Please direct that they go home.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major-General Crook, commanding Department of West Virginia, who will order all regiments whose term of service has expired to their place of rendezvous to be mustered out in accordance with within directions.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 26, 1864.—For Sheridan to Halleck, reporting operations, &c., see p. 21.]

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *August 26, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A reconnaissance this evening in front of General Crook's corps captured eight officers and about eighty men of the enemy. He is still in our front in force. Breckinridge's move yesterday toward Shepherdstown turns out to have been an attempted decoy, as he is back again in camp on Early's left. No enemy at Shepherdstown. Some skirmishing at Williamsport to-day, but no serious attempt to cross. Averell is at Williamsport. Wilson in that vicinity and below. Custer at Shepherdstown. Torbert on our right, connecting with Custer. No movement of enemy toward Snicker's Gap. He seems nonplussed and in doubt what to do.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HALLTOWN, VA., *August 26, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

Your dispatch received.* Nothing has passed through Snicker's Gap. The operations in Loudoun County and of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry can, of course, be only in proportion to the force you have for the purpose. I have made no change in my position here, and the enemy has made no attempt to cross at Shepherdstown.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 26, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Division, Harper's Ferry:

Colonel Gansevoort, with his regiment, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, have returned, and bring information that there is no force of the enemy either at Culpeper or Warrenton, and but small parties passing up into the Valley. The railroad is not used this side of Culpeper. Supplies for the rebels pass through Sperryville and Thornton's Gap.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, August 26, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Harper's Ferry:

The provisional battalion of cavalry belonging to Gregg's division, which is now on the upper Potomac guarding the river while the Eighth Illinois is absent, has been ordered to City Point. This will leave me without means of guarding the river while the Eighth Illinois is absent. Major Waite reports to-day that he cannot get his regiment ready to move before Monday. The forges, coal, &c., had to be sent from here. I think he will get ready as soon as possible. If you think it advisable I will send out the Sixteenth New York in the direction of Aldie. They cannot raise more than 300 for the field, and they cannot go to Snicker's Gap. They may scout about Aldie and pick up rumors.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 26, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 10 a. m. 27th.)

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

I have nothing important to report to-night. The movements of the enemy yesterday evening toward Shepherdstown did not cause me to make any changes, and from appearances they went back to Charlestown or vicinity last night. This evening Crook made a dash at their line and Lowell charged and captured seven officers and sixty-nine

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*Of August 25, 9 p. m., p. 909.

privates, one lieutenant-colonel. Yesterday I got twenty-four in a charge made by Seventeenth Pennsylvania. Averell reports rebel cavalry at Williamsport, but no crossing of the river.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HALLTOWN, VA., *August 26, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 11.40 a. m. 27th.)

Major-General AUGUR,
Department of Washington:

Your dispatch of 3 p. m. received. I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that Gregg's cavalry should be sent to him (Gregg) at once. You will, with the cavalry that you have on hand belonging to your department, picket the river and send out scouting parties as you may deem best.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Crook's men brought in to-day the horses of eight of Mosby's men.

J. W. F.

HILTON HEAD, *August 26, 1864.*
(Via Fort Monroe 4 p. m. 28th. Received 11.20 p. m. 28th.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

On the steamer Fulton I send the One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 900 men, to Washington to report to you. The commanding officer has orders to report by telegraph from Fort Monroe, and then, unless otherwise ordered, to proceed to Alexandria and march thence to Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
August 29, 1864.

On its arrival this regiment will report to Major-General Augur for assignment to duty in the defenses.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 26, 1864.

Maj. JOHN M. WAITE, *Commanding at Muddy Branch:*

Major Fry has been relieved from duty on the upper Potomac, with his detachment. You will leave no picket on the river. Your regimental camp must be left in charge of a squad of convalescents and dismounted men.

Very respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, *August 26, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: If the river is to be left open the enemy can cross two or three at a time and concentrate in the woods quite a little force. I find on my return something like thirty or forty over in rear. It will require larger guard at telegraph station, Darnestown. My regimental property will be much exposed.

Respectfully,

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, &c.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1864.

Col. H. M. LAZELLE,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires that you prepare your regiment, the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, for active service, with as little delay as practicable. You will be expected to scout, in conjunction with the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, in the direction of Upperville. Please inform these headquarters when your people will be ready.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 180. HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 26, 1864.

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5. Pursuant with instructions received from headquarters Middle Military Division, directing Brig. Gen. D. D. Bidwell to remain on duty with this corps, he is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Second Division.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 26, 1864—2 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Army of West Virginia:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you make a strong reconnaissance in your front at 4 p. m. to-day with one division of your army. The general also instructs me to say that he will visit your headquarters in the course of an hour.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The reconnaissance should be made on the left of your line.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

McCLELLAN'S LOOKOUT, *August 26, 1864.*
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH:

Lieutenant Hall reports that he can see no rebels in Shepherdstown now. Our cavalry left Sharpsburg at 11 a. m., on the road to Harper's Ferry.

ELLIS,
Lieutenant.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Torbert.
This cavalry must be Custer's brigade. Where did you order it?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
August 26, 1864—6 a. m.

General MERRITT,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Have you heard anything of General Custer and brigade and First New York? What news from the reconnaissance you were directed to send toward Shepherdstown this morning on the road we came yesterday? General Sheridan is anxious to know whether their infantry are where we left them near the brick church.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

AUGUST 26, 1864—7.05 p. m.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: No report whatever has been sent from these headquarters, as everything was quiet and is quiet. Not a single shot has been fired to day by my pickets. My line extends from the river to the right of Colonel Gibbs, well connecting with him. I would have sent, as usual, the report of the picket, even when nothing occurred, but I was inspecting the line myself and it kept me nearly all day out of camp.

Very respectfully, yours,

DI CESNOLA,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Near Halltown, August 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General CUSTER,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The chief of cavalry directs that you move your brigade and the First New York Dragoons (as soon as General Wilson's division arrives at Shepherdstown Ford) to Antietam Ford, or to a good

position in the vicinity of the mouth of Antietam Creek. Report your arrival to Generals Sheridan, Merritt, and these headquarters. General Merritt is for the present on the right of the infantry. The brigadier-general commanding also desires me to extend his congratulations to you in getting your command across the river.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Merritt.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
August 26, 1864—3 p. m.

General TORBERT,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the arrival at this point (Antietam Creek) of my command. I had a severe engagement with the enemy yesterday near Shepherdstown. The enemy attempted to cut me off from the fords, but were unsuccessful. My command crossed at Boteler's Ford in as good order as if marching from parade; I did not see a single straggler. The enemy made desperate efforts to capture Ransom's guns, but were foiled. My loss is quite small, considering the circumstances.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General.

Please send this to General Merritt.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Boonsborough, August 26, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General CUSTER,
Antietam Ford:

GENERAL: I have received an order, a copy of which I sent you several hours ago, directing me to hold the Shepherdstown fords, but since then I have heard through the Fifth New York that Averell had not succeeded in preventing the rebels crossing at Williamsport, and had fallen back with the view of fighting at Hagerstown. In view of these facts I have thought it best not to go to Shepherdstown, but to hold myself in readiness to support Averell by marching rapidly to Hagerstown and forming a junction with him. I have sent through an officer to communicate with him, and directed the Fifth New York to watch the fords. If the enemy has already crossed, the first thing is to whip him, and if we all go at him together Lee hasn't got cavalry enough in this portion of the country to withstand us. I hope you got off yesterday evening without any serious loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 26, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Middle Military Division:

COLONEL: I am still at Boonsborough waiting to hear from Averell; nothing new from him since my last dispatch. Colonel Hammond, with the Fifth New York Cavalry, is watching the fords about Shepherdstown. I shall not move from here until I hear from Averell or receive positive instructions from General Torbert. General Custer is at Antietam Furnace, and I hear that his horses are in a wretched condition and his command without forage. I shall communicate to you important information received. Have sent an officer to Averell and expect him back. There seem to be no indications of an attempt on the part of the enemy to cross this side of Williamsport. I shall act as circumstances may seem to indicate would be best. The trains have gone to Harper's Ferry.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY,
Boonsborough, August 26, 1864—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your order to hold the Shepherdstown fords was received less than an hour ago. Since it came I have received word through the Fifth New York, and it from one of Averell's officers, that the enemy had succeeded in crossing cavalry above Williamsport, and that Averell intended to fight them near Hagerstown, and have therefore written to Averell saying I would march to him and help him with the job of cleaning out Fitz Lee, unless some imperative orders to the contrary should be received. I have directed two squadrons to watch the Shepherdstown fords, and will determine my final course by the information that I get in the next hour. If they have simply crossed cavalry the sooner we dispose of it the sooner can we devote ourselves to watching the movement of the infantry. Come out yourself if possible. I'll send my trains to Frederick, it being nearer and on better roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 26, 1864.

Brigade commanders will immediately supply their commands with rations and forage from the division supply trains, as much as can be carried on the horses without unnecessarily overloading them; and will be ready to move as soon as possible, reporting when their commands are in readiness. It is desirable that no time shall be unnecessarily lost. The trains, with the exception of six wagon-loads of ammunition—four of Spencer and two of Sharps—will return to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and there await further orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General McIntosh will take the forage and subsistence for the Fifth New York Cavalry in wagons, and send the wagons back as soon as empty.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 26, 1864.

The command will be saddled up at 4.30 a. m. to-morrow and ready for any instant emergency that may arise.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 26, 1864—morning.

General STEVENSON:

I sent last night a division of cavalry to Rohrersville or vicinity. Custer is at Sharpsburg, having crossed at Shepherdstown. Where have you the dismounted cavalry, and have you sufficient men in Fort Duncan and on Maryland Heights?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Halltown, W. Va., August 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to inform you that instead of proceeding to Cumberland, Md., with your command as directed by paragraph 2, Special Orders 154, current series, from these headquarters, you will collect it together at Harper's Ferry and remain there for the present.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, August 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General DUFFIÉ:

The general commanding orders that you do not move until further orders, but remain as at present disposed, or if you have moved to return to your position.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

Commanding officer at Point of Rocks will send this (the foregoing dispatch) by express courier to General Duffié if he has moved.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, August 26, 1864—12 noon.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: If the enemy's cavalry cross at Williamsport, Wilson and yourself had better unite; Wilson is at one of the lower crossings of Antietam. You would then be strong enough to take care of the enemy's cavalry until I could get Merritt's division with you. I will send it as soon as I learn they are crossing, and I will depend on information from you. All quiet here.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, August 26, 1864—11.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that all your dispatches* of to-day have been received, and that he is exceedingly obliged to you for the promptitude with which you have forwarded him information. Fitz Lee and Breckinridge's forces are between Shepherdstown and Charlestown; the general thinks of the two, nearer the latter place. General Sheridan does not think that the cavalry (enemy's) will cross, but wants you to watch all the fords well, and if they do cross forward him early information. General Wilson when last heard from was at or near Boonsborough; he has been directed to act in concert with you, and in case Lee crosses General Sheridan wants you to fight him and clean him out. In case of necessity, Merritt's division will be sent over to assist you.

Mudwall Jackson's command was crushed at Shepherdstown to-day.

Respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Boonsborough, [Md.,] August 26, 1864—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General AVERELL, *Hagerstown:*

GENERAL: I've just received orders from General Torbert directing me to move to vicinity of Sharpsburg and hold the Shepherdstown fords; the same order directs Custer to hold Antietam Ford, and also that I shall communicate this order to you. I have further heard, however, through the Fifth New York Cavalry, of my command, now at Keedysville, that the enemy had finally succeeded in crossing above Williamsport, and that you expected to fight him near Hagerstown. If this be the case we should concentrate and clean out Fitzhugh Lee and then look to observing the movements of other forces. I can march from here by 5 p. m. Am now issuing forage and rations. Please say the word and I'll come to you, unless other imperative orders should be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

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* Not found.

GREENCASTLE, *August 26, 1864—7.05 p. m.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

The signal officer on North Mountain reports that a force of the enemy are moving up the river on the Virginia side from Williamsport.

A. M. THAYER,
Lieutenant and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of the Susquehanna.

CUMBERLAND, *August 26, 1864.*

Captain BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A detachment of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, seventy strong, on picket at Huttonsville were surprised and captured on the morning of the 24th; the men were paroled; horses, equipments, and arms carried off. Jackson's guerrillas are becoming very bold and troublesome in the western part of the State. The 100-days' men have nearly all returned to their homes.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

(Forwarded to Major-General Sheridan.)

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, August 26, 1864—10.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding, Cumberland, Md.:

Your dispatch informing Brevet Major-General Crook of the capture of seventy men of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, &c., has been referred to these headquarters. I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that the officer in command of this party should be immediately arrested, charges preferred, and tried for allowing this unnecessary capture of his command.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 26, 1864.*
(Received 11.10 a. m.)

Brevet Major-General KELLEY:

It has been reported to General Halleck that you have detained some regiments of Ohio National Guard after the expiration of their time, causing dissatisfaction in Ohio. He directs that you send them home at once to be mustered out.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HANCOCK, *August 26, 1864.*
(Received 8.05 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

I have just seen some soldiers from Back Creek, who left there this a. m. on a scout to McCoy's Ferry; when near the ferry they ran into

about 200 rebels; they then fell back via Indian Springs; there met their lieutenant, commanding at Back Creek, who reports, as near as could be ascertained, about 6,000 rebels (cavalry, with artillery) moving this way on the Cherry Run road; they evacuated Back Creek about noon. Also received information from Fairview that the rebels were crossing into Maryland, at Williamsport and other places. I will report again when I get anything reliable.

E. J. C. HULL,
Operator.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 26, 1864.

Capt. DANIEL SHEETS,
Commanding Sixth West Virginia Cavalry:

The general commanding directs that you send a scout, to consist of fifty men, via Patterson's Creek, Sheets' Mill, and Mechanics[burg] Gap, to Romney, returning via Springfield to camp. A prompt report of this, as well as all expeditions of like character in the future, is requested.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD SEPARATE BRIG., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., August 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. B. LAWRENCE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Md.:

COLONEL: In reply to yours of this day, asking for a report of my observations during my recent tour on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, I have the honor to report that I visited all the coast of Somerset and Worcester Counties and all the troops there stationed, including those at Salisbury. I supplied the posts, which I regarded as meagerly filled, particularly those on the Pocomoke Sound. I found the people considerably alarmed, but greatly relieved by the arrival of troops and the steps taken for their safety. The recent disturbances in that vicinity were not of the magnitude stated, and there need not now be any apprehension of a repetition. I am of the opinion that the cavalry company of Captain Smith should be replaced by one more strange to the people. I would mention here that the two men of this company who were captured and reported either murdered or drowned have, I am informed, turned up at Eastville, Va. I also report that I took measures for the security of the islands of the Chesapeake off these counties, which apprehended a raid with a view to conscription, and that I am sure no such insane project will now be attempted. I could not hear anything to confirm the report of there being a considerable number of rebels in Talbot County, but was not able to go there because of being detained by repeated storms. I propose, however, doing so in a day or so, if it be deemed judicious; if not, of dispatching a staff officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHAMBERSBURG, *August 26, 1864.*
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Enemy have withdrawn their artillery from opposite Williamsport. Our forces hold the fords. Early reported with his main body near Shepherdstown.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 198. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, *Chambersburg, Pa., August 26, 1864.*

1. Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader, U. S. Volunteers, military commander, Philadelphia, Pa., will proceed without delay to Bloomsburg, Pa., and assume command of the U. S. troops in Columbia County.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., August 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Loudon Gap:

SIR: There will be a force of our cavalry at McConnellsburg this afternoon. Make arrangements with the commanding officer there to keep you informed should the enemy enter the valley of McConnellsburg. We also have cavalry at Mercersburg. It will be well during the present excitement to have a lieutenant with fifteen men at the lower fort in the direction of Loudon, to be ready to stop up road upon positive information that the rebels are approaching the mountain. You will keep your men well in hand and allow no more straggling and thieving from the poor people down the mountain.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 26, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM BURGESS, *Loudon:*

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs me to inform you that the enemy are in large force on the south bank of the Potomac, their line extending from Shepherdstown to Clear Spring, and requests that you get your company together and be in readiness to assist Captain Walker in Path Valley, or the troops on the road leading from Loudon to McConnellsburg, to resist their advance should they cross and move in in that direction. A small force, properly disposed of in those mountain roads, may be the means of keeping a considerable force of the enemy back and cause them much annoyance.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., August 26, 1864.

Major SZINK,
Comdg. Battalion (100-days') Pennsylvania Volunteers:

MAJOR: The commanding general directs that you station a picket of twenty men at Turkey Foot, on the Warm Springs road, whose duty it will be to see that no suspicious persons pass, and that no one excepting those able to give an account of themselves [be allowed] to come into town. The officers in charge must be vigilant and active. I will send you a mounted man who will go with the party and carry any information of importance to these headquarters.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., August 26, 1864.

Capt. SAMUEL WALKER:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general requests that you get your company together, and with axes and rifles proceed to defend the roads through the gap between Fannettsburg and Burnt Cabins. You must also have pickets at Loudon and be in readiness when they inform you of the approach of the enemy to have the roads above mentioned made inaccessible by felling trees and other obstructions, and thus defend the same by bushwhacking, &c. There is no enemy reported north of the Potomac yet, but there is no doubt about there being a large force on the south side, and it will be well for the Government and yourself to be in readiness to meet any advance they might make in your direction. Please state by the bearer what action you intend taking and the probable success.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERCERSBURG, *August 26, 1864.*

Major-General COUCH:

There is a point on the Valley road from Clear Spring to this place that could be easily blockaded so that 100 men, well posted, could beat back 1,000.

JAMES O. CARSON.

PITTSBURG, *August 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Commanding District of the Monongahela:

GENERAL: I have the honor to furnish you with the following report:

Agreeably with orders I left this city on Saturday morning, the 20th instant, for the purpose of visiting Erie, in this State, and other points on the Lake and Canadian shore, to ascertain the facts connected with

apprehended disturbances on the Canadian line. Robert Taggert having been placed under my directions, I sent him to Cleveland for the same object. On arriving in Erie I presented a letter to one of the leading citizens, to whom I communicated my mission. I was kindly introduced to other prominent persons, and was offered assistance and co-operation. From these interviews I ascertained that no trouble was really anticipated in that quarter, although such was not impossible. I got a good knowledge of the harbor; as there is but one entrance it could be easily defended from marine invasion. Erie being the port of the Michigan, the only Government vessel on the lake, an attempt to capture her might be made, but she was at Johnson's Island and fully prepared for any such attack. Many Canadians were coming over seeking work, but though this occasioned suspicion it was capable of easy explanation, labor commanding a higher price in the States than in Canada. I was informed that considerable smuggling is carried on between the two shores by fishing vessels. During the former draft many enrolled men crossed the lake at this point and tarried in Canada till their personal apprehension subsided. The provost-marshal of the district has made his headquarters at Waterford, a little town about fifteen miles distant. The people complained of the inconvenience thus occasioned, and I was requested to lay the matter before you, and if possible have his office removed to Erie. I made inquiries as to the means of defense in Erie, and ascertained that there are six heavy guns belonging to the Michigan in the Government warehouse which are on trucks; these could be placed on the wharf, and, if needed, do effective service; there is plenty of shot, but no powder; there are also two 6-pounder brass pieces in the town. A Mr. William Lutz, who has been a first lieutenant of artillery, and was discharged on account of wounds, is anxious to have a company of artillery under his control; he might be a careful person if such an organization was deemed advisable. I remained at Erie two days, and on being informed that the provost-marshal at Buffalo had taken measures to investigate the extent of the rumored danger, I deemed it advisable to proceed thither and consult with him. Mr. Taggert reported to me that all was quiet at Cleveland; but as he had obtained information from the authorities there that the consul at Toronto had advised them to look out for a suspicious person who had left that city, I directed him to proceed to the Clifton House, Canada, and try and obtain some clue to the individual.

On arriving at Buffalo I called upon the provost-marshal, who brought me in communication with an officer who had been appointed for the purpose of investigating affairs connected with the rumored troubles in that locality. He gave me a statement of what he knew. He had intercepted letters which indicated the holding of meetings for the purpose of forming secret organizations, &c. He had detectives at different places who informed him that there are a number of rebel officers in Canada who alleged they were there under orders. In all cases these were educated, reticent, and shrewd men. They held secret meetings, but admitted no Canadians to their deliberations, excluding even those who expressed sympathy and friendship. Many of these wore the rebel uniforms, and were not mere convalescents as some supposed. The provost-marshal had been unable to detect any alarming organization. He did not fear any trouble unless it might be from a few hundred bold men who would seize a vessel in the night, cross the river, burn the city, and then scatter. He said the Canadians would not permit any

open act of hostile organization. It was believed that a demonstration was to have been made some time ago for the purpose of drawing our available forces to that quarter in order to enable raiding parties to invade Pennsylvania in the absence of our troops. I was assured that if any information of importance could be obtained the facts would be immediately communicated to me. I went from Buffalo to Niagara Falls (having previously dispatched Mr. Taggert home); I remained but one day and a half, spending much of the time at the Clifton House, where disloyalty is outspoken. I paid attention to conversations, but learned nothing to excite suspicion of overt acts of invasion. I then determined to proceed to Cleveland in a steamer in order to glean what information I could from Canadians and others who I ascertained were going over in the boat on their journey to the Chicago Convention. As I did not wear my uniform there was much said in my presence during the voyage that otherwise would probably not have been spoken. I was surprised and pained to hear the sentiments of many of the persons on board; the vindictive expressions of these men against the administration of the Government was mortifying to a lover of his country, and how much more so to the ears of an officer in its service. Open treason we can repel with force, but the malignity of men who traduce and do all in their power to weaken faith in the Government, and yet profess to be loyal, is hard to be borne with in silence. I fear we will have some trouble with rebel sympathizers before the coming winter. At Cleveland I could hear nothing of importance, and so returned immediately to this city, arriving last evening at 9 o'clock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. HARPER,
First Lieut. and Special Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 26, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus:

The following telegram from General Sheridan will satisfy you that there is no ground of complaint by your volunteers:

General Crook was directed some days ago to have all the 100-days' men in his department sent home to be mustered out; it shall be attended to at once.

The troops are probably now, or soon will be, on the way.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1864—11,50 a. m.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

General Sheridan has been directed to discharge all men whose term has expired.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 27, 1864—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 28th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The enemy fell back from my front last night, taking position at Smithfield and Leetown. Their demonstrations to cross the river up toward Williamsport so far are feints. It is more than probable that your theory about drawing them back will prove itself correct. I will watch closely. I captured 101 prisoners yesterday. Since Kershaw came into the Valley I have captured nearly 500 of his men.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 27, 1864.—For Sheridan to Halleck, reporting operations, &c., see p. 21.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 27, 1864.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

There is a considerable panic in West Virginia from apprehended rebel raids to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad while Early is holding you in check at Harper's Ferry. We have no troops to send to that department, and must leave its protection entirely to your forces.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HALLTOWN, W. VA., *August 27, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have dismounted the few remaining mounted men of General Duffié's division and will send them to Cumberland to quiet the fears of the people there. No rebels have crossed the river. McCausland and Jackson are here and all the cavalry. The force which Fitz Lee had in vicinity of Williamsport fell back to Martinsburg last night, and the whole rebel army fell back to Smithfield and Leetown. They must cross the river or leave the Valley; the indications are that it will be the latter.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 27, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I suppose you are fully advised through General Sheridan of the present status. The enemy left our front last night and went in the direction of Bunker Hill. He has drawn in all his detachments, and is

thought to be concentrating at Smithfield to-night. Whether this is preparatory to a movement up the Valley or into Pennsylvania is uncertain, but indications are of the former. His cavalry is withdrawn from the fords. Sheridan's cavalry is watching the enemy closely. The infantry have not as yet broken camp, but will probably be put in motion to-morrow. Twelve hours will certainly disclose the purpose of the enemy.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 27, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Corps and other independent commanders will have their commands in readiness to move at daylight to-morrow. The following will be the allowance of transportation; one wagon and one spring-wagon for corps, division, and brigade headquarters; the ammunition trains and ambulances, and also medical supply wagons; necessary transportation for intrenching tools. All other wagons and vehicles will be parked inside the fortifications at Bolivar Heights to await further orders from these headquarters. The men will be supplied with three days' rations, which will be required to last four days.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that reports, well authenticated, were brought in at an early hour this morning to the effect that a force of the enemy numbering about 100 were occupying the country in our immediate vicinity, having been seen yesterday immediately east of Fairfax Court-House, and this morning between this point and Vienna. Mosby, with a few men, was reported as having been seen to-day in Fairfax Court-House. Under these circumstances, and as the immediate neighborhood and the country from fifteen to twenty miles in our front is reported as overrun by small parties, I sent Major Horton, with about 220 men, all that could be sent of the Sixteenth New York, including one company from Annandale, to make a thorough examination of the country between here and Goose Creek and beyond, as far as consistent with success. Mosby, in his attack on Annandale, had with him 350 men, as is reported by a daughter of Yankee Davis and the lady who went with her with a letter concerning Doctor Boyle to-day to your headquarters. One of them counted them, she reports, as he passed their house.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, W. Va., August 27, 1864.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

General Crook has pushed out his skirmish line to nearly where the enemy's guns were yesterday; push forward yours, with supports, and find if the enemy have withdrawn their skirmish line in your front.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Boonsborough, August 27, 1864—3 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Lieutenant Noyes, of my staff, has just returned from Averell, at Hagerstown, and reports that up to dusk last night no rebels had crossed the river anywhere. I send you a note* from A[verell] dated 6.40 p. m. Noyes came back by Sharpsburg. Colonel Hammond, at midnight, reported all quiet at Shepherdstown. Noyes saw him and says there are no indications of a crossing by the rebels. The fords are strongly watched, and any attempt would be vigorously met. I shall move at daylight and in accordance with previous instructions, having heard nothing from you or General Torbert since yesterday morning. The river had raised six inches last night; it has raised a good deal here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
On Hagerstown Pike, near Mercersville, August 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, General Sheridan:

A company of infantry has just passed here belonging to the Thirty-fourth Ohio, of which the commanding officer reports that he was cut off at the Back Creek bridge the day before yesterday by a force of rebel cavalry about 400 in number. He states that in order to prevent the capture of himself and company he crossed the Potomac and is now returning to his command at Harper's Ferry. He says the bridge was burnt about half an hour after he had left. I have just received a note from General Averell, dated 1 p. m., in which he says the enemy's cavalry has withdrawn from the river at Williamsport and above; that a detachment of his crossed at Dam No. 5 last night, discovering indications of a retreat. Breckinridge's corps moved yesterday at 2 p. m. to Big Spring, beyond Martinsburg, covered, he thinks, by Fitz Lee's cavalry. The general further says that he has sent a reconnoitering party in the direction of Martinsburg to find the enemy. I shall start similar parties at once.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
On Hagerstown Pike, near Mercerville,
August 27, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, General Sheridan, Harper's Ferry:

General Torbert passed by here to Hagerstown an hour ago. My division is here; Custer near Shepherdstown. No indications of movements by the enemy. As soon as my signal station is established shall communicate often.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 27, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: General Torbert went over to see you to-day. The enemy last night concentrated at Smithfield and Leetown, those in my front falling back to Smithfield, or to some point between it and Charlestown. Fitz Lee's cavalry fell back toward Martinsburg and to a point twelve miles from Williamsport. The indications are that they will fall back perhaps out of the Valley. The enemy this evening advanced a skirmish line toward Charlestown. I want you back here as soon as things are a little more developed. Tell Torbert to order back Custer. The enemy have either to cross the river or quit the Valley, leaving a minimum force to oppose me. The indications are that their projected campaign is a failure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 27, 1864—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The indications are that the rebel army is falling back to leave the Valley. I want you to move your command to the Shepherdstown Ford at once, and if my information is correct you will get orders to join me quickly, crossing at that ford. If General Torbert is with you show him this. I will order Averell by Martinsburg.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Three Miles north of Sharpsburg, August 27, 1864—11 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 6 p. m. is just received. I will move down to Shepherdstown at 4.20 a. m. Have sent the dispatch to Torbert at Hagerstown. The indications of a retreat are the same all

along the river. A man from my command, taken prisoner at Reams' Station, has just come in; left Wickham's command at Hainestown [Hainesville] yesterday. The defense, or rather show of it, at Williamsport prevented an attempt at crossing. He says nothing of their giving up the design of invasion, but thinks they are a little uncertain. He says they have two divisions of Longstreet's corps, Pickett's and Kershaw's, beyond any doubt. Fitzhugh Lee commands all the cavalry. Lomax relieved Bradley Johnson in command of the Valley cavalry, and that two divisions of Tennessee and Georgia cavalry are with them, one of them under Morgan. Supposed that Averell had sent in this information. I have sent scouts over the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 27, 1864—11.45 p. m.

The command will move at precisely 4 a. m. August 28 to Shepherdstown, in the following order: first, McIntosh's brigade, with Fitzhugh's battery; second, ambulances, ammunition train; third, Chapman's brigade, with Pennington's battery.

All pickets will be drawn in at daylight or in sufficient time to join the column while crossing.

General McIntosh will move without further notice at precisely the hour indicated.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Boonsborough, August 27, 1864—3.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH, *Commanding First Brigade:*

GENERAL: Lieutenant Noyes has just returned from Hagerstown via Sharpsburg. No rebels of any kind had crossed to the north side of Potomac up to dark, but they were making strong movements looking to that step. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, 8,000 strong, were at Harrisville [Hainesville] (I don't know where that is) last night. Please order Hammond to move his entire regiment to the fords at Shepherdstown at once, and send another regiment to his assistance without delay. The balance of the command will hold on here till further orders.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 27, 1864.

General MCINTOSH, *Commanding First Brigade:*

GENERAL: The following dispatch from General Averell, just received, is furnished for your information:

GENERAL: Your note just received. Enemy's cavalry has been withdrawn from the river at Williamsport and above. A detachment of mine crossed at Dam 5 last night, and reconnoitered the enemy's left flank and rear, discovering indications of

a retreat. Breckinridge's corps moved at 2 p. m. yesterday to Big Spring, beyond Martinsburg. Fitz Lee's cavalry is, I think, covering the retreat of the infantry. Saint James is still, I think, the best place for you to-night, as from that point you can reach any ford below Williamsport by direct route. I have sent reconnoitering party in direction of Martinsburg to find the enemy.

The general desires that you send small scouting parties across the river to-night to find out what the enemy are doing and where they are. He directs that your pickets connect with those of Averell on your right and with Custer's on your left; that you send patrolling and reconnoitering parties up to Dam No. 4, and keep a constant and watchful eye on all the fords on your front.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 27, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Division:

Information from General Sheridan is that the enemy has fallen back. Please communicate with your regiment at the river, and have scouting parties sent at once. We are ordered to Shepherdstown, and shall move very early.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Halltown, Va., August 27, 1864—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The indications are that the rebel army are about leaving the Valley. As soon as you find such to be the case, join me via Martinsburg. I will follow them. General Wilson has been ordered to Shepherdstown Ford to join me, crossing there when my information is confirmed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *August 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL:

GENERAL: Yours per Colonel Moore was duly received. I regret I cannot comply with your request in regard to relieving the Eighth Ohio before the arrival of troops to take their place. The picket at Huttonsville, seventy strong, was surprised and captured on Wednesday morning last, which has produced great excitement and alarm in that part of the State. As soon as troops arrive I will relieve the detachment and send it forward at once. Please send up a courier daily to Hancock and keep me advised of the movements of the enemy. Telegraph line working to Hancock,

In haste, I am, yours, &c.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 27, 1864.*

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I did not receive General Crook's order to send the Ohio National Guard home till 23d instant, since which time troops have been sent forward as fast as transportation could be furnished. They have all gone except one regiment, which is guarding the railroad between here and Back Creek. This regiment will be sent as soon as cars can be had. When this regiment leaves the railroad will be entirely without guard below here. Trains to Hancock will have to be discontinued for fear of capture.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HANCOCK, *August 27, 1864.*
(Received 7.40 a. m.)

General KELLEY:

Information received this a. m. The rebels are picketing strong from Four Locks to Williamsport, with artillery at Williamsport. Information also received that General Sheridan has fallen back to Harper's Ferry and the rebels are fortifying at Halltown. I received further information that Back Creek bridge is not burned. If you think it advisable, I will proceed carefully down and ascertain the true state of things; if not, to take the train further than Cherry Run, and from there send a scouting party. Please answer.

P. B. PETRIE,
Captain.

CUMBERLAND, *August 27, 1864.*

Captain PETRIE,
Hancock:

You can send a scout down on hand car, but do not run an engine below Hancock till we can learn more of the movements of the enemy. Send a messenger by turnpike to General Averell and give him all the information you have, and ask him to give me the latest he has. His headquarters is between Hagerstown and Sharpsburg.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HANCOCK, *August 27, 1864.*

General KELLEY:

Scout just returned from Back Creek bridge. All safe; no enemy to be heard of. Guards ran off to Hagerstown.

P. B. PETRIE,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland, August 27, 1864.

Col. C. MARKER:

Permit me, through this medium, of expressing to the officers and men of the One hundred and fifty-sixth Ohio National Guard my heartfelt thanks for the earnest and devoted co-operation I have always

received from them during the time they were attached to my command. Called out in a time of our country's great need, their alacrity in volunteering has been well sustained by the fine name they have so nobly won during their term of service. During the recent attack on this place by the combined forces of Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson it was my pleasure to witness the steady line your regiment maintained under a heavy fire, as also the accuracy with which they returned the shots of the enemy's sharpshooters. Knowing as I do, colonel, the great representative farming interest in your regiment, I can well realize with what self-sacrificing devotion it so readily and earnestly responded to the call of your noble executive, and I feel that as soon as possible many members of your regiment will again be in the service battling for the Union and its flag.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., *August 27, 1864.*
(Received 1.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

My signal officers reports all quiet at and above Williamsport this morning. The enemy can be seen only at one point, opposite Cherry Run on the Virginia side, and in small force.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

GREENCASTLE, *August 27, 1864.*

Maj. J. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am informed by signal that the force at Cherry Run made a slight demonstration this forenoon, but did not get across. I am also informed that the enemy are moving toward Hancock. This last report the signal officer gets from citizens. He has only seen a small force moving up the river and that was last night.

A. M. THAYER,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 28, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Halltown, Va.:

If you are so situated as to feel the enemy strongly without compromising the safety of your position, I think it advisable to do so. I do not know positively that any troops have returned yet from the Valley, but think you will find the enemy in your immediate front weaker than you are. We are quiet here, the enemy having abandoned the idea of driving us from the Weldon road, at least with his present force.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 28, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Harper's Ferry:

General Hunter has asked to be relieved from the Department of West Virginia. General Crook has been named for the place. Would the change meet your wishes?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *August 28, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.25 a. m. 29th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. relative to the assignment of General Crook to the command of the Department of West Virginia received. I have the honor to request that General Crook be appointed to that command.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 28, 1864.—For Sheridan to Halleck, reporting operations, &c., see p. 22.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 28, 1864—8 p. m.

Colonel CHIPMAN,
Harper's Ferry:

What news have you to-day? We have heard nothing.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 28, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I was at General Sheridan's tent at sunrise this a. m. He had learned nothing definite as to the movement of the enemy at that time. The army moved out about 9 this morning and are to-night encamped in the vicinity of Charlestown. The cavalry have been feeling of enemy. Firing was heard to-day, but I have not been able to learn anything from the front. Sent couriers to-night, who will return before morning. Can hear of no enemy up or down the river except from operator at Muddy Branch, which you have seen.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Near Halltown, Va., August 28, 1864.

1. Lieut. Col. C. Kingsbury, jr., assistant adjutant-general, is temporarily assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general, Middle Military Division, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

2. Surg. James T. Ghiselin, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with orders from headquarters Armies of the United States, is hereby assigned to duty as medical director, Middle Military Division, and will relieve Surg. H. W. Owings, Second Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, now acting in that capacity. Surgeon Owings, upon being relieved, will report for duty to Brevet Major-General Crook, commanding Department of West Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Near Halltown, Va., August 28, 1864.

The command will move from its present position at 7 a. m. to-day in the following order and designated lines of march:

The Sixth Army Corps will march across the country until it reaches Flowing Spring. The corps will be halted at the spring and there wait further orders.

The command of Brevet Major-General Emory will march via the Halltown and Charlestown pike, the command to be halted on reaching the vicinity of Charlestown and wait further orders.

The command of Brevet Major-General Crook will march across the country to the left of the Halltown and Charlestown pike, and at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the same. On his arrival in the vicinity of Charlestown General Crook will halt his command and wait further orders.

The authorized wagons and ambulances with the corps will be guarded and controlled by corps commanders, and will follow their respective corps.

Colonel Currie's brigade, of the Nineteenth Army Corps, will not accompany the corps, but the brigade commander will report for orders to Brigadier-General Stevenson, commanding District of Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, Va., August 28, 1864—7.10 p. m.

Corps and other independent commanders will have their commands in readiness to march at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. Further special instructions will be sent to them during the night.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1864—8.20 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Division, Harper's Ferry:

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry will leave Muddy Branch to-morrow morning, to be joined near Aldie by the Sixteenth New York Cavalry,

to scout toward Snicker's Gap, and to carry out orders concerning individuals and crops in the vicinity of Middleburg and Upperville. Major Fry's command having been withdrawn from the upper Potomac, I have sent this evening all the cavalrymen of your command mounted, to guard the river during the absence of Major Waite. As soon as he returns they will be sent to join their divisions with you. I have no news to send you.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 28, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding Camp Stoneman:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you send, without delay, all officers and enlisted men in your camp, who are ready to take the field, belonging to the Reserve Brigade, the First and Third Divisions Cavalry, to report to the officer in charge of the regimental camp Eighth Illinois at Muddy Branch. In the event of there being no other available officer in your camp you will detach one temporarily from the permanent establishment, to return after having turned over his men at the camp.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report time of marching, strength of detachment, and name of commanding officer. The detachment must march this day.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 28, 1864.

Maj. JOHN M. WAITE,
Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Commanding at Muddy Branch:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you move August 29 with your regiment, leaving on the left bank of the river only your camp guard and the detachment protecting the telegraph station at Darnestown. Your march will be via Aldie, and so timed that you will reach that place before 12 m. August 30. At Aldie you will meet the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, commanded by Major Horton, who will report to you. Assuming command of the two regiments, you will move rapidly on Upperville and Middleburg, surprising any force of guerrillas lurking in that vicinity. The special object of your scout is to destroy, as far as practicable, the sources from which Mosby draws men, horses, and support. To this end you will arrest and bring in all males capable of bearing arms or conveying information, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, excepting those mentioned in the inclosed list;* impress all wagons, and bring them in loaded with forage; destroy all crops of hay, oats, corn, and wheat which you cannot bring in, and seize all horses. When horses are taken from Union men, make memoranda to that effect, in order that the horses may be identified or the

* Not found.

owners indemnified. Collect all information within reach of the movements of the enemy and embrace it in your report; any which you may regard as of great importance should be sent in by a small party of trusted men. Mosby's headquarters are reported as alternating between the houses of Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Turner, near Upperville. The above instructions embrace particularly Upperville, Middleburg, and their vicinity. On your return it is desired that you come in by the way of Falls Church. After the rations you carry for men and animals are exhausted, live on the country. Inclosed find memorandum* for guidance in particular cases. Report departure and effective strength. The necessary instructions have been given Major Horton.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, *August 28, 1864—6.50 p. m.*
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Am informed a small squad of the enemy crossed and entered Poolesville last night, but left quickly. Emory will be advised. River is open, and, of course, I will be on the alert. Have a squadron up the river watching and patrolling the country. Would it not be advisable to move my regimental property to Great Falls or vicinity if my command is to be absent?

Respectfully,

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a picket-post near the Lewinsville stockade was attacked last night, without loss to us, however, as the attack proved unsuccessful. There is nothing of importance to mention beyond this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1864.

Col. H. M. LAZELLE,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of instructions† forwarded to Maj. J. M. Waite. Be pleased to give such instructions to Major Horton as will meet the requirements of the case. The dura-

* Not found.

† See p. 942.

tion of the scout is, of course, indefinite, and Major Horton must be instructed that after the supply of rations for man and horse he carries with him are exhausted he is to live on the country.

Very respectfully, colonel, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *August 28, 1864—4 p. m.*
(Received 11.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I have the honor to report the arrival of the One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers at this post, from Hilton Head.

T. D. HART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, Va., August 28, 1864—2 p. m.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Move your corps out on the Summit Point road until you arrive at the barricades thrown up on that road by General Crook when he occupied that position some time ago.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Halltown, Va., August 28, 1864.

This command will move at 7 a. m. to-day on the Halltown pike toward Charlestown in the following order: first, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps; second, Reserve Artillery; third, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps; fourth, wagons authorized.

General Grover will detail a regiment and a section of artillery as advance guard. Colonel Currie's brigade, First Division, will be reported to Brigadier-General Stevenson, commanding District of Harper's Ferry, by brigade commander.

By order of Brevet Major-General Emory:

DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Halltown, Va., August 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. MERRITT,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your command at 5 a. m. to-day across the country from your present camp until you strike the Lectown road in the vicinity of Charlestown,

General Merritt will then push strong parties forward to drive the enemy's cavalry on the road from Charlestown to Leetown, and on the road from Charlestown to Smithfield; these reconnaissances to promptly report any information they receive of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 28, 1864—2.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

Wilson has crossed at Shepherdstown Ford; has been directed to move on to Leetown and form a junction with you.

Respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 28, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. MERRITT,
Commanding First Cavalry Division, Smithfield:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that General Wilson's command arrived at this point late this p. m. without forage, and he has, therefore, been directed to go into camp here for to-night. He did not receive the order in time to effect a junction with you to participate in your operations of to-day.

Very respectfully,

F. C. NEWHALL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 28, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Averell has informed me, through one of his scouts, that he expected to be in Martinsburg at 3 p. m. to-day. He was then within a mile or two of the place, and it was reported unoccupied by the enemy. Send out at early dawn parties in the direction of Bunker Hill, if it is possible for them to get through, and ascertain whether or not the enemy's infantry are moving or have gone toward Winchester. General Averell's scouts say that from all the information they could obtain the rebels were moving up the Valley. Prompt information from you early in the day may save my infantry columns heavy marches.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
August 28, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division:

CAPTAIN: I have possession of Leetown and of the Shepherdstown and Winchester pike at that place. About 100 mounted cavalry fled at our approach, our boys charging them. It is two miles of the Opequon. The infantry left here yesterday. A citizen reports quite a cavalry force in my front toward Winchester, which he estimates at eight regiments. Major Starr has gone toward the Opequon. The enemy all went down the pike toward Winchester when we charged. They belonged to Bradley Johnson. The infantry went toward Winchester when they left yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED GIBBS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 28, 1864.

Capt. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Captain Hanley, Ninth New York Cavalry, proceeded within half a mile of Summit Station; discovered the enemy's pickets (twenty men) near Widow Gregg's farm and drove them. The citizens reported Lomax's brigade camped near Summit Station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DI CESNOLA,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

AUGUST 29.

A reconnaissance has been sent toward Winchester this morning. The enemy have withdrawn their pickets this morning.

DI CESNOLA.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 28, 1864.

Colonel CESNOLA:

I will camp near Middleway (Smithfield) to-night. Withdraw the main body of your command on the road you are on and establish your picket-line to connect with the Reserve Brigade on your right. A staff officer will be out to see your inspector-general.

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Shepherdstown Ford, August 28, 1864—6.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: My division is here waiting orders. I sent an officer to Torbert, at Hagerstown, last night, who has just returned. Torbert will

be here as soon as he can come through, following the line of the river. I haven't heard this morning from the fords above, but there is nothing here. I am anxious to get forward, but Torbert sends word not to cross without orders from General Sheridan. What is the news?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, Va., August 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON:

GENERAL: Your dispatch notifying the headquarters of your arrival at Shepherdstown received. Orders were sent you this morning by Captain Moore, aide-de-camp. The general wants you to keep your scouts well out. Merritt is about two miles from here; was sent forward on the Smithfield and Leetown roads. No reports as yet.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Shepherdstown Ford, August 28, 1864—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Major-General Sheridan:

COLONEL: The man, Dodge, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who accompanies the bearer, has just returned from Wickham's rebel cavalry, where he was held as a prisoner of war. He was the driver of General Wilson's mess wagon during the late raid on the Danville railroad and was captured at Reams' Station. Wickham kept him as driver to his headquarters wagon, and on the entreaties of Dodge released him a few days ago and allowed him to cross the river and return to our lines. He is in possession of much valuable information, no doubt, and although paroled could without great difficulty be made to reveal a good deal. The general, therefore, directed that he should be sent to you, with request to let him join his regiment after you will be through with him.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Shepherdstown Ford, August 28, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Having waited from 6 a. m. till the present time for orders, and having heard nothing from you or Torbert, I have concluded to move out toward Kearneysville and Leetown at once. Any communication you may have for me will find me somewhere in that direction. I am anxious to have instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Shepherdstown Ford, August 28, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Capt. M. A. RENO,
Chief of Staff:

CAPTAIN: Having received an order implying that the army at Harper's Ferry was to have moved this morning at daylight, I have concluded to cross and move out toward Kearneysville without waiting for any direct instructions. I am sure this course will meet with the general's instructions when he knows reconnaissance five or six miles in all directions from here confirm the opinion that the rebels have gone. I have waited from 6 to this time to hear from somebody. Time is precious, and therefore I act as seems best, hoping it will meet with the general's approbation. Custer left here last night for Harper's Ferry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, August 28, 1864—12 m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Merritt is at Leetown or should be there by this time. If you can form a junction with him it will not be necessary to come to Charlestown.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Charlestown, Va., August 28, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Maj. T. P. JOHNSTON,
Chief Quartermaster of Division:

MAJOR: The general commanding division directs that you send up, besides the forage for the command, all regimental and headquarters forges at once, with a liberal supply of horseshoes; also the picket-rope for our headquarters, and our forge. The command will go into camp a short distance from town on the Berryville turnpike.

Very respectfully,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 28, 1864.* (Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The enemy have retired in direction of Bunker Hill, as if falling back down the Valley. General Sheridan has moved out in pursuit. Is camped to-night two miles beyond Charlestown. Some artillery heard this evening in that direction, but it was light and soon ceased.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: I have detailed Colonel Currie to report to you with his brigade. Move him from his present position to Bolivar Heights. I will move out to-day. General Torbert has ordered a regiment of cavalry to report to you. Send me promptly all dispatches. All telegraph dispatches should be duplicated and forwarded at different times.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 28, 1864—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON, *Harper's Ferry:*

The following dispatches have just been received from Darnestown. Please forward to General Sheridan:

DARNESTOWN, *August 28, 1864—12 m.* (Received 9 p. m.)

Major ECKERT:

One of Major Fry's men, just in from Poolesville, reports rebels across and advancing toward this place. Does not know their force, but saw heavy skirmish line. Was twice fired on.

S. K. RUPLEY,
Operator U. S. Military Telegraph.

DARNESTOWN, *August 28, 1864.*

I think the man (he belongs to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry) has exaggerated; but no doubt a small force is this side of the river plundering. They were in Poolesville last night. Mr. Brewer, residing near mouth of Monocacy, advised some of his neighbors to take grain, &c., to Washington, as there would be some excitement in that section to-night. Don't think they will come this far, but Major Waite has been advised and will keep watch.

RUPLEY.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Halltown, W. Va., August 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you proceed at once to Cumberland, Md., as directed in paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 154, current series, from these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, general, &c.,

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Point of Rocks, Md., August 28, 1864.

Col. JOHN E. WYNKOOP,
Commanding Dismounted Cavalry, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

COLONEL: You will please report at these headquarters with all the men belonging to this division under your command, or whom you can

find at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Collect together every man at your camp and bring them with you. Move your command this evening, and have them provided with three days' rations to the man before starting.

By order of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HANCOCK, *August 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

There are indications that the enemy is leaving the Potomac entirely. Scouts from Morgan County report no movement in your direction.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 28, 1864.*

Capt. P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following telegram received from Governor Boreman will advise you of the state of affairs in the western part of my command. I have not troops to send to relieve the people:

WHEELING, *August 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

The counties of Wirt, Jackson, Wood, Gilmer, &c., are greatly infested with bands of rebels, plundering, robbing, and carrying off the loyal people. A few days since they carried off the sheriff and deputy sheriff of Jackson County, and they have not yet returned. Could not Major Simpson, with his command, be sent into that region of country?

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 28, 1864.*

Colonel HOY,
New Creek:

Send a mounted scout of twenty men to the junction on Alleghany Mountains and ascertain if any of McNeill's men are in this neighborhood. Get Hinkle to go with them.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 28, 1864.*

Captain FARIS,
Oakland:

It is reported that a squad of McNeill's men are in the Alleghany Mountains east of Fort Pendleton, dismounted; ten were seen yesterday at Overean's Saw-Mill. Send a scout of twenty men, with three days' rations, to assist Godwin in driving them out. Katy Cosner can give information if they are in that region.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 28, 1864.*

Captain PETRIE,
Hancock:

Have you any news this a. m.? Have you heard anything of General Duffié's moving toward Hancock via Hagerstown with his command? Did you send a messenger to General Averell yesterday?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HANCOCK, *August 28, 1864.*

Major-General KELLEY:

Messenger I sent to General Averell, whose headquarters is at Hagerstown, has not returned. General Duffié is not moving this way that I know of. I have heard from Martinsburg; no enemy near. Can I run to Cumberland this p. m., and return in a. m.? My men need clothes and medicine badly. Please answer immediately.

P. B. PETRIE,
Captain.

SOUTH BRANCH, *August 28, 1864.*

General KELLEY:

Report that McNeill is coming down South Branch for purpose, as is supposed, of getting on railroad at some point. Have sent scout out the branch, and will put party in ambush on the ridge on Springfield road.

C. J. HARRISON,
Captain, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *August 28, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER EIGHTH OHIO CAVALRY,
Beverly:

The general commanding the troops in the field directs that you at once place in arrest the officers in command of the detachment of your regiment which was surprised and captured at Huttonsville on the morning of the 24th instant. You will prefer charges and forward them to these headquarters without delay. Acknowledge receipt of this.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

COLUMBUS, *August 28, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m. 29th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our military agent at Gallipolis telegraphs me this morning, "I have reliable information of Breckinridge's advance into the Kanawha Valley with 8,000, via Lewisburg." General Heintzelman left for Chicago this morning under your order. I have telegraphed him on the way. I have the State battery at Camp Dennison and three regiments of National Guard at Gallipolis. No general officer in the State.

JNO. BROUGH.

CITY POINT, *August 29, 1864—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Halltown, Va.:

If it is ascertained certainly that Breckinridge has been detached to go into Western Virginia, attack the remaining force vigorously with every man you have, and if successful in routing him follow your success with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, and send Crook to meet Breckinridge. This is sent on the strength of a dispatch just received, reporting that Breckinridge, with 8,000 men, had gone to Western Virginia. I know nothing of the truth of the report.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., *August 29, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 30th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There is not one word of truth in the report of Breckinridge being in West Virginia; it is a Copperhead report. I saw his corps at the crossing of Opequon Creek this morning; it came down to dislodge Merritt's division of cavalry. Early and Breckinridge were there in person. They attacked the cavalry at the ford and forced it back a short distance. I then put in Ricketts' division of infantry, and the enemy fell back to Bunker Hill, where their whole force has been concentrated for the last two days. Fitzhugh Lee is here, in command of all the cavalry in the Valley. I had prisoners from Lomax and Wickham yesterday. I believe no troops have yet left the Valley, but I believe they will, and that it will be their last campaign in the Shenandoah. They came to invade, and have failed; they must leave or cross the Potomac. They acknowledge a loss of 1,600 men since the last advance from Strasburg, and to-day their loss has been severe; our loss slight.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point, Va.:

Scouts who left Mine Run Thursday night are just in, and report following: Wickham's and Young's cavalry brigades passed up the Valley early part of last week. Corse's and Anderson's brigades started for Richmond early part of last week. Anderson's brigade recalled and is still in Valley. Thought to be no infantry now in the Valley but part of Ewell's old corps and two or three brigades of Longstreet's corps. General Ed. Johnson, of Ewell's corps, gone to Atlanta. Understood that Beauregard has gone to Atlanta with troops from Valley. General Lomax is in Richmond, but not known whether his brigade is there. Prominent secessionists of Orange County say Richmond cannot be held a month with Weldon road in our possession. Rumors of important movements of infantry in the Valley when scouts left, but no particulars could be had. Other scouts will be in Wednesday.

GEORGE K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Generals Meade and Sheridan.)

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *August 29, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 30th.)

Captain LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The reports of scouts from Mine Run are inaccurate. Prisoners were yesterday captured from Wickham and Lomax. Lomax is in command of the Valley cavalry and Fitz Lee in command of all cavalry in the Valley. Breckinridge's corps I saw myself this evening; Ewell's corps I have not been able to locate for two days. Kershaw's division was here Sunday morning. I do not know who Corse and Anderson belong to, unless to some of the divisions of Longstreet's corps; they do not belong to Kershaw. Early was here to-day.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., *August 29, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.30 a. m. 30th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I respectfully recommend the removal of the military agent at Gallipolis as an alarmist or a Copperhead. Ramseur's and Gordon's division's, of Breckinridge's corps, were at the crossing of Opequon Creek, near Smithfield, to-day, and Breckinridge was there in person.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

I think a good commanding officer should be sent to Gallipolis; and if it be true that Breckinridge is operating against the Kanawha Valley, re-enforcements should be sent there.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 29, 1864.*
(Received 9 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Received the following note from General Sheridan last night at midnight, dated Charlestown, August 28, and written about 9 p. m.; have nothing additional:

Colonel CHIPMAN,
Aide-de-Camp:

Your note of this p. m. received. I am occupying my old lines here with my infantry. Merritt's division of cavalry met Fitz Lee's cavalry at Leetown and drove Lee to Smithfield and then across the Opequon Creek. Our losses were not great; the enemy suffered severely. Several handsome cavalry charges were made by Merritt's command. The enemy are now concentrated at Bunker Hill. I cannot now say positively that they will fall back to Winchester; the reports are that they will; I have nothing definite; shall know to-morrow. I have had conflicting reports concerning the divisions of Field and Pickett. The rebels report that Hood has been killed, and that Longstreet is in command at Atlanta.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 29, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Colonel CHIPMAN:

There seems no further occasion for you to remain at Harper's Ferry and you are much needed here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 284. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 29, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. Capt. G. A. Gordon, Second U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Department of West Virginia, for assignment to duty as special inspector of cavalry for said department.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, *August 29, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864, Lieut. Col. Elias M. Greene, quartermaster's department, is hereby relieved from duty as chief quartermaster Department of Washington.

II. Col. John A. Elison, quartermaster's department, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864, is hereby announced as chief quartermaster Department of Washington. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Muddy Branch, August 29. 1864—11 a. m.
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Shall cross at this point at 11 a. m. with about 650 effective men. Received communication last night from Colonel Lazelle containing information received in your instructions last night. Returned orderly to Colonel L. at 5 this morning, notifying him of my movement. Don't expect many teams brought in. Major Briggs has not arrived. When I leave [*sic*].

Respectfully,

JNO. M. WAITE,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the party sent out yesterday returned to-day, after twenty-four hours' absence, without having met Major Horton, though they went as far as Gum Spring. I immediately dispatched another party of thirty-five men of the Sixteenth to find him, giving such instructions as will, without doubt, insure, I think, his force joining that of the Eighth Illinois to-morrow by 12 m. I have also sent the necessary information to Major Waite to take the men from the Annandale stockade chiefly. I also sent rations and forage sufficient for the whole force from here until they can supply themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
August 29, 1864.

Col. H. M. LAZELLE,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he does not think it advisable to change the instructions already issued. Your resignation has been suspended.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 29, 1864.

Maj. G. G. HORTON,
Commanding Sixteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry:

MAJOR: By direction of the colonel commanding, I have the honor to inclose for your information a copy of instructions* from Major-General Augur to Major Waite, commanding Eighth Illinois Cavalry. By these instructions you will be guided. Major Waite will be at Gum Spring to-night. You will endeavor to join him there with your command to-night, but if you find you cannot, you will proceed so as to reach Aldie before 10 a. m. to-morrow. On your arriving at that place you will report with your party to Major Waite. Captain Schneider, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, takes rations with him sufficient to supply your men and horses for three days. After delivering these supplies to you Captain Schneider will remain with you with his party and be subject to your orders and to those of Major Waite.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN Y. LANSING,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See p. 942.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding First Division Cavalry:

GENERAL: The present intention is to throw two divisions down toward Front Royal on the Winchester pike. Be ready to move at any time to-day, depending on the information you obtained this morning. I congratulate you on your success of yesterday.

Yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding First Division Cavalry:

MY DEAR MERRITT: I am exceedingly anxious to learn if the enemy's infantry have yet left Bunker Hill. The moment you can determine this you will confer a great favor.

Yours, truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 29, 1864—1.05 p. m.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The general desires me to say to you that he has no doubt about infantry being at the points you designate in your dispatch. General Sheridan wishes you to act cautiously.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 29, 1864—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General MERRITT,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have been along Colonel Cesnola's lines and nothing can be seen, except a few vedettes. I have only seen three men mounted myself. Don't believe there is any force in this direction, except a few mounted men to watch the country.

Respectfully,

J. F. McQUESTEN,
Captain, Second U. S. Cavalry, Division Inspector.

AUGUST 29, 1864.

Colonel LOWELL,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The rest of the division is in camp near where the road from Summit Point crosses the Middleway and Charlestown pike. We

had a right smart fight with the enemy's infantry to-day; were forced to retire slowly, but did it in the best of fashion. A division of the Sixth Corps has moved out toward Smithfield (Middleway). Patrol toward the pickets of the Second Brigade, on your right.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.

General STEVENSON,
Commanding, Harper's Ferry:

The services of Colonel Chipman being required here, you will please keep the Department advised of all military operations and information that may come to your knowledge, and endeavor to have such arrangements made as will give you prompt information of everything that transpires in the front or in your vicinity, reporting, at all events, regularly at 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. each day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, August 29, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your order will be strictly complied with.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 29, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Sheridan, with his army, is occupying a position about two miles beyond Charlestown. The enemy are apparently concentrated in vicinity of Smithfield and Bunker Hill. Heavy firing in that direction all day. No particulars received. Averell, with his command, occupies Martinsburg to-night.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, August 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication* of this date, and I am instructed to say in reply that General Sheridan has forwarded to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff, telegraphic reports up to date (this evening) of the operations of this army. As regards guards, escorts,

* Not found.

&c., to trains, none will be furnished except on order from these headquarters. The strength of your command by last report, including the dismounted cavalry, was about 9,000 men. You will hereafter make all your reports, returns, &c., direct to these headquarters, and not through Brevet Major-General Crook's headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF W. VA.,
No. 13. } *Point of Rocks, Md., August 29, 1864.*

The following constitution of the brigades of this division will be observed until further orders: First Brigade, Col. R. F. Taylor commanding—First New York Veteran Cavalry, Fifteenth New York Cavalry; Second Brigade, Col. J. E. Wynkoop commanding—Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Twenty-first New York Cavalry.

Colonels Taylor and Wynkoop will immediately proceed to thoroughly organize their respective commands. Field reports will be sent in daily to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Duffié:

E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 29, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General AVERELL:

Your note* of yesterday received. Merritt pitched into Fitz Lee's cavalry yesterday at Leetown; drove him from the town and through Smithfield across the crossing of Opequon. My information this morning leads to the belief that Early is still at Bunker Hill. Merritt is advancing a brigade toward that point; will know soon. Keep on your present line until we make a junction. Wilson is here on the Berryville pike. Torbert has joined me.

Respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 29, 1864.

Brevet Major-General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

Your telegram of the 27th instant relative to affairs in your command is just received. You will have to make the best disposition of your forces possible for the present to guard against the incursions of the enemy. As soon as circumstances here will permit troops will be sent to be distributed so as to defend the railroad and the western part of the State. General Duffié is now on his way to Cumberland with about 2,500 men, dismounted cavalry, to establish a camp of instruction; his men are armed.

By order of Brevet Major-General Crook:

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

NEW CREEK, *August 29, 1864.*
(Received Cumberland 9.50 p. m.)

Major-General KELLEY:

McNeill left Moorefield yesterday morning with about 300 men; started in the direction of Romney, and from all I can learn he is making a raid on the railroad east of Cumberland. Three of his men were in Ridgeville this p. m. I was within six miles of Pittsburg [Petersburg] to-day; no enemy there.

A. HINKLE.

NEW CREEK, *August 29, 1864.*

General B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

Hinkle reports from six miles south of Greenland Gap, at 8 this a. m., that McNeill, with 300 men, left Moorefield yesterday morning, moving toward the railroad east of Cumberland.

H. PEASE,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

SOUTH BRANCH, *August 29, 1864.*
(Received 1.25 p. m.)

Major-General KELLEY:

Mr. Caldwell came down from Springfield this morning; informs me that McNeill's company was in Romney last night, and that one of his men had flanked the pickets and been at Green Spring this morning; also that some of his men were in Springfield last night. I understand there were some fifteen or twenty head of cattle driven from Old Town over to Green Spring yesterday. May be McNeill will make for this cattle.

C. J. HARRISON,
Captain, Commanding.

CHERRY RUN, *August 29, 1864.*

Major-General KELLEY:

We are here, all right. Some of General Averell's pickets here and at Back Creek, who report the general at Martinsburg. Rebels have fallen back to Bunker Hill. I will remain here to-night with the cars with a strong picket, if you think proper. Answer immediately.

P. B. PETRIE,
Captain, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *August 29, 1864.*

Colonel HOY,
New Creek:

Send a detachment of twenty men, under command of a reliable officer, to Piedmont, to remain till further orders. Direct the officer to send a small scout daily toward Elk Garden settlement.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 29, 1864—10 a. m.

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling:

I have been unable till now to inform you who commands the Department of West Virginia. General Hunter, in nominal command, was absent on leave and his address unknown. General Hunter is relieved of command to-day and General Crook assigned; he is in the field; his headquarters will be Cumberland.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 29, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram respecting General Breckinridge's advance into the Kanawha has just been received. Notice has been given to General Sheridan, who reported Breckinridge three days ago at Shepherdstown, on the Potomac. Sheridan has been directed to send one of his best general officers to command at Gallipolis. General Burbridge has also been directed to render all aid within his power, if it should turn out that Breckinridge has gone to West Virginia. If the report of your agent be true Sheridan has been very much deceived.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., August 29, 1864.

Capt. SAMUEL WALKER,
Carrick Furnace, Path Valley:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs me to inform you that present indications are that the enemy are falling back from the Potomac River. If you have your company organized you had better disband it, subject to be ordered out at any time. You will be informed from these headquarters of any movement by the enemy in this direction.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., August 29, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM BURGESS,
Loudon, Pa.:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs me to inform you that present indications are that the enemy are falling back from the Potomac River. If you have an organization of men on the roads, as suggested

in my last communication to you, you can relieve it from duty at present. If you can do it, it would be advisable to keep your organization up, subject to be called out at short notice. We will keep you informed of any movements of the rebels in that direction.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, August 29, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I wrote to you on the 18th of August in regard to the draft in this city, and the necessity of adequate military preparation against armed resistance to it. Recent developments satisfy me that a much larger force than that named in my letter of that date will be needed to insure tranquility. Brigadier-General Hays, in an official letter addressed last week to the commanding officer of the department in reply to queries addressed to him, says:

First. I do expect violent resistance to the draft.
Second. In my opinion 10,000 good troops will be required for the prompt execution of the law in this division.

This opinion is concurred in by the superintendent of the police and by our most intelligent citizens. With the information in my possession, as well as from indications which have occurred under my observation, I deem it hazardous to commence the draft without a force of from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

I am, respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., *August 30, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. 31st.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

There is no change in the position of affairs here to-day. The enemy hold a line from Bunker Hill to the Opequon Creek; their left at Bunker Hill and right on the Opequon, near the crossing of the dirt road from Summit Point to Winchester. I sent two divisions of cavalry, via Berryville, to strike the Front Royal and Strasburg road. I will not get information from them before to-morrow. If Early has detached troops for Richmond I will attack him vigorously; as yet I have not been able to learn that he has done so. Kershaw is on the right of their line, and it is certain that he has not gone. Breckinridge was here yesterday. Rodes has not been heard from for two days. Colonel Lowell charged and drove in enemy's pickets on Summit Point road to-day, killing two officers and three men, and capturing five, all from Fitz Lee's cavalry. All the information which I can get leads to the belief that no troops have yet been sent to Richmond. I learn to-day that Corse's brigade, of Pickett's division, and Johnston's brigade, of Field's division, are here, which accounts for the report that

these divisions were in the Valley. Averell is at Martinsburg, or in vicinity. A scout from North Mountain reports no rebel troops in direction of Hancock, on the upper Potomac. My command is well in hand, and I am anxiously awaiting news from the operations of the cavalry.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 248. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. Hunter is relieved from command of the Department of West Virginia, and Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Crook is assigned to the command in his place.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Charlestown, W. Va., August 30, 1864.*

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5. Col. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Fourth New York Cavalry, will at once proceed to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., to be mustered out of service by assistant commissary of musters, First Cavalry Division, in accordance with Circular No. 36, Adjutant-General's Office, 1864.

6. Bvt. Brig. Gen. George L. Beal, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with orders from War Department, is assigned to duty with the Nineteenth Corps, and will report accordingly to Brevet Major-General Emory for orders.

7. Lieut. Edward L. Halsted, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, is announced as acting chief signal officer on the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

8. Capt. F. E. Town, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, and party, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with orders from the War Department, is assigned to such duty as may be designated by the acting chief signal officer, in the name of the major-general commanding.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Charlestown, Va., August 30, 1864.*

Corps commanders are authorized to order up the regimental teams of their commands for the purpose of making out muster-rolls, &c. The wagons ordered must be held in readiness to be moved back to Bolivar Heights at a moment's notice.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 215. HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, *August 30, 1864.*

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2. The One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to De Russy's division, and will be reported without delay to Brigadier-General De Russy, commanding, for duty.

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By command of Major-General Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 8.50 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have information that Mosby intends attacking my pickets to-night. I have sent forty men to re-enforce them.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 30, 1864.

Maj. G. G. HORTON,
Commanding Sixteenth New York Cavalry:

MAJOR: You will proceed with your command immediately, and without stopping to get rations or forage, direct to Gum Spring, and there endeavor to join Major Waite, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. If you do not find him, go on to Aldie; and if you do not there meet him, push on still further, and as long as there remains a probability of overtaking his party with safety to your own. You will find Captain Washburne, of your regiment, at either Gum Spring or Aldie, with rations and forage for you for three days. The inclosed instructions are for your information. Major Waite will leave Gum Spring to-day at 10 o'clock on his way to Aldie. In order to make sure of finding Major Waite, it would be well to send some couriers ahead to let him know of your coming. Lose no time in getting started from this camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN Y. LANSING,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 30, 1864—11.15 p. m.

The following from General Sheridan is sent for the information and guidance of division commanders and the corps officer of the day:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, August 30, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the reports received from General Torbert this evening are to the effect that the whole rebel

force is concentrated at Bunker Hill. The general desires that you keep your command on the alert.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW YORK DRAGOONS,
August 30, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM H. H. EMMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Reserve Brigade:

My vedettes on the right report about 300 cavalry to have moved to the right, striking into the Leetown pike and disappearing in the wood. The firing continues along the line, but not sharp.

H. M. SMITH,
Major, Commanding.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 30, 1864—9.45 a. m.

The command will move at once on the pike toward Berryville, in the following order: first, Chapman's brigade, with Pennington's battery; second, ammunition and ambulances; third, McIntosh's brigade.

Brigade headquarters will move with the least possible baggage, one wagon, if possible, only.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
August 30, 1864.

No wagons except ammunition and ambulance, and one wagon to each brigade headquarters, will be taken along; the remainder will be sent back to the division train at Bolivar Heights.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 30, 1864—8 p. m.

The following order has just been received from the chief of cavalry:

NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA., *August 30, 1864—8 p. m.*

GENERAL: The chief of cavalry directs that you send a strong reconnaissance in the direction of Winchester, at least as far as the Opequon; let the party start at daylight; also send well out in the direction of Millwood and White Post, and report any information of the enemy. Have all your command saddled at daylight.

M. A. RENO,
Captain and Chief of Staff.

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* Same to General Emory.

General McIntosh, in accordance with the above instructions, will send two regiments in the direction of Winchester, General Chapman one regiment toward Millwood and White Post, at daylight to-morrow, and report any information at once.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Extract from field return of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, for August 30, 1864.

Troops.	For duty.				Horses.		
	Officers.	Men fully equipped.	Men not fully equipped.	Aggregate.	Officers'.	Men's, serviceable.	Men's, unserviceable.
Division headquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	144	32	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Brigade	[illegible]	1,7[illegible]	[illegible]	2,2[illegible]	[illegible]	2,1[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Brigade	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	171	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] battery	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	......
[illegible] battery	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	......	[illegible]	......
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 30, 1864—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

General Torbert wishes you to send one good squadron on the Berryville-Winchester pike, as near to the Opequon Creek as you can. Instruct the officer that is detached to move rapidly, and if he meets any parties of the enemy to endeavor to take prisoners; information is wanted. A woman at the toll gate just this side of the Opequon will give any news she may possess.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, August 30, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The condition of the forces this morning seems unchanged. The firing yesterday was a heavy skirmish between our cavalry and Breckinridge's corps; but few casualties on our side. The enemy retired across the Opequon.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 8.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

No information of changes of position of forces since morning.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 9.10 a. m.)

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The quartermaster of the Third Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps, reports that Capt. C. S. Eigenbrodt was killed Friday, August 26, 1864, two miles to the left of Halltown, Va. His body [was] left on the field and buried on the next day by the enemy on the spot where he fell.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, August 30, 1864.

W. P. SMITH,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore:

I think it would be safe to make reconnaissance of road with view to reopening it.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, Va., August 30, 1864—8.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your scouts reached me this morning. So far as I can learn, the enemy was at Bunker Hill yesterday in full force. Custer crossed the Opequon and pushed out about a mile, but had to come back, followed up [by] Breckinridge's corps (Gordon's and Ramseur's divisions). They came across the creek to Smithfield, but returned to Bunker Hill, followed up by a part of the Sixth Corps to the Opequon. Look out for your line; they cannot stay long at Bunker Hill. I will probably move to Smithfield to-day.

Yours, truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, W. Va., August 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that you will inform me what orders, if any, have been issued in regard to the consolidation of the

Fifth and Sixth Regiments West Virginia Cavalry. The veterans of the Fifth have been left without officers, nearly all of the officers having been mustered out with those men whose time of service has expired. The veterans are in Wheeling, W. Va., unable to draw pay and not doing any duty. The veterans of the Sixth are concentrated at North Branch, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and are, as I understand, to be mounted at once. The consolidation of these regiments is desired by the men of both, and would be beneficial to them. It would result in converting a useless mob into a body of men capable, if placed under competent officers, of doing good service as a mounted regiment.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
August 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

General Duffié started to your place yesterday with about 2,500 dismounted men. Should any troops be required in the Kanawha Valley send some of these until I can spare some of the troops from here, which will not be long.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 8 a. m.)

Major-General KELLEY:

Enemy's picket is strong across valley from Gerrardstown to Dandridge's; they have been slightly aggressive to-day. Early's main force is at Bunker Hill. I cannot advise an attempt to reconstruct at present. Sheridan is moving. I may be able to tell you to-morrow; nothing but skirmishing to-day. Please send me general news dispatch.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, [*August*] *30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY:

Please send me 30,000 pounds of grain forage at once. Enemy's main force at Bunker Hill. Pickets are busy.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *August 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Martinsburg:

Train with forage left for Martinsburg at 7 p. m. Advise the conductor at North Mountain where you want it unloaded.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CHERRY RUN, *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 8.06 a. m.)

Major-General KELLEY:

Everything quiet this a. m. Men just from Martinsburg report things all quiet along line of road. General Averell is in Martinsburg with his command. Our forces had a slight skirmish near Winchester yesterday. If you think proper, I will run down as far as North Mountain to get in communication with General Averell, so I can keep you posted. Please answer.

P. B. PETRIE,
Captain.

CUMBERLAND, *August 30, 1864.*

Capt. C. J. HARRISON,
South Branch:

A cavalry scout of 100 men has gone down to Old Town from North Branch. Please report to the officer all information you have, and get from him all he may know, and report to me by telegraph, and I will then give him further orders.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

There is no force but McNeill's near Romney.

SOUTH BRANCH, *August 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Son just in from Springfield; saw twenty-five rebels three miles this side of there, who turned and went back; heard them shoeing horses in the town. He was informed by colored man that Imboden's command is between Romney and the Wire Bridge, near Springfield, on the old road. He says the men he saw had on blue overcoats, but gray pants. Jim Short, of Imboden's command, was in Cumberland day before yesterday. Could it be our men?

C. J. HARRISON,
Captain, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *August 30, 1864.*

Colonel HOY,
New Creek:

Keep your scouts active and on the alert. I think McNeill intends striking west instead of east of this point. He in all probability will go west of the Alleghany Mountains.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Charlestown, W. Va., August 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER, U. S. Volunteers,
New York City:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant relative to your being relieved from the

command of the Military District of Harper's Ferry and being ordered to report to Brigadier-General Stevenson for duty, and by direction of the brevet major-general commanding to state, in reply, that the order assigning General Stevenson was made in accordance with verbal instructions received by him from the commanding general of the Middle Military Division. It was supposed at the time that General Stevenson was your senior, and as you were known to be unwell it was thought that in your state of health it would be a relief to you to have the responsibility of your important command transferred to some one else for the present at least. The letter directing you to report to General Stevenson at the expiration of your leave was written under the impression that you were his junior in point of rank. The commanding general would not take upon himself such an assumption of authority as to order an officer to report for duty to his junior. That authority, as you are aware, can only be exercised by the President. At the expiration of your present leave the commanding general directs that you report in person at the headquarters of the department for assignment to duty.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. G. BIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

General Sheridan says that he saw General Breckinridge yesterday, and also telegraphs as follows:

I respectfully recommend the removal of the military agent at Gallipolis as an alarmist or a Copperhead. Ramseur's and Gordon's divisions, of Breckinridge's corps, were at the crossing of Opequon Creek, near Smithfield, to-day, and Breckinridge was there in person.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 30, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The military agent is not a Copperhead nor an alarmist. He communicates his information is based on a rebel mail that got through to Charleston last Friday. A letter from one of Breckinridge's officers to his brother says their corps will be at Lewisburg within ten days. One of our spies saw it. The agent acted in good faith in making his communication; perhaps I was too quick in acting on it.

JOHN BROUGH.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., August 30, 1864.

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from certain loyal colored men of the city of Baltimore, complain-

ing of grievances to which they are subjected in being forced to drill, &c., by you referred to these headquarters August 26, 1864, for report as to whether white men were also subject to the same drill as is required from the men of color. In reply, I would respectfully state that white men have been organized into companies and regiments, and are required to drill. Unfortunately, Governor Bradford has declined to recognize their organizations and commission their officers. There are now three regiments organized. Shortly after the organization of the whites was begun that of the blacks was attempted. As Governor Bradford declined to have anything to do with the enterprise, the State constitution not recognizing colored men as subject to militia service, I assumed the business myself and gave it in charge of Colonel Bowman, who is quite popular with the class and has proven himself their devoted friend. It was desirable to enroll all the able-bodied colored men of the city, whether free or slaves. To do that by asking them to volunteer was impossible, as many of them are the slaves or employés of secession citizens, who would, of course, prohibit such action, hence my measure had to be arbitrary. That some instances of harshness have ensued is not unlikely, but the sufferers had only to complain to me to have their wrongs redressed.

It is proper to add that among the blacks, as with the whites, there are lazy and trifling people who do nothing without compulsion, and complain when it is exerted. Besides, the disaffected whites do not hesitate to fill the minds of the simple and credulous colored men with false ideas of my purposes toward them in this organization.

If I had authority to answer two questions of the complainants, there would be no difficulty in the matter: First, if, when organized, they should be called out to defend the city, will they be paid for it? Second, should they be killed or disabled while so engaged, would they or their representatives be placed on the pension list? It would oblige me very much to receive instructions on these points from the honorable Secretary of War.

Finally, the necessity for the measure complained of is simply that there must be more troops to defend the city of Baltimore than can always be spared for the purpose. I thought, and yet think it possible, to meet this necessity by stringent organization of the citizens, black and white.

Without an interference with the constitution of the State, I cannot deprive Governor Bradford of his lawful control of the able-bodied whites. It is different, however, with the blacks, whom the Governor repudiates for militia purposes; and as to these latter I will see that they are not abused.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., August 30, 1864.

Col. D. P. WHITING, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Mifflin:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 25th instant, I am directed by the commanding general to say that by General Orders, No. 48, current series, Department of the Susquehanna, Fort Mifflin is made a separate post, and that hereafter you will report directly to

these headquarters, from which source you will receive your orders. Quartermaster's and commissary supplies will be furnished by the officers of those departments in Philadelphia on your requisition, or on orders from these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 287. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 31, 1864.*

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35. Maj. F. C. Newhall, aide-de-camp, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Sheridan, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Middle Military Division, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fort Buffalo, Va., August 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that there is nothing of importance to report from this vicinity. One of the picket-posts was attacked to-day by a party of seven guerrillas, but they were beaten off.

8.30 P. M.

Major Horton, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, with Major Waite, have just come in; they left Aldie this morning at 7 o'clock. Major Horton arrived at Aldie at 6 o'clock last evening, and found on his arrival there that Major Waite had already been up the country and on his way back.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. LAZELLE,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 31, 1864—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHAPMAN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: By direction of the general commanding you will send one regiment back to Rippon to picket the roads leading from there toward Winchester, and also toward the Shenandoah River. This move is desired more as a guard to trains than anything else.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 31, 1864.*
(Received 9.15 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nothing from front last night. Couriers expected every moment. As soon as they arrive will report.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 31, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The infantry of enemy are concentrated at Bunker Hill; our cavalry are sent to operate on their rear; to-day must develop their strength and purpose. No fighting yesterday mentioned.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *August 31, 1864.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have information through rebel sources that Early, with his command, has been recalled to Richmond; that the main body of the enemy passed through Winchester several days ago. I think this to be the fact. I learn from the front that reconnaissances of cavalry as far as Berryville and beyond Smithfield, in direction of Bunker Hill, failed to find enemy to-day.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlestown, August 31, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

T[orbert], with M[erritt] and W[ilson], have gone up the Valley. I will have definite information soon. If the enemy should fall back, shove them along.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *August 31, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

Your dispatch received. I have no late news of importance. Send you by train this a. m. the latest papers. McNeill, with about 250 men, is lying between Romney and Hanging Rock, evidently Early's western picket, watching my movements.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., *August 31, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

General Cadwalader reports that he captured seventy prisoners last night in Columbia County. These are chiefly leaders and others who were organized to resist the draft. They will be sent to Fort Mifflin.

COUCH,
Major-General.

SIGNAL CAMP,
Greencastle, Pa., August 31, 1864.

Capt. H. S. TAFFT, *Chief Assistant, Signal Bureau:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make you the following report of the operations of this detachment during the month ending August 31, 1864:

At the date of my last report the greater portion of my detachment were on duty at Harper's Ferry, whilst myself and a small party were temporarily stationed at Emmitsburg, Md. From this point we moved into the Cumberland Valley, by order of Capt. F. E. Town, and opened stations at Greencastle, North Mountain, and Williamsport. These stations remained in operation until August 5, when the parties occupying the two last posts were compelled to abandon them on account of the advance of the enemy to Hagerstown and Williamsport. After the retreat of the enemy across the river I requested and obtained permission to return to my command at Harper's Ferry. Immediately upon my return the whole detachment belonging to this department were relieved from duty and ordered to report to Major-General Couch. I reported at headquarters Department of Susquehanna August 11, and for some days thereafter remained in camp near Chambersburg, for the purpose of equipping my men with horses and the necessary clothing. These arrangements being completed, I moved the detachment to this place, and reopened our previous stations. I have signal posts at present at this point, on North Mountain, and near Williamsport, and it is my intention to open another at Fairview as soon as possible. From these points it will be very easy to watch the fords of the upper Potomac, from Falling Waters to Hancock, and to give timely notice of any attempt to cross. I regret very much that the haziness of the atmosphere has embarrassed our operations very much for the past ten days; but as this is rather unusual in this climate and at this season, I think we shall experience no difficulty of the kind during the fall. During the past month Lieutenant Reymer has reported to me for instructions and duty. Good horses have been furnished to the enlisted men, and I have the honor of reporting my detachment as well equipped and instructed as any party with which I ever served.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS M. THAYER,
First Lieutenant and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., August 31, 1864.

Capt. E. M. WARREN,
Independent Company 100-days' Pennsylvania Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs that you move your command from where it is at present located to within three or four miles

of McConnellsburg, establishing your camp at a point where wood and water are easily accessible. You will keep constantly on the alert in regard to deserters and stragglers, arresting them wherever found. All Government property in the hands of unauthorized persons should be taken charge of, and the facts promptly reported to these headquarters.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Middle Military Division, Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	24	120	216	389	.....	.....	In the field.
Department of Washington (Augur):							Washington, D. C.
Staff and infantry	483	18,597	23,076	26,572	.....	.....	
Cavalry	120	3,402	5,752	7,180	.....	.....	
Artillery	218	5,895	7,753	9,854	736	279	
Detachment of Signal Corps	7	68	75	81	.....	.....	
Total	828	27,962	36,656	43,687	736	279	
Department of the Susquehanna (Couch):							Chambersburg, Pa.
Staff and infantry	138	1,872	2,228	3,670	.....	.....	
Cavalry	13	401	427	464	.....	.....	
Artillery	5	181	194	296	.....	12	
Detachment of Signal Corps	2	56	59	66	.....	.....	
Total	158	2,510	2,908	4,496	.....	12	
Middle Department (Wallace):							Baltimore, Md.
Staff and infantry	260	5,067	5,963	8,362	.....	.....	
Cavalry	19	297	347	660	.....	.....	
Artillery	8	219	294	329	.....	6	
Total	287	5,583	6,604	9,351	.....	6	
Department of West Virginia (Crook):							In the field.
Staff and infantry	538	11,898	14,032	23,443	.....	.....	
Cavalry	241	6,231	8,457	14,722	.....	.....	
Artillery	83	2,877	3,521	4,478	.....	.....	
Total	862	21,006	26,010	42,643	.....	.....	
Sixth Army Corps (Wright):							In the field.
Staff and infantry	635	11,333	15,717	29,599	.....	.....	
Artillery	24	623	697	812	.....	24	
Total	659	11,956	16,414	30,411	.....	24	
Detachment Nineteenth Army Corps (Emory):							In the field.
Staff and infantry	657	12,068	14,187	21,081	.....	.....	
Artillery	15	436	458	559	.....	20	
Total	672	12,504	14,645	21,640	.....	20	
Cavalry forces (Torbert):							In the field.
Cavalry and staff	371	7,891	10,347	20,028	.....	32	
Artillery	22	611	701	979	.....	24	
Total	393	8,502	11,048	21,007	.....	56	
Grand total	3,883	90,143	114,501	173,624	736	397	

Organization of troops in the Middle Military Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, August 31, 1864.

ESCORT.

6th U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Ira W. Claflin.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

Maj. Gen. CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. WILLIAM B. ROE.

LIGHT ARTILLERY DEPOT AND CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.*

Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.

Massachusetts Light, 16th Battery, Capt. Henry D. Scott.
New York Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. Martin.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.
1st United States, Batteries A and F, Lieut. Hardman P. Norris.
2d United States, Batteries C and E, Lieut. James S. Dudley.
3d United States, Batteries L and M, Lieut. Erskine Gittings.
4th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Rufus King, jr.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADES.

Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

Detachments 1st, 2d, 19th, 23d, 27th, 31st, 39th, 43d, and 102d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Charles E. Graham.
Detachments 28th and 29th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Daniel Brooks.
45th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Edward Thorn.

HARDIN'S DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. MARTIN D. HARDIN.

First Brigade.

Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.

6th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Absalom Crookston.
9th New York Heavy Artillery (five companies), Maj. James W. Snyder.
13th New York Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Charles H. Hatch.
41st New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. Detleo von Einsiedel.
1st Battalion Pennsylvania Artillery (two companies), Capt. Samuel Riddle.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. William P. Graves.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Lewis L. Young.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. HORACE G. THOMAS.

4th and 10th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (ten companies), Lieut. Col. Benezet F. Foust.
7th and 21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (twelve companies), Maj. John B. Callis.
Michigan Light Artillery, 14th Battery, Capt. Charles Heine.
1st Company New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, } Capt. Charles H. Long.
1st Provisional Battalion Heavy Artillery, }

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*Or Camp Barry, commanded by Maj. James A. Hall.

†Headquarters at Washington City. Troops at Forts Baker, Bayard, Bunker Hill, Carroll, Davis, De Russy, Du Pont, Gaines, Greble, Kearny, Lincoln, Mahan, Mansfield, Meigs, Reno, Ricketts, Simmons, Slocum, Smead, Snyder, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Wagner, and Batteries Cameron, Kemble, Parrott, and Vermont.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOHN H. OBERTEUFFER.

Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (eight companies).*

Fort Foote, Md.

Capt. OLIVER J. CONANT.

Maine Coast Guard, Company B, Capt. Oliver J. Conant.
Michigan Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Charles Dupont.
2d Company New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Lieut. George P. Thyng.

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S, MD.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES.

11th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. J. Egbert Farnum.
20th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. George A. Washburne.
5th Massachusetts Cavalry (colored), Maj. Horace N. Weld.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. Charles Beger.

FORT WASHINGTON, MD.

Col. HORACE BROOKS.

Maine Coast Guard, Company A, Capt. Charles Barker.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

Col. MOSES N. WISEWELL.†

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. GILE.

1st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Frederick E. Trotter.
6th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Frederic S. Palmer.
9th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Robert E. Johnston.
19th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Maj. John H. Donovan.
22d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Allan Rutherford.
24th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. John F. Marsh.

Not brigaded.

150th Pennsylvania, Company K, Capt. Thomas Getchell.
Union Light Guard Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. James B. Jameson.
U. S. Ordnance Detachment, Maj. James G. Benton.

DE RUSSY'S DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH N. G. WHISTLER.

10th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. G. De Peyster Arden.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Andrew Fagan.
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Crawford Allen, jr.
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Frank S. French.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. James E. Wilson.

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* The 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 14th Independent Companies; afterward the Third Regiment Heavy Artillery.

† Military governor.

‡ Headquarters at Fort Corcoran. Troops at Forts Barnard, Berry, Ethan Allen, Ellsworth, Farnsworth, Garesché, Lyon, Marcy, O'Rorke, Richardson, Reynolds, Scott, Ward, Weed, Willard, Williams, Worth, and Battery Rodgers.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS WILHELM.

74th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alexander von Mitzel.
13th New York Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Hobart E. Fitzgerald.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Solon W. Stocking.
Provisional Battalion (three companies), Capt. Nelson J. Strickland.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE.

103d New York, Lieut. Col. Andrew Wettstein.
104th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thompson D. Hart.
3d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Maj. William H. H. Beadle.
3d Company Unattached Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Edwin Thomas.
15th Company Unattached Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Edward J. Russell.
Indiana Light Artillery, 16th Battery, Capt. Charles R. Deming.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. William R. Wilson.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Louis M. Johnston.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH.

Maryland Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. John M. Bruce.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company A, Capt. Wallace M. Spear.
12th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Maj. James Johnston.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Col. HENRY M. LAZELLE.

13th New York, Col. Henry S. Gansevoort.
16th New York, Maj. Giles G. Horton.

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH.*

1st District of Columbia (four companies), Lieut. Col. Robert Boyd.
2d District of Columbia, Col. Charles M. Alexander.
42d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph Stedman.
26th Michigan, Company F, Capt. Edmund Richardson.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery H, Lieut. Theodore M. Finley.

PROVOST DETACHMENTS.

Lieut. Col. HENRY H. WELLS.†

2d District of Columbia, Company A, Lieut. John W. Peck.
2d District of Columbia, Company B, Capt. John B. Morris.
1st Michigan Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Thurlow W. Lusk.
16th New York Cavalry, Company G, Capt. James A. McPherson.
12th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Capt. Rufus D. Pettit.

RENDEZVOUS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL MCKELVY.

14th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Lieut. Col. Carlile Boyd.
Provisional Detachment, conscripts, &c., Capt. Alvah W. Briggs.

* Military governor.
† Provost-marshal-general, Defenses South of the Potomac.

CAVALRY DIVISION.*

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Capt. BENJAMIN F. ROCKAFELLOW.

First Brigade.

Lieut. CHARLES A. PARKER.

1st Michigan, 5th Michigan, 6th Michigan, 7th Michigan, — Detachments.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. WILLIAM J. ALLEN.

4th New York, 6th New York, 9th New York, 17th Pennsylvania, — Detachments.

Reserve Brigade.

Lieut. MARCELLUS E. JONES.

19th New York (1st Dragoons), 6th Pennsylvania, 1st Rhode Island, 1st United States, 2d United States, 5th United States, 6th United States, — Detachments.

SECOND DIVISION.

Capt. JAMES T. PEALE.

First Brigade.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BROOKS.

1st Massachusetts, 1st New Jersey, 10th New York, 6th Ohio, 1st Pennsylvania, 3d Pennsylvania, — Detachments.

Second Brigade.

Capt. ROBERT A. ROBINSON.

1st Maine, 2d Pennsylvania, 4th Pennsylvania, 8th Pennsylvania, 13th Pennsylvania, 16th Pennsylvania, — Detachments.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. HENRY W. SAWYER.

First Brigade.

Capt. ROBERT LOUDON.

1st Connecticut, 2d New York, 3d New York, 5th New York, 2d Ohio, 18th Pennsylvania, — Detachments.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BYARD.

8th Illinois, 3d Indiana, 8th New York, 22d New York, 25th New York, 1st Ohio, 1st Vermont, — Detachments.

CAMP MISCELLANY.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD F. MOSON.

UNATTACHED.

1st New Hampshire (detachment), Maj. Joseph F. Andrews.

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*Consisting of detachments belonging to the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac and Middle Military Division.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD.

8th Illinois Cavalry, Maj. John M. Waite.

HOSPITAL GUARDS.

Surg. ROBERT O. ABBOTT.

CAVALRY DEPOT (GIESBOROUGH POINT).

Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE.

19th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Lieut. Henry K. W. Ayers.
228th Company, 1st Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Archibald W. McKillip.

FREEDMAN'S VILLAGE.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), Capt. George B. Carse.

RAILWAY GUARD.

18th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (six companies), Col. Charles F. Johnson.

NOT BRIGADED.

84th New York State Militia, Col. Frederick A. Conkling.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Maj. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.

CARLISLE, PA.

Cavalry Depot (Carlisle Barracks), Capt. William B. Royall.
Draft Rendezvous, Capt. David P. Hancock.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Patapsco (Maryland) Guards, Capt. Thomas S. McGowan.
201st Pennsylvania Infantry, Col. F. Asbury Awl.
1st Battalion Pennsylvania Infantry, Lieut. Col. Charles Stewart.
Pennsylvania Cavalry (one company), Capt. George D. Stroud.
Keystone (Pennsylvania) Battery, Capt. Matthew Hastings.

CHELTON HILL (CAMP WILLIAM PENN), PA.

Lieut. Col. LOUIS WAGNER.

45th U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Maj. James T. Bates.
127th U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Lieut. William P. Roberts.
Independent Company A, U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Enon M. Harris.

GREENCASTLE, PA.

Pennsylvania Cavalry (one company), Capt. Edward B. Sanno.
Detachment Signal Corps, Lieut. Amos M. Thayer.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Capt. RICHARD I. DODGE.

16th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. Charles M. Prevost.
50th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Benjamin C. Cook.
Convalescent Battery, Lieut. John T. Kingsbury.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CADWALADER.

186th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Frink.
46th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Thomas C. Kendall.
51st Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Edward L. Stratton.
52d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Frank H. Coles.
53d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. John R. Fellman.
55th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Oliver D. Peabody.
57th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. William Brian.
105th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Thomas Matthews.
131st Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. John K. Murphy.
162d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Max von Amelunxen.

DISTRICT OF THE MONONGAHELA.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. ROWLEY.

1st New York Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Thomas H. Bates.
21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company I, Capt. Greenlief P. Davis.
109th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. John L. Graham.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Capt. JOSIAH C. HULLINGER.†

50th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Sergt. Jeremiah Alcorn.
21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. James C. Patton.

SHIMPSTOWN, PA.

Pennsylvania Cavalry (one company), Capt. Christian B. Hebble.

YORK, PA.

Surg. HENRY PALMER.

108th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. William Mitchell.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Pennsylvania Cavalry (one company), Capt. Bruce Lambert.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

Pennsylvania Cavalry (one company), Capt. Edward M. Warren.

FORT MIFFLIN, PA.

Lieut. Col. DANIEL P. WHITING.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT (EIGHTH ARMY CORPS).

Maj. Gen. LEWIS WALLACE.

FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

1st Maryland Eastern Shore, Maj. John R. Keene.
11th Maryland, Col. William T. Landstreet.
12th Maryland (five companies), Lieut. Col. John L. Bishop.
93d New York (militia), Col. William R. W. Chambers.
195th Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph W. Fisher.
1st Delaware Cavalry (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Napoleon B. Knight.
8th New York Heavy Artillery (detachment), 9th New York Heavy Artillery (detachment), } Lieut. William H. Courtney.
3d Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery H, Capt. William D. Rank.

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* Capt. Samuel L. Fullwood, commanding Post of Pittsburg.
†Commanding Lehigh District.

SECOND SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

5th Massachusetts Infantry, Col. George H. Peirson.
91st New York, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Tarbell.
2d U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and K, Capt. Frank H. Larned.

THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.

1st Maryland Eastern Shore, Company B, Capt. John E. Graham.
8th Massachusetts, Col. Benjamin F. Peach, jr.
193d Pennsylvania (detachment).
194th Pennsylvania, Col. James Nagle.
71st Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Robert J. Sutherland.
72d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Frank P. Gross.
89th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Nelson Bronson.
95th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Vivian K. Spear.
143d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Horatio Roberts
10th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (four companies), Col. David P. De Witt.
Independent Cavalry Company (Maryland), Capt. George W. P. Smith.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Col. ADRIAN R. ROOT.

96th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Horace F. Crossman.
118th and 119th Companies, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Charles Reynolds.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Col. SAMUEL M. BOWMAN.*

193d Pennsylvania (detachment), Col. John B. Clark.
2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachments), Lieut. James Lewis.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE D. WELLS.

34th Massachusetts, Maj. Harrison W. Pratt.
116th Ohio, Col. James Washburn.
123d Ohio, Col. William T. Wilson.
5th New York Heavy Artillery, 2d Battalion, Maj. Caspar Urban.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM G. ELY.

18th Connecticut, Maj. Henry Peale.
2d Maryland Eastern Shore, Col. Robert S. Rodgers.
1st West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jacob Weddle.
4th West Virginia, Capt. Benjamin D. Boswell.
12th West Virginia, Capt. Erastus G. Bartlett.

* Commanding District of Delaware.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS M. HARRIS.

23d Illinois (five companies), Capt. David P. Moriarty.
54th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John P. Linton.
10th West Virginia, Maj. Henry H. Withers.
11th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Van H. Bukey.
15th West Virginia, Maj. John W. Holliday.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. ISAAC H. DUVAL.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.	Col. DANIEL D. JOHNSON.
23d Ohio, Lieut. Col. James M. Comly.	34th Ohio, Maj. Luther Furney.
36th Ohio, Col. Hiram F. Devol.	91st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Coates.
5th West Virginia, Col. Abia A. Tomlinson.	9th West Virginia, Maj. Benjamin M. Skinner.
13th West Virginia, Col. William R. Brown.	14th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. George W. Taggart.

DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN D. STEVENSON.

KENLY'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. G. Ellis Porter.
3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Charles Gilpin.
49th Pennsylvania,† Lieut. Col. Baynton J. Hickman.

CAVALRY.

12th Pennsylvania, Col. Lewis B. Pierce.
Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers, Capt. Daniel M. Keyes.
Remount Camp, Capt. James H. Stevenson.

ARTILLERY.

Kentucky Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Daniel W. Glassie.
Maryland Light, Baltimore Battery, Capt. Frederic W. Alexander.
Maryland Light, Battery A,‡ Capt. James H. Rigby.
5th New York Heavy (eight companies), Col. Samuel Graham.
New York Light, 30th Battery, Capt. Alfred von Kleiser.
New York Light, 32d Battery, Capt. Charles Kusserow.
Ohio Light, 1st Battery, Capt. George P. Kirtland.
1st Ohio Light, Battery L, Capt. Frank G. Gibbs.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery G, Capt. Beldin Spence.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery F,* Capt. Nathaniel Irish.
1st West Virginia Light, Battery A, Capt. George Furst.

UNATTACHED.

1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade (infantry), Lieut. Col. Roger E. Cook.
Independent Company Pennsylvania Engineers, Capt. S. Crawford Smith.

* For composition of the Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps (serving in this district), see p. 985.
† Also reported in Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps.
‡ Dismounted and acting as infantry.

WEST OF SLEEPY CREEK.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. KELLEY.

2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Company K, Capt. Peter B. Petrie.
6th West Virginia, Maj. John H. Showalter.
11th West Virginia (four companies), Maj. James L. Simpson.
2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Company F (cavalry), Capt. Norval McKinley.
3d Company Ohio Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Harry Pease.
8th Ohio Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. Robert Youart.
1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Harrison H. Hagans.
5th West Virginia Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Michael Donohue.
6th West Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Francis W. Thompson.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. John McAfee.
Maryland Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. John Carlin.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery H, Lieut. John E. Morgan.

KANAWHA VALLEY FORCES.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH C. SULLIVAN.

7th West Virginia Cavalry, Maj. Hedgeman Slack.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. ALFRED N. DUFFIÉ.

1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade,† Col. Henry A. Cole.
1st New York (Veteran), Lieut. Col. John S. Platner.
15th New York, Col. Robert M. Richardson.
21st New York, Maj. John S. Jennings.
20th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gabriel Middleton.

SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.

8th Ohio (detachment), Maj. James W. Shaw.
14th Pennsylvania, Maj. Shadrach Foley.
22d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Greenfield.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. POWELL.

1st New York (Lincoln), Maj. Timothy Quinn.
1st West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Capehart.
2d West Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Hoffman.
3d West Virginia, Maj. Lot Bowen.

Artillery.

5th United States, Battery L, Lieut. Gulian V. Weir.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. HENRY A. DU PONT.

1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Andrew Rosney.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Henry A. Du Pont.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Alexander C. Moore.

* But see organization as directed in General Orders, No. 13, August 29, p. 958.
† See also Lowell's brigade (p. 986), to which it was assigned August 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREDERICK, MD.

132d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. James Drysdale.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Virginia Exempts, Capt. Ewald Over.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

ESCORT.

1st Michigan Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. William H. Wheeler.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

4th New Jersey, Capt. Robert S. Johnston.
10th New Jersey, Maj. Lambert Boeman.
15th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Campbell.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EMORY UPTON.

65th New York,* Col. Joseph E. Hamblin.
121st New York, Lieut. Col. Egbert Olcott.
95th Pennsylvania, Capt. Francis J. Randall.
96th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. Lessig.
2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

Third Brigade.

Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.

37th Massachusetts,† Lieut. Col. George L. Montague.
49th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Baynton J. Hickman.
82d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John M. Wetherill.
119th Pennsylvania,‡ Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark.
2d Rhode Island (battalion), Capt. Elisha H. Rhodes.
5th Wisconsin (battalion), Capt. Charles W. Kempf.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

62d New York, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton.
93d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John S. Long.
98th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John B. Kohler.
102d Pennsylvania, Maj. Thomas McLaughlin.
139th Pennsylvania, Maj. Robert Munroe.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.

2d Vermont, Lieut. Col. Amasa S. Tracy.
3d Vermont (battalion), 4th Vermont, } Col. George P. Foster.
5th Vermont, Capt. Friend H. Barney.
6th Vermont, Capt. Martin W. Davis.
11th Vermont (1st Heavy Artillery), Col. James M. Warner.

* Detachment 67th New York attached.
† Detachments 7th and 10th Massachusetts attached.
‡ Detachment 23d Pennsylvania attached.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL D. BIDWELL.

7th Maine, Maj. Stephen C. Fletcher.
43d New York, Lieut. Col. Volkert V. Van Patten.
49th New York, Lieut. Col. Erastus D. Holt.
77th New York, Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French.
122d New York, Maj Jabez M. Brower.
61st Pennsylvania, Capt. Charles S. Greene.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM EMERSON.

14th New Jersey, Maj. Peter Vredenburgh, jr.
106th New York, Capt. Samuel Parker.
151st New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Fay.
87th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Schall.
10th Vermont, Maj. Edwin Dillingham.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. WARREN KEIFER.

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.
110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.
122d Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.
126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright.
67th Pennsylvania, Lieut. John F. Young.
138th Pennsylvania, Maj. Lewis A. May.
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Charles Burgess.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.

Maine Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens.
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A), Lieut. Jacob Federhen.
New York Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. George W. Adams.
5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.

DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. BEAL.

29th Maine, Maj. William Knowlton.
30th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Francis H. Whittier.
90th New York, Lieut. Col. Nelson Shaurman.
114th New York, Col. Samuel R. Per Lee.
116th New York, Col. George M. Love.
153d New York, Col. Edwin P. Davis.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. MCMILLAN.

12th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Frank H. Peck.
13th Maine, Col. Henry Rust, jr.
15th Maine, Col. Isaac Dyer.
160th New York,* Lieut. Col. John B. Van Petten.
47th Pennsylvania, Col. Tilghman H. Good.
8th Vermont, Col. Stephen Thomas.

Third Brigade.†

Col. LEONARD D. H. CURRIE.

30th Maine, Capt. George W. Randall.
133d New York, Maj. Anthony J. Allaire.
162d New York, Col. Justus W. Blanchard.
165th New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. Gouverneur Carr.
173d New York, Maj. George W. Rogers.

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*Detachment of non-veterans 90th New York attached.
† Serving in the District of Harper's Ferry.

Artillery.

New York Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. John V. Grant.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.

9th Connecticut, Col. Thomas W. Cahill.
12th Maine, Col. William K. Kimball.
14th Maine, Col. Thomas W. Porter.
26th Massachusetts, Col. Alpha B. Farr.
14th New Hampshire, Col. Robert Wilson.
75th New York, Col. Robert B. Merritt.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

11th Indiana, Col. Daniel Macauley.
22d Iowa, Col. Harvey Graham.
131st New York, Col. Nicholas W. Day.
159th New York, Lieut. Col. William Waltermire.
3d Massachusetts Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Lorenzo D. Sargent.

Third Brigade.

Col. JACOB SHARPE.

38th Massachusetts, Maj. Charles F. Allen.
128th New York, Lieut. Col. James P. Foster.
156th New York, Lieut. Col. Alfred Neafie.
175th New York (three companies), Capt. Charles McCarthey.
176th New York, Maj. Charles Lewis.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. DAVID SHUNK.

8th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Kenny.
18th Indiana, Col. Henry D. Washburn.
24th Iowa, Col. John Q. Wilds.
28th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Bartholomew W. Wilson.

Artillery.

Maine Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. Albert W. Bradbury.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. ELIJAH D. TAFT.

Indiana Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Milton L. Miner.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.

CAVALRY.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

ESCORT.

1st Rhode Island, Maj. Preston M. Farrington.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

1st Michigan, Maj. Thomas M. Howrigan.
5th Michigan, Col. Russell A. Alger.
6th Michigan, Col. James H. Kidd.
7th Michigan, Maj. Melvin Brewer.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

4th New York, Lieut. Col. William R. Parnell.
6th New York, Maj. William E. Beardsley.
9th New York, Lieut. Col. George S. Nichols.
17th Pennsylvania, Maj. Coe Durland.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, Jr.

1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Maj. Alexander M. Flory.
2d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Casper Crowninshield.
25th New York, Maj. Charles J. Seymour.

Reserve Brigade.

Col. ALFRED GIBBS.

19th New York (1st Dragoons), Maj. Howard M. Smith.
6th Pennsylvania, Maj. James Starr.
1st United States, Capt. Eugene M. Baker.
2d United States, Capt. Robert S. Smith.
5th United States, Lieut. Gustavus Urban.

Artillery.

1st United States, Batteries K and L, Lieut. Franck E. Taylor.
2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.

1st Connecticut, Col. Erastus Blakeslee.
3d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Suydam.
2d New York (four companies), Capt. Walter C. Hull.
5th New York, Lieut. Col. William P. Bacon.
2d Ohio, Lieut. Col. George A. Purington.
18th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William P. Brinton.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

3d Indiana (detachment), Lieut. Benjamin F. Gilbert.
1st New Hampshire (seven companies), Col. John L. Thompson.
8th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. Benjamin.
22d New York, Maj. Caleb Moore.
1st Vermont, Col. William Wells.

RESERVE HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON.

2d United States, Batteries B and L, Lieut. Charles H. Peirce.
2d United States, Battery M,* Lieut. Carle A. Woodruff.
3d United States, Batteries C, F, and K, Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.
4th United States, Batteries C and E,* Lieut. Charles L. Fitzhugh.

Abstract from return of the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix,† U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of heavy artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	89	.....	89	89	.....
City and Harbor of New York (Hunt)	57	835	1,279	2,249	.....
Hart's Island (Jackson)	7	45	56	99	.....
Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Sea-Coast Defenses (Floyd-Jones).	40	1,419	1,705	1,760	242
Defenses of Portsmouth Harbor and Maine Sea-Coast (Dawson)	11	283	310	392	.....
Other forts	15	634	893	967	.....
Total	219	3,216	4,332	5,556	.....

Troops in the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix,† U. S. Army, commanding, August 31, 1864.

CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS C. HUNT.

Fort Hamilton.

Maj. DICKINSON WOODRUFF.

69th New York State National Guard, Companies D and H, Capt. Michael O'Boyle.
3d United States, Lieut. Joseph Hale.
12th United States (invalid company), Lieut. Edwin M. Coates.
5th U. S. Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Thomson P. McElrath.

* Serving with Third Cavalry Division.
† Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army, second in command.

Fort Lafayette.

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE.

7th United States, Company A, Lieut. Constant Williams.
7th United States, Company E, Lieut. James Cullen.
10th United States (detachment), Lieut. Claude S. Robertson.

Fort Columbus.

Capt. JOHN D. WILKINS.

New York Light Artillery, 20th Battery (detachment), Capt. B. Franklin Ryer.
U. S. General Service Recruits.

Fort Richmond.

Col. JAMES BAGLEY.

69th New York State National Guard, Col. James Bagley.

Sandy Hook.

Lieut. Col. ENOCH STEEN.

New York Light Artillery, 28th Battery, Capt. Josiah C. Hannum.

Fort Schuyler.

Maj. HENRY D. WALLEN.

7th United States (eight companies), Maj. Henry D. Wallen.
31st U. S. Colored Troops (detachment).

Fort Wood.

Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

6th United States, Lieut. Col. Henry B. Clitz.
Permanent Party, Lieut. Joseph B. Rife.

Battery Barracks.

Capt. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

6th United States (detachment), Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins.
New York Light Artillery, 20th Battery (detachment).

Hart's Island.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL J. JACKSON.

31st U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Maj. Charles A. Wells.
Garrison Battalion, Maj. Matthias S. Euen.
Battalion of Recruits, Maj. Augustus C. Tate.

BOSTON HARBOR AND MASSACHUSETTS SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

Lieut. Col. DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES.

Clark's Point (New Bedford).

Capt. CALEB E. NIEBUHR.

1st Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Caleb E. Niebuhr.

Eastern Point (Fort Gloucester).

Capt. FRANCIS E. PORTER.

2d Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. Francis E. Porter.

Fort Independence.

Lieut. Col. DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES.

11th United States, 3d Battalion, Company A, } Capt. Alfred E. Latimer.
11th United States, 2d Battalion, Company H, }
11th United States, Invalid Company A, } Lieut. James Kennington.
1st U. S. Artillery, Invalid Company A, }
1st Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Thomas J. Little.

Long Point Batteries (Provincetown).

Capt. DAVID H. DYER.

21st Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. David H. Dyer.

Forts Pickering and Lee (Salem).

Capt. JOHN G. BARNES.

17th Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. John G. Barnes.

Fort Sewall (Marblehead).

Capt. LEWIS SOULE.

20th Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. Lewis Soule.

Fort Warren.

Maj. STEPHEN CABOT.

15th Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. Isaac A. Jennings.
19th Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. James M. Mason.
1st Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (Companies A, C, E, and F), Capt. James H. Baldwin.

DEFENSES OF PORTSMOUTH HARBOR AND MAINE SEA-COAST.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL K. DAWSON.

Fort Constitution.

Capt. GEORGE C. HOUGHTON.

New Hampshire State Militia, Company A, Capt. George C. Houghton.
Lafayette Artillery, New Hampshire State Militia, Company B, Capt. Joel H. Tarbell.

Fort McClary.

Capt. GEORGE C. HOUGHTON.

Maine State Guards, Company A, Capt. Llewellyn J. Morse.

Fort Knox.

Lieut. THOMAS H. PALMER.

1st Maine Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Thomas H. Palmer.

Fort Sullivan.

Capt. THOMAS P. HUTCHINSON.

Maine Coast Guard, Company C, Capt. Thomas P. Hutchinson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fort Adams, R. I.

Col. OLIVER L. SHEPHERD.

15th United States, 3d Battalion, Company D, Capt. Henry C. Gapen.

Fort Ontario, N. Y.

Capt. ROBERT E. A. CROFTON.

16th United States (detachment), Capt. Robert E. A. Crofton.

Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

Capt. CHRISTOPHER BLANDING.

Rhode Island Hospital Guards, Company A, Capt. Christopher Blanding.

Forts Preble and Scammel, Me.

Maj. GEORGE L. ANDREWS.

17th United States, Invalid Companies A and B, Capt. William H. Walcott.

Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Capt. JOHN D. O'CONNELL.

14th United States (detachment), Capt. John D. O'Connell.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Abram C. Wildrick.

Fort Porter, N. Y.

Capt. EDWIN C. WILSON.

Detachment Veteran Reserve Corps and recruits, Lieut. Daniel T. Everts.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

[AUGUST 4, 1864.—For Lee to Davis, relating to certain operations in the Shenandoah Valley, &c., see Vol. XLII, Part II, p. 1161.]

HEADQUARTERS,
August 8, 1864. (Via Staunton, Va.)

General J. A. EARLY:

Enemy has detached a division of cavalry with a body of infantry to Washington. General R. H. Anderson, with infantry and cavalry, is in Culpeper to observe their movements.

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 9, 1864.*

General R. E. LEE,
Dunn's Hill, Va.:

Who shall relieve General Ransom in the Valley? Can General F. Lee; or would it [be] better to send his senior brigadier? We have unofficial intelligence that Generals McCausland and Johnson were surprised and routed near Moorefield, dispersing with heavy loss.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

DUNN'S HILL, VA., *August 9, 1864.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Dispatch of to-day received. General Early reports on the 8th that McCausland had arrived in Hardy, having sustained very little loss; statements in Northern papers of his defeat untrue. Some commander should relieve Ransom. I think it best to send Fitz Lee's senior brigadier; will do so if you approve.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 9, 1864.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond:

SIR: When applied to some time ago to devise some mode to relieve the people of the Northern Neck and the south side of the Rappahannock from outrages by the enemy, I advised that all citizens capable of bearing arms be organized for the defense of their property and families. At the same time I inquired of Colonel Mosby if he could recommend some one, experienced in the kind of service which the necessities of the exposed districts will require, to aid in organizing the citizens and controlling their operations. He has recently replied to my letter and recommended very highly the bearer of this, Mr. Thomas W. Richards, as a man of approved courage, of good character, and fitted by experience for the duty. I therefore respectfully advise that you send Mr. Richards to the country in question with a letter to the most

prominent citizens explanatory of his object, and asking their co-operation, at the same time giving him authority to raise a command for local defense in conformity to law, but strictly prohibiting him from receiving any absentees from the army or persons liable to enrollment in the general service. I think such a command, well managed, will contribute greatly to the security of the people and their property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 10, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Grant such authority as is recommended by General Lee. Let the officer have a certified copy of this letter from General Lee, which will be his best recommendation to the citizens of the Northern Neck. Refer him, too, to General Kemper, to whom he will report for the present, and will co-operate with the reserves.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HARRISONBURG, *August 9, 1864.*

EDITOR WHIG:

Defeat of McCausland. Our forces under Generals B. T. Johnson and McCausland suffered defeat near Moorefield, Hardy County, on Sunday morning last about daylight. They were surprised, attacked by forces under Averell, and stampeded and routed, the enemy capturing and killing 300 or 400 of Johnson's men, 4 pieces of artillery, and 800 or 900 horses. It was a perfect rout, our men scattering in wild disorder and confusion and running in different directions. Fuller particulars to-morrow.

J. H. WARTMAN.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 9, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the President.

It is a copy of a press dispatch sent to the Whig. I have retained till officially advised.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUST 9, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: I will move Rodes' and Ramseur's divisions in the morning toward Martinsburg, and you will picket on the Charlestown road, as well as the Brucetown road, and toward Indian Springs. You must keep a vigilant lookout for the enemy and drive him back if he advances. I will go with Rodes and Ramseur myself.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 9, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: The movements of the enemy render it necessary for your command to be kept always ready to move at a moment's notice. Men and officers must be kept in camp. All roads must be picketed in every direction. General Early directs me to say that he wishes you to give your personal attention to this.

I am, general, respectfully, &c.,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 9, 1864—11 p. m.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: Move at sunrise to-morrow to Winchester. Colonel Allan will move his train, following your leading division. Take your artillery.

By order of Lieutenant-General Early:

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 10, 1864.*

General R. E. LEE,
Hdqrs. Army of Northern Virginia, near Petersburg, Va.:

I accept your conclusion. General G. W. C. Lee not physically equal to the duty. Send the senior brigadier of Fitz Lee's division. He will require temporary rank, being now junior to Brigadier-General Vaughn, unless the latter is ordered elsewhere.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

OFFICIAL AND RELIABLE.] AUGUST 10, 1864.

Grant is gathering a large force at or near Harper's Ferry. He (Grant) has been up giving direction, and has returned to the forces confronting Petersburg. The force at Harper's Ferry will make an impetuous dash down the Valley; will try to get in the rear of Early and re-capture all supplies, cut railroads, lay waste the crops, &c. The force now at or about Harper's Ferry is estimated between 50,000 and 60,000, cavalry, infantry, and artillery included. Grant will continue to lie before Petersburg with what is left of his army, and will attack if there should be the least chance for success. They have on the upper Potomac between 7,000 and 8,000 cavalry. Plans, you see, have wonderfully changed since my last dispatch a few days ago. They have been marching and countermarching through the counties lying on the upper Potomac, no doubt to deceive Early and lead him in a trap. But we are in hopes Early may arrange matters and catch him. No troops in the county. Gold, 260½, so quoted in the papers; can't be bought for that.

Yours, &c.,

DURST.

N. B.—It is not known reliably who will be chief in command of all the forces at Harper's Ferry, but most likely Hooker, as he has recently been ordered here from the Southwest. Hooker has by some means

gotten the name among the soldiers as "Fighting Joe;" this reason, no doubt, has influenced the Administration in making the selection. The army above don't seem so full of fight; they seem jaded and tired. There is sickness prevailing in the ranks.

Yours, &c.,

DURST.

(Copy to General R. E. Lee.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 188. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXXVIII. Maj. Gen. L. L. Lomax will relieve Major-General Ransom in the command of the cavalry attached to the corps of Lieutenant-General Early. Upon being relieved Major-General Ransom will report to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 188. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *August 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. Philip Cook, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the brigade of Rodes' division formerly commanded by Brigadier-General Doles, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 10, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: The enemy is reported advancing. There is no cavalry on the road from Charlestown and Berryville to Winchester, Imboden's pickets having been cut in two. Keep a strict lookout and keep your forces in constant readiness; do not let us have another surprise.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

[AUGUST 11, 1864.—For Lee to Seddon, relative to engagement at Moorefield, see p. 551.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., August 11, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

Information through signal office, said to be reliable, from Washington, of the 8th instant, states Grant and staff arrived in Washington from Baltimore on the 6th, and that his army has been moving away rapidly from Petersburg since his unsuccessful mining feat. Troops and munitions in large numbers and quantities have recently

landed at Alexandria, Annapolis, Baltimore, and Washington from Grant's army. This accords with information from same source of 5th and 6th, which states that Sheridan and Hooker were in Washington; that 2,500 cavalry had arrived; that Grant and staff had gone to Harper's Ferry, and that Sheridan's cavalry, 8,000, were all in Washington. Total force for operations in Maryland believed to be 50,000; total left at Petersburg about the same. Troops being sent to Harper's Ferry and that region. Brigade of cavalry with artillery passed through Washington on 7th. You must estimate the worth of these reports.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
August 11, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Your dispatch of to-day received. General Grant has been at Harper's Ferry; General Sheridan has been placed in command of that department; the greater part of his cavalry has gone with him. The part of the Nineteenth Corps that has been serving here, and probably the Eighteenth Corps, are the only infantry, I believe, that have left General Meade.

R. E. LEE.

MOUNT JACKSON, *August 11, 1864.*

T. H. WYNNE, Esq.:

Yours received. On Sunday morning at daylight Averell, by having flanked the picket, guided by Union men of the county, came on the camp of Johnson's brigade, and were on the First and Second Maryland before they had notice; they were dispersed, with a loss of fifty. The rest of the command fell back toward Moorefield, checking him as far as possible, until it reached the town, distant four miles, when the Twenty-first, Colonel Peters, and the Twenty-seventh [Battalion], Captain Gibson, stopped his further pursuit. My command then moved off toward Mount Jackson, losing 150 to 175 killed, wounded, and missing, and 2 pieces of artillery and 2 ambulances. Part of McCausland's went up the Winchester road and part was with me. General McCausland being with me, I covered the movement on my road until all got off. He lost two pieces of artillery and fully as many prisoners as I did, and many more horses. I lost our horses, besides those of prisoners. Will write fully.

B. T. J[OHNSON].

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 11, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the President. I have advised retention from publication.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 11, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Staunton:

Direct Major Leyden to send four of the seven Napoleons received by him to Captain Gregory, General Early's army, at once.

By command of General Lee:

B. G. BALDWIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, Army of Northern Virginia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 189. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. A. C. Godwin, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the brigade of Early's division formerly commanded by General Hoke, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
August 11, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON:

GENERAL: The Washington Chronicle of the 8th states that General Sheridan has superseded General Hunter in command of the troops on the upper Potomac, and I believe that the greater part of his cavalry has been detached by General Grant and sent to Washington and Baltimore. This morning General Hampton commences his march for Culpeper, with his division, to report to you. It is desirable that the presence of our troops be felt beyond the Rappahannock. You had better take position north of Culpeper Court-House and let the cavalry operate north of Rappahannock River. Should the enemy's forces move west of the Blue Ridge range, leaving Washington uncovered, the cavalry might cross the Potomac east of the mountains and demonstrate against that city. Should he concentrate all his cavalry in the Valley, unless it can be withdrawn by other operations ours must meet it, and General Hampton must take command of all the cavalry when united. Any enterprise that can be undertaken to injure the enemy, distract or separate his forces, embarrass his communications on the Potomac or on land, is desirable. If you can learn what troops have been detached from Grant's army let me know. Prisoners and deserters state the Eighteenth Corps and the portion of the Nineteenth operating here have left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
August 11, 1864.

General WADE HAMPTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I desire you to proceed with your division to Culpeper. On arrival you will report to Lieut. Gen. R. H. Anderson, commanding in that quarter. The object is to threaten the enemy's flank and rear should he move across the Blue Ridge into the Valley, and to retain his forces about Washington for its protection. It is desirable that the presence of the troops in that region be felt, and should the enemy move up the Potomac, leaving his capital uncovered, that the cavalry cross the Potomac, if practicable, east of the Blue Ridge. Should the enemy's cavalry be concentrated in the Valley, ours must meet it, if it cannot cause its withdrawal by other operations. Specific instructions will be given you by General Anderson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 11, 1864.

General J. A. EARLY:

Maj. Gen. L. L. Lomax has been directed to report to you to relieve General Ransom, in command of cavalry. General Ransom on being relieved will report to the Adjutant-General, Richmond.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 11, 1864.

General J. A. EARLY:

Washington Chronicle of the 8th states that Sheridan has superseded Hunter. Another division of cavalry has been sent to General Anderson; communicate with him.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS,
August 12, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: I received last night your dispatch of the 11th giving information of the enemy's movements.* I was aware of the departure of a large part of Sheridan's cavalry, and that he had taken command of the Federal forces in the Valley. Torbert's division is the only one that has yet reached that region, and I am not positive whether the whole of the other divisions have gone or not, though it is so reported. I thought it best, however, to move Hampton's division to Culpeper, and it commenced its march yesterday. W. H. F. Lee's division is retained, and I hope it will be sufficient for the protection of the railroad. If I find that the enemy's cavalry here is superior to ours I will recall some of Hampton's. I have assigned General H[ampton] to

* See Vol. XLII, Part II, p. 1169.

the command of the cavalry. General Butler, he thinks, is best qualified to command his division; as he does so now by right of seniority I have recommended no change. The forces opposed to General Early consist of the Sixth and Eighth, two divisions of the Nineteenth, and the Thirteenth Corps; the latter recently arrived from New Orleans. General Early was at Newtown on the 11th, and the enemy, who, for the two previous days had been endeavoring to approach his rear, was apparently moving toward Front Royal. I have directed General Anderson to move toward Thornton's Gap and be governed by circumstances. General Early reports that General Bradley Johnson's brigade had been surprised in camp near Moorefield and routed, losing four guns. I have directed that if General J[ohnson] is to blame he must be relieved from command.

I went up to Howlett's Thursday morning, having heard that the enemy had thrown a body of troops on the neck at Dutch Gap, with a view of endeavoring to drive them off. Their position was about two miles and a half from the battery, and Major Smith reported, from his experience on former occasions, owing to inferior powder, he could not be certain of throwing his shot more than 1,200 yards. I signaled to General Ewell to attack them from his side and to arrange with Captain Mitchell to shell them from his gun-boats. This I hoped would have been done that afternoon, but he could not complete his arrangements until yesterday afternoon, and then had to suspend the attack for an exchange of prisoners, previously arranged. The force, I understand, is composed partly of negroes, and that they are engaged in cutting a canal through the neck. What use they will make of it I do not see, unless their object is to turn Pickett's left. I have posted Lieutenant-Colonel Poague's battalion of artillery on the heights of Proctor's Creek, west of Howlett's farm, and will commence a heavy battery on the river in that vicinity as soon as possible. Perhaps it is thought the James River can be so reduced as to prevent the navigation of our naval boats.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—General Grant is reported to have returned from Harper's Ferry. He was at Old Point on the 8th, and a deserter states he and Butler were at Dutch Gap yesterday.

R. E. L.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 12, 1864.

General R. H. ANDERSON,
Culpeper Court-House, Va.:

General Early, at Newtown, states the enemy to be moving up the Shenandoah with a view of reaching his rear, apparently toward Front Royal. It may be his purpose to move up Luray Valley. You had better move up to Sperryville and be governed by circumstances. Hampton should reach you the 15th. Keep him apprised and keep in communication with Early.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 12, 1864. (Via Woodstock, Va.)

General J. A. EARLY:

Dispatch of 11th received. Anderson has been advised; communicate with him.

R. E. LEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., August 13, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. A. EARLY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You have doubtless seen some notice of an infamous burning, by a force from the gun-boats of the enemy, of the residence, with its effects, of the widow and orphans of my late brother, Maj. John Seddon, on the Rappahannock, some four miles below Fredericksburg.

I send herewith a copy of a letter* from Mr. William A. Little, the brother of Mrs. Seddon, and a gentleman of high character and undoubted veracity, giving a full account of the outrage, and also a copy of the order* under which the deed was done, left with the manager by the officer, ascertained to be a Major Whelan, of a Pennsylvania regiment, who commanded the party, purporting to set forth the cause of the destruction and by whose order done. As the act was done under the pretext of retaliation for a deed committed under totally different circumstances, and with certainly recent provocation fresh in the minds of your soldiers to justify them, by those under your command, I have thought it most appropriate to inform you accurately of the facts, and to rely on you, should opportunity offer, to exact fitting retribution.

I may not be insensible to the bias of personal feeling in this matter, for it stings me to the quick, I confess, to have relationship or connection with me the source to helpless relatives of such grievous wrongs; but in the exercise of the calmest judgment I can command, I must denounce this as one of the very meanest, pettiest, and most malignant atrocities committed by our miscreant invaders during the war. The pretense, I understand, has been presented by their lying prints that they mistakenly supposed the property to be mine, or to be owned by my living brother, with an interest on my part in it. For this there is not the least foundation in fact.

Thousands in the Army of the Potomac knew all about the house and its owners, and among the wretches present and assisting in the vandal act was recognized the commander of one of the gun-boats, who had visited the house with the purpose of plunder, with a party of his marines, some weeks since, and then learned the name and condition of the owners, and were prevented apparently from outrage only by a general paper of protection General Patrick had given when acting with the army around it; besides, several citizens of character on the river, as General Smith informs me he has satisfactorily learned, were taken by the enemy, and on inquiry had given the fullest information who were the real owners and occupants of the house, and that I had no interest whatever in the property, not being even executor of my brother's estate. General Graham, of Brandon notoriety, was on board as chief officer, and after having this information and holding a sort of

* Not found as inclosures.

conference, I am informed, with other officers, he ordered the perpetration of the outrage. Thus an expedition of at least two gun-boats, with a considerable force under a general officer, were specially ordered by a major-general of the enemy commanding a department to proceed some hundred miles to burn the house and effects of a widow and helpless children, the oldest about fourteen, over their heads, and to turn them out at night, in rain and darkness, with two of the infant children seriously sick, without shelter or protection, on no other ground of selection than that they were connections or relations of a public functionary of the Government against which they were warring.

To such a deliberate act of baseness, spite, and despicable malignity there is no need to add heightening effects; but it may be stated that the family consisted of an aged mother, near eighty years of age, a widow, with five young children, and a maiden sister, still a young lady. There are none, too, in the land more exemplary and held in more universal or higher esteem than these ladies, and their conduct in that fearful trial, as on not a few previous occasions, so combining loyalty to their State and heroism of soul with all the refinement and dignity of ladies, should have shamed, as before it had done, all but dastards or fiends from their ignominious purposes. Infamy and execration must follow the perpetrators of such outrages; but it seems to me that signal retribution should likewise indicate our abhorrence of the act, and enforce from the fears of our enemies, since to all higher sentiments they are insensible, abstinence from similar atrocities against the homes of our helpless women and children.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

AUGUST 14, 1864.

Mr. POTTS:

General Hampton is to-day on the cars from Richmond to Charlottesville. Send this to Richmond and request them to have it delivered to him on the route if practicable; it is very desirable for General Hampton to get it.

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
August 14, 1864.

General W. HAMPTON,
Beaver Dam, Va.:

Halt your command and return toward Richmond. Gregg's division is crossing at Deep Bottom. Send back an officer to ascertain position.

R. E. LEE.

Mr. POTTS:

This must be sent promptly and be forwarded at once from Richmond.

W. H. T.

AUGUST 15, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Chaffin's Bluff:

Mosby telegraphs, Upperville, 13th: Attacked enemy's supply train near Berryville that morning; dispersed guard treble his number; captured and destroyed 75 loaded wagons; brought off over 200 prisoners, including several officers, between 500 and 600 horses and mules, upward of 200 head of fine beef-cattle, and many valuable stores. Considerable number of enemy killed and wounded. His loss, 2 killed, 3 wounded.

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 16, 1864.—For Lee to Seddon, relating to Mosby's operations at Berryville, see p. 633.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 16, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Early directs that you have your command all ready to move at sunrise to-morrow and keep it so during the day, as it may be necessary to move at any moment.

I am, general, respectfully, &c.,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 193. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 16, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Maj. Charles Howard, commissary of subsistence, is assigned to duty in the cavalry command of Maj. Gen. L. L. Lomax.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 18, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: Move in the morning at sunrise toward Bunker Hill. Let your ordnance, ambulances, and medical wagons follow each division, and other trains move in the rear, under charge of Major Harman. Order of march: first, Ramseur; second, Rodes; third, Breckinridge. Braxton's battalion of artillery will move with Ramseur's division,

and Nelson's will follow Rodes' division. You will direct one of your brigades to move with the general trains and deployed as flankers on the right flank.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

BUNKER HILL, *August 19, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON:

GENERAL: There is no enemy between here and Martinsburg, and a small force of cavalry is reported to be there, variously estimated at from 800 to 2,000; I have sent to see. No force this side of the Opequon, but a cavalry force reported about Smithfield. McCausland had skirmishing with a cavalry picket near where the railroad bridge crosses the Opequon and drove it across the stream. I wish McCausland to take position at the crossing of the road by Brucetown to Smithfield, and I think it would be well for Fitz Lee to picket the crossing of the Opequon, on the road from Winchester to Summit Point; he can communicate across by Jordan Springs. No wheat has been burned in this country, and if we can stay here we can live. I have sent Lomax to Martinsburg. I think Fitz Lee had better try and shove the enemy back on the Berryville road.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

[AUGUST 20, 1864.—For Lee to Seddon, reporting operations in the Shenandoah Valley, see p. 552.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 20, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you have your command ready to move at sunrise to-morrow.

I am, general, respectfully, &c.,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 197. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXX. Leave of absence for thirty days, for the benefit of his health, is granted Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., Provisional Army, C. S.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Strength of the infantry of the Army of the Valley District, August 20, 1864, as shown by inspection reports of this date.

Troops.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
Gordon's division:			
Headquarters	7	7	8
York's brigade	614	803	3,708
Terry's brigade	858	963	6,042
Evans' brigade	1,344	1,597	4,254
Total	2,823	3,370	14,012
Rodes' division:			
Battle's brigade	966	1,154	3,271
Grimes' brigade	918	1,113	3,317
Cook's brigade	699	902	2,447
Cox's brigade	803	991	4,085
Total	3,386	4,160	13,120
Ramseur's division:			
Headquarters	11	11	12
Pegram's brigade	595	831	2,334
Johnston's brigade	600	742	2,410
Godwin's brigade	854	928	2,627
Total	2,060	2,512	7,383
Grand total	8,269	10,042	34,515

*Organization of the Army of the Valley District, August 20, 1864.**

RODES' DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. ROBERT E. RODES.

Grimes' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BRYAN GRIMES.

32d North Carolina.
43d North Carolina.
45th North Carolina.
53d North Carolina.
2d North Carolina Battalion.

Cook's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP COOK.

4th Georgia.
12th Georgia.
21st Georgia.
44th Georgia.

Cox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. COX.

1st North Carolina.
2d North Carolina.
3d North Carolina.
4th North Carolina.
14th North Carolina.
30th North Carolina.

Battle's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CULLEN A. BATTLE.

3d Alabama.
5th Alabama.
6th Alabama.
12th Alabama.
61st Alabama.

*As shown by inspection reports; cavalry and artillery not accounted for.
† Regimental commanders not indicated on inspection report.

GORDON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

*Hays' Brigade.**

Col. WILLIAM MONAGHAN.

5th Louisiana, Maj. Alexander Hart.
6th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hanlon.
7th Louisiana, Lt. Col. Thomas M. Terry.
8th Louisiana, Capt. Louis Prados.
9th Louisiana, Col. William R. Peck.

*Stafford's Brigade.**

Col. EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

1st Louisiana, Capt. Joseph Taylor.
2d Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Michael A. Grogan.
10th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Henry D. Monier.
14th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. David Zable.
15th Louisiana, Capt. H. J. Egan.

Evans' Brigade.

Col. EDMUND N. ATKINSON.

13th Georgia, Col. John H. Baker.
26th Georgia, Lieut. Col. James S. Blain.
31st Georgia, Col. John H. Lowe.
38th Georgia, Maj. Thomas H. Bomar.
60th Georgia, Capt. Milton Russell.
61st Georgia, Capt. Eliphalet F. Sharp.
12th Georgia Battalion, Capt. James W. Anderson.

Terry's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM TERRY.

2d Virginia, 4th Virginia, 5th Virginia, 27th Virginia, 33d Virginia, } Col. John H. S. Funk.
21st Virginia, 25th Virginia, 42d Virginia, 44th Virginia, 48th Virginia, 50th Virginia, } Col. Robert H. Dungan.
10th Virginia, 23d Virginia, 37th Virginia, } Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Saunders.

RAMSEUR'S DIVISION.‡

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR.

Pegram's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

13th Virginia.
31st Virginia.
49th Virginia.
52d Virginia.
58th Virginia.

Johnston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT D. JOHNSTON.

5th North Carolina.
12th North Carolina.
20th North Carolina.
23d North Carolina.

Godwin's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ARCHIBALD C. GODWIN.

6th North Carolina.
21st North Carolina.
54th North Carolina.
57th North Carolina.
1st North Carolina Battalion.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 22, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: Having just left the command of the Cavalry of the Valley and knowing its condition, I have the honor to make the following suggestions in order to assist in having it brought to anything like a state of efficiency:

The command now consists of five brigades: Vaughn's, strength present, 562; Imboden's, 667; McCausland's, 993; Johnson's, 1,132; Jack-

* These brigades united, under command of Brig. Gen. Zebulon York.

† Composed of the fragmentary remains of fourteen of the regiments of Edward Johnson's division, most of which was captured by the enemy May 12, 1864.

‡ Regimental commanders not indicated on inspection report.

son's, 737. Vaughn's brigade is composed of two others (which was infantry till last winter), and the First Tennessee Cavalry, the Twelfth and Sixteenth Tennessee Battalions Cavalry, and the Sixteenth Georgia Battalion Cavalry. Dismount at once the whole of it, except the First Tennessee and Twelfth and Sixteenth Tennessee Battalions; transfer the mounted battalions to the First Tennessee and make it a respectable size—it's colonel is a fine officer; have the part dismounted brought to Army of Northern Virginia, or sent to Army of Tennessee; assign First Tennessee to Johnson's brigade, and assign Brig. Gen. G. H. Steuart to its command, as I hear he has been ordered to the Valley. Imboden's has the Eighteenth, Twenty-third, and Sixty-second Virginia Cavalry and one unauthorized battalion; break up the battalion; transfer the men to Sixty-second Regiment, and place the whole brigade under Wickham as a part of his own, at the same time relieving Brigadier-General Imboden. Jackson has the Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments and Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Battalions Virginia Cavalry; consolidate the two battalions; give Major Lady, Forty-sixth Battalion, the command of the battalion transferred, and place the whole brigade with Lomax's old brigade as a part of it. McCausland's brigade to remain as it is, with addition of a regiment from Johnson's. Johnson's to consist of Eighth and Twenty-first Regiments, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh Virginia Battalions Cavalry, and the First and Second Maryland Battalions Cavalry; make two regiments of the four Virginia battalions; consolidate the two Maryland into one; find meritorious officers from the cavalry of Northern Virginia to place in charge of the regiments formed; transfer one regiment to McCausland. With this arrangement General Lomax will have two strong brigades; Fitz Lee will have his division increased by 1,200 men, where they will be taught to fight; and the indifferent officers gotten rid of. Give to each division a military commander at once.

The above, in my judgment, is the best arrangement that can be made. The only other change that can do any good is, if this be not carried out, consolidate Imboden's and Jackson's brigades and find a commander for the brigade thus formed. The horses from Vaughn's brigade can be used to fit out artillery for the command, as all it had has been lost; to my knowledge, two-thirds of these horses have been stolen and captured, and taken from Maryland. The Georgia battalion has never done anything, and has not now fifty men present. There should be at least three inspectors at each division headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, December 20, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Adjutant-General.

A copy of this report was sent to General Early, August 29, 1864, with a letter of that date, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* No reply has been received.

For General Bragg and in his absence:

JNO. B. SALE,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

* See p. 1008.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 198. } *Richmond, August 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XLI. Brig. Gen. John Echols, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the District of Southwestern Virginia and of the troops serving there, including the reserves. He will report to General R. E. Lee, commanding, &c. This assignment will not interfere with the order placing Major-General Breckinridge in command of the Department of Western Virginia.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 23, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Colonel SORREL:

COLONEL: Advance of enemy reported by Lomax turned out to be a small reconnoitering party, who have gone back. Lomax's scouts report no enemy this side of Shepherdstown. Will encamp on Smithfield pike near Cameron's Depot, in supporting distance of either flank. General Early has desired me to take charge of all the cavalry whilst General A[nderson] and he are together. There is no doubt most of enemy's cavalry are on their right flank.

Very respectfully,

FITZ LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 24, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: As the enemy is reported advancing on Gordon's left and front, General Early directs that you move Gordon to meet them, and Wharton to support him, except the brigade which is watching the trains.

I am, general, respectfully, &c.,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 24, 1864—7.15 a. m.

Lieutenant-General EARLY:

GENERAL: I have Terry's brigade in line between Shepherdstown and Leetown road, with remainder of Gordon's command and Wharton just behind, waiting developments. Lomax is on Shepherdstown road, and I have a picket on Leetown road. I don't hear anything of the enemy, and believe it was another cavalry stampede. I learn that Lomax has sent McCausland out to hunt for the enemy.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

AUGUST 24, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: Let your troops remain where they are for the present.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 24, 1864.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Early directs that you have your command ready to move at sunrise. As soon as you give the orders he wishes you to ride over here to receive instructions in person.

I am, general, respectfully, &c.

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 25, 1864.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

General Early reports from Charlestown that he has forced the enemy back to Harper's Ferry.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1864.

General EARLY:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 23d has been received, and I am much pleased at your having forced the enemy back to Harper's Ferry. This will give protection to the Valley and arrest the travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It will, however, have little or no effect upon Grant's operations, or prevent re-enforcements being sent to him. If Sheridan's force is as large as you suppose, I do not know that you could operate to advantage north of the Potomac. Either Anderson's troops or a portion of yours might, however, be detached to destroy the railroad west of Charlestown, and Fitz Lee might send a portion of his cavalry to cross the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge, as you propose. I cannot detach at present more cavalry from this army; the enemy is too strong in that arm. I am aware that Anderson is the ranking officer, but I apprehend no difficulty on that score. I first intended him to threaten the enemy east of the Blue Ridge, so as to retain near Washington a portion of the enemy's forces. He crossed the mountains at your suggestion, and, I think, properly. If his troops are not wanted there he could cross into Loudoun or Fauquier and return to Culpeper. It would add force to the movement of cavalry east of the Blue Ridge. I am in great need of his troops, and if they can be spared from the Valley, or cannot operate to advantage there, I will order them back to Richmond. Let me know.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

LEETOWN, *August 27, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Early directs me to say that he is waiting here for the passage of your trains on toward Bunker Hill. He wishes your troops also to move on toward Smithfield.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BUNKER HILL, *August 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON:

GENERAL: All my troops (infantry) are here at this place, and I am picketing the roads all around from the Winchester and Martinsburg pike to Gerrard Run, and I would respectfully suggest that you put infantry pickets on the Brucetown road and around to the Berryville pike, as I find the pickets of the cavalry are but little to be depended on. A note was received from Fitz Lee stating that the cavalry was picketing around by Martinsburg, Kearneysville, and Summit Point, to Castleman's Ferry; but a major commanding one of the pickets has just reported that a body of the enemy's cavalry has appeared at the ford of the Opequon on the road from here to Leetown, and I can't understand this. A captain of Yankee cavalry was captured yesterday and brought to my headquarters, and he says that he commanded the cavalry which attacked and captured Kershaw's skirmishers; he says his force was only a squadron, and that no idea was entertained of the attack until he discovered that the men on the skirmish line were sitting down roasting corn, and no person paying any attention, many of them having their backs to their line; he says he was officer of the day, and as such inspecting the line when he made this discovery, and he proposed the attack to his brigadier, who ordered it, and the men were captured in the same position he had discovered them, most of them being taken with their guns loaded; he says he captured seventy-three men, including a lieutenant-colonel or major and several commissioned officers, and only lost three men.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

ON BRUCETOWN ROAD AT OPEQUON CROSSING,
August 28, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General ANDERSON:

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry advanced on Charlestown and Smithfield pike, and on Charlestown and Leetown road to Leetown, and from latter place to Smithfield. The position of Smithfield not being tenable against a large force advancing on those roads, I evacuated the place, ordering Lomax's division to fall back toward Bunker Hill, holding the fords on the Opequon, whilst I, with a portion of Wickham's brigade, checked them upon this road. Colonel Boston, commanding Lomax's old brigade, is between Summit Point and Lockhart's Mill, and has been ordered to look out for your right. Wickham's brigade is now at this place. Have not yet ascertained if the enemy's infantry are following this movement.

Respectfully,

FITZ LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 28, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General ANDERSON:

GENERAL: Am at crossing of Smithfield and Brucetown road over the Opequon; Wickham's brigade guards this ford and Fry's Mill ford. McCausland is at Beason's, and Lomax was ordered to hold fords from Smithfield to Bunker Hill, and all approaches north of those points. Lomax's old brigade is between Summit Point and Locke's Ford, on Opequon, watching through Berryville to Shenandoah. Will try and find out to-night the nature of this advance.

Respectfully,

FITZ LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, August 29, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. A EARLY,
Commanding, &c.:

On return of Major-General Ransom from your army his opinion was desired as to the future of his late cavalry command, and he was requested to suggest such changes as would improve the discipline and increase the efficiency thereof. I inclose you a copy of his report* before taking any action, and request your suggestions. As part of the command was for some time under Major-General Breckinridge, he may be better acquainted than yourself with the personnel. I therefore desire you to obtain an expression of his opinion also as to that part. It is feared that too radical a change may produce dissatisfaction in those commands raised mostly in the country now held by the enemy and cause many desertions. At the same time it is felt that some stringent measures are necessary to secure discipline and prevent disaster.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Brucetown, August 29, 1864—7.30 p. m.

General ANDERSON:

GENERAL: The enemy reoccupied Smithfield this afternoon; nothing but cavalry seen. I have ordered a regiment of cavalry to picket the ford at the crossing of Brucetown and Smithfield road over the Opequon, and a regiment also at Fry's or Smith's Mill, with a squadron in front, as close to Smithfield as it can be placed.

Respectfully,

FITZ LEE,
Major-General.

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* See Ransom to Cooper, August 22, p. 1003.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Brucetown, August 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have but four regiments of cavalry and four pieces of artillery to defend the fords in your immediate front, and can keep but two regiments and two pieces of artillery on picket at a time, as I am obliged to graze the others. If it should be deemed advisable to hold these fords on the Opequon, I would suggest that the force be increased. I have been quite unwell since yesterday morning and am confined to my bed.

Respectfully,

FITZ LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Brucetown, August 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SORREL:

COLONEL: An infantry prisoner taken to-day reports that Sixth Corps marched through Charlestown, encamping near Cameron's Depot, on Smithfield pike, and moved up toward latter place yesterday afternoon, when their cavalry retired. A brigade from that corps (I mentioned before) actually reached Smithfield, following up our retiring infantry. The Nineteenth and Eighth Corps also passed through Charlestown, the first taking the Leetown and the other the Berryville roads, encamping, I presume, in the edges of the town, as they have not appeared anywhere on these roads.

FITZ LEE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. WICKHAM'S CAVALRY BRIG., LEE'S CAVALRY DIV.,
August 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE:

I have men now at Smithfield, the enemy's vedettes being in sight on the hill beyond the town. I have ordered a picket-post to be established, if possible, on the hill beyond Smithfield. A brigade of the Sixth Corps came up to the town yesterday evening, but retired last night. The infantry is said to be encamped now at Baker's Run. My pickets are now at this end of the town.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. WICKHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 31, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. J. A. EARLY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to inclose the enemy's signal alphabet* as deciphered by some of our signal corps here. We read their

* Not found.

messages with facility, and the general thinks it may be of service to you, but advises that care be taken to conceal the fact of our knowledge of the alphabet. The enemy also reads our messages, and the general suggests that your signal men be put on their guard to prevent the enemy obtaining information by that means.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MARSHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 31, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move to Shepherdstown at daylight to-morrow, going from Darkesville to Leetown, and thence to Shepherdstown. Your trains and artillery accompany you, and you will march one brigade in rear of all your trains. The brigade which is at Martinsburg you will order to proceed from that place to Shepherdstown as soon as Rodes and Ramseur reach Martinsburg.

I am, general, respectfully, &c.,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHWEST VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Dublin, August 31, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on yesterday (30th instant), in obedience to Special Orders, No. 198, section XLI, August 22, 1864, from your office, I assumed command of this department, relieving Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, and have for the present established my headquarters at this place. I have not as yet been able to obtain any very satisfactory report of the troops now in the department, but hope to be able to take steps soon to secure such report. I herewith inclose to you the only report* that could be made from the papers in the office of the assistant adjutant-general of the department. From this you will perceive that the organization of the troops must necessarily be imperfect and confused, resulting from the fragmentary character of the various commands. Brigadier-General Morgan has had, no doubt, very great difficulty in establishing any organizations from the materials under his control, and much difficulty will still be experienced in this regard. I find that there is no inspector for the troops, an officer very important at this time for the proper organization of the command; and I respectfully request, if it can be done, that a rigid and experienced inspecting officer may be assigned to me temporarily, to aid me in bringing the affairs of the department to a better system and order. I have thought that some such officer might now be on duty in Richmond, who could be spared for this duty, at least for a short time. I do not forward the inclosed paper as a report, but only

* Not found.

to give you an idea of the condition of the command and of the difficulties with which the commanding officer has had to contend. The most of the troops are now in East Tennessee, in the vicinity of Bull's Gap, where the enemy have lately been making some demonstrations.

I shall at once commence the use of every effort to bring out and organize properly all of the reserve troops in the department. I have given orders for immediate arrangements to be made to bring out of that portion of East Tennessee now under our control all the surplus wheat therein, of which I understand there is a considerable quantity, and I hope to be able to effect something in this way. Brigadier-General Morgan is in the immediate command of the troops in the field in East Tennessee.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Strength of the Army of Valley District (at and about Bunker Hill, Va.), Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early commanding, August 31, 1864, as shown by inspection reports. *

Troops.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Present effective for the field.	Pieces of artillery.
Rodes' division (Rodes):					
Battle's brigade, Brig. Gen. Cullen A. Battle	951	1,163	3,252	951	.....
Grimes' brigade, Brig. Gen. Bryan Grimes	883	1,091	3,293	832	.....
Cook's brigade, Brig. Gen. Philip Cook	674	883	2,421	599	.....
Cox's brigade, Brig. Gen. William R. Cox	797	973	4,052	679	.....
Total	3,305	4,110	13,018	3,061	.....
Gordon's division (Gordon):					
Terry's brigade,† Brig. Gen. William Terry	864	987	6,485	783	.....
York's brigade,‡ Brig. Gen. Zebulon York	658	813	3,507	658	.....
Evans' brigade, Col. Edmund N. Atkinson	1,311	1,526	4,204	1,210	.....
Total	2,883	3,326	14,196	2,651	.....
Early's division (Ramseur):					
Pegram's brigade, Brig. Gen. John Pegram	621	851	2,325	599	.....
Johnston's brigade, Brig. Gen. Robert D. Johnston	618	774	2,401	598	.....
Godwin's brigade, Brig. Gen. Archibald C. Godwin	806	935	2,270	775	.....
Total	2,045	2,560	6,996	1,972	.....
Artillery (Nelson):					
Braxton's battalion, Lieut. Col. Carter M. Braxton	243	284	380	280	11
Nelson's battalion, Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick	275	314	459	275	12
McLaughlin's battalion, Maj. William McLaughlin	262	316	454	247	12
Total	780	914	1,293	802	35
Grand total§	8,963	10,910	35,503	8,486	35

* Not including Wharton's division or the cavalry. The report for Wharton's division shows an aggregate of 503 of Echols' (Patton's) brigade, and of 638 of Wharton's brigade "present at inspection;" but gives no indication whatever of the strength of Smith's brigade, nor does it give the stations of these troops. Inspection report of this date for the cavalry not found.

† Note on original says, "Composed of the remnants of the Virginia regiments of Johnson's division."

‡ Hays' and Stafford's brigades.

§ For strength of Early's corps and Kershaw's division, as shown by monthly return of the Army of Northern Virginia, see Vol. XLII, Part II, p. 1213.

*Organization of the Second Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early commanding, August 31, 1864.**

GORDON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

Hays' Brigade.

5th Louisiana, Col. Henry Forno.
6th Louisiana, Col. William Monaghan.
7th Louisiana, Col. Davidson B. Penn.
8th Louisiana, Col. Alcibiades DeBlanc.
9th Louisiana, Col. William R. Peck.

Pegram's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

13th Virginia, Col. James B. Terrill.
31st Virginia, Col. John S. Hoffman.
49th Virginia, Col. John C. Gibson.
52d Virginia, Col. James H. Skinner.
58th Virginia, Col. Francis H. Board.

Gordon's Brigade.

13th Georgia, Lieut.-Col. John H. Baker.
26th Georgia, Col. Edmund N. Atkinson.
31st Georgia, Col. Clement A. Evans.
38th Georgia, Col. James D. Mathews.
60th Georgia, Col. William H. Stiles, sr.
61st Georgia, Col. John H. Lamar.

Hoke's Brigade.

6th North Carolina, Col. Robert F. Webb.
21st North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William S. Rankin.
54th North Carolina, Col. Kenneth M. Murchison.
57th North Carolina, Col. Archibald C. Godwin.
1st North Carolina Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Rufus W. Wharton.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Stonewall Brigade.

2d Virginia, Col. John Q. A. Nadenbousch.
4th Virginia, Col. William Terry.
5th Virginia, Col. John H. S. Funk.
27th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Haynes.
33d Virginia, Col. Frederick W. M. Holliday.

Jones' Brigade.

21st Virginia, Col. William A. Witcher.
25th Virginia, Col. John C. Higginbotham.
42d Virginia, Col. Robert W. Withers.
44th Virginia, Col. Norvell Cobb.
48th Virginia, Col. Robert H. Dungan.
50th Virginia, Col. Alexander S. Vandeventer.

Steuart's Brigade.

10th Virginia, Col. Edward T. H. Warren.
23d Virginia, Col. Alexander G. Taliaferro.
37th Virginia, Col. Titus V. Williams.
1st North Carolina, Col. Hamilton A. Brown.
3d North Carolina, Col. Stephen D. Thruston.

Stafford's Brigade.

1st Louisiana, Col. William R. Shivers.
2d Louisiana, Col. Jesse M. Williams.
10th Louisiana, Col. Eugene Waggaman.
14th Louisiana, Col. Zebulon York.
15th Louisiana, Col. Edmund Pendleton.

RODES' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT E. RODES.

Daniel's Brigade.

32d North Carolina, Col. Edmund C. Brabble.
43d North Carolina, Col. Thomas S. Kenan.
45th North Carolina, Col. Samuel H. Boyd.
53d North Carolina, Col. William A. Owens.
2d North Carolina Battalion, Maj. John M. Hancock.

* From return of Army of Northern Virginia; but see organization of the Army of the Valley District August 20 (p. 1002), and strength August 31, as shown by inspection reports, next, *ante;* also foot-note explanations, Vol. XLII, Part II, pp. 1216, 1217.

Ramseur's Brigade.

2d North Carolina, Col. William R. Cox.
4th North Carolina, Col. Bryan Grimes.
14th North Carolina, Col. R. Tyler Bennett.
30th North Carolina, Col. Francis M. Parker.

Doles' Brigade.

4th Georgia, Col. Philip Cook.
12th Georgia, Col. Edward Willis.
21st Georgia, Col. John T. Mercer.
44th Georgia, Col. William H. Peebles.

Battle's Brigade

Brig. Gen. CULLEN A. BATTLE.

3d Alabama, Col. Charles Forsyth.
5th Alabama, Col. Josephus M. Hall.
6th Alabama, Col. James N. Lightfoot.
12th Alabama, Col. Samuel B. Pickens.
61st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Hill.

Johnston's Brigade.

5th North Carolina, Col. Thomas M. Garrett.
12th North Carolina, Col. Henry E. Coleman.
20th North Carolina, Col. Thomas F. Toon.
23d North Carolina, Maj. Charles C. Blacknall.

Abstract from field return of troops in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan commanding, August, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General and staff	6	2	2	8	8	.....
Infantry.						
13th Battalion Virginia Reserves	2	.....	.....	2	389	.....
Cavalry.						
Morgan's division staff	7	8	8	15	15	.....
First Brigade	57	732	732	842	1,090	.....
Second Brigade	64	656	656	751	1,220	.....
Detachment Vaughn's brigade	49	504	504	600	729	.....
Detachment Jones' brigade	62	761	761	876	1,432	.....
Total	239	2,661	2,661	3,084	4,486	.....
Artillery.						
Burroughs' battery	3	74	74	78	110	4
McClung's battery	4	56	56	60	65	4
Levi's battery	1	43	43	44	49	2
Detachment Ninth Georgia Battalion	4	94	94	98	98	3
Total	12	267	267	280	322	13
Grand total	259	2,930	2,930	3,374	5,205	13

APPENDIX.

*Report of Capt. Jed. Hotchkiss, Topographical Engineer, C. S. Army, of operations of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia and Army of Valley District, May 3–November 14, 1864.**

HDQRS. TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, VALLEY DISTRICT,
Staunton, Va., December 31, 1864.

MAJOR: As topographical engineer of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia and subsequently of the Valley District, I have the honor herewith to submit, for the information of the Engineer Bureau, a report of the camps, marches, and engagements of the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia and of the Army of the Valley District, of the Department of Northern Virginia, during the campaign of 1864; illustrated by maps and sketches.

On the 3d of May, 1864, the Second Corps, commanded by Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, was encamped in Orange County, Va. (as indicated on plate ———†), where it had spent the winter, and picketed the fords of the Rapidan, as shown on the same plate. On the 4th of May the Federal army, which had wintered in Culpeper County, making some demonstrations along our front, crossed large bodies of infantry at Ely's and Germanna Fords and marched to the vicinity of the Old Wilderness Tavern (see plate ———†). The Second Corps, except parts of Early's division, which was left on picket on the Rapidan, marched to the vicinity of Locust Grove and encamped on the old turnpike (see plate ———†). Early on the morning of the 5th Jones' brigade, of Johnson's division, moved down the turnpike and drove the enemy's pickets to near where their column was marching, via the Germanna plank road, into and across the old turnpike, near Lacy's house. The brigade was then formed, as indicated on plate ———,‡ and skirmished with the enemy until in the p. m., when the enemy attempted to turn its right flank, which was thrown back to meet the attack (see plate ———‡). This movement of the enemy was successful and drove the brigade of Jones from its position. Battle's brigade, of Rodes' division, then moved forward (see plate ———‡), but was confused by Jones' retreating men and forced back. Gordon's brigade, of Early's division, having been put in line, then moved forward and drove the enemy back to his original position (see plate ———‡). The rest of the corps was posted as in plate ———‡.

The enemy attacked our lines on the morning of the 6th at daylight and were repulsed with much loss. We had constructed some breastworks and were protected by them (see plate ———§). Skirmishing

* See also Hotchkiss' Journal, p. 567.
† Plate LXXXI, Map 1 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXIII, Map 1 of the Atlas.
§ Plate LXXXIII, Map 2 of the Atlas.

was kept up all day. Just before dark we made an attack with Gordon's brigade on the enemy's right flank and drove them from their lines and camp (see plate ———*). The right of the Second Corps formed a junction with the left of the Third on the right of the old turnpike (see plate ———*). On the 7th we fortified the advanced position we had captured, reconnoitered and found the enemy on the Germanna road, and skirmished with the enemy on our right (see plate ———*). Late in the evening the corps moved to the right to the previous position of the Third Corps, as the enemy had commenced moving to our right. On the 8th the corps marched to the vicinity of Spotsylvania Court-House (see plate———†), skirmishing some with the enemy's flankers, their main body moving down the plank road toward Fredericksburg (see plate ———†). On the 9th the corps took a position between the Po and the Ny Rivers, which it fortified (see plate ———†). and skirmished some with the enemy. The Third Corps was on the left and the First Corps on the right of the Second (see plate ———‡). On the 10th the enemy attacked our line in several places, and at 4 p. m. broke and carried a portion of it near the Harrison house, but we regained it. They continued to make great efforts to break the line in several places, but were repulsed (see plate ———‡). The enemy fortified themselves with several lines in our front (see plate ———‡ for some of them). Late in the p. m. the enemy came to the Po bridge, beyond the Old Block-House, and a few of them crossed. General Early, with the Third Corps, drove them back and beyond Waite's Shop (see plate ———‡). There was fighting in front of the First Corps also. The 11th was comparatively quiet. The enemy showed three lines of battle in front of the Court-House. Wilcox's and Heth's divisions, of the Third Corps, were put on the right of the army, while Anderson's division was across the Po, on the left, fortifying. (See line of works on left on plate ———‡).

On the morning of the 12th, at 4 a. m., the enemy massed in column of divisions, in front of the McCoull house, and made a furious attack upon the salient of our line there and captured it, taking 20 pieces of artillery that were just coming up to positions. The troops on the right of the point attacked were moved to the left and checked the enemy until re-enforcements came up, when a new line was taken and held (see plate ———‡). The fighting was incessant from 4 a. m. until 1 p. m., when there was a lull for a short time, after which it was renewed until 4 p. m. We held the position which we had taken (see plate ———‡). Some attacks were made on the enemy by the right of the army. On the 13th some skirmishing and cannonading took place, but no attack. The lines of the corps were somewhat shortened during the day (see plate ———‡). The enemy made an attack on ——— brigade during the night, but was repulsed (see plate ———‡). Skirmishing continued on the 14th, and the enemy made a feeble attack at 3 p. m., then moved during the night farther to our right, leaving no enemy in the immediate front of the left of our center. In the p. m. two brigades went out in front and drove the enemy still more to our right (see plate ———‡). Nothing transpired but a few cannon shots on the 15th, and only some skirmishing and some shelling on the 16th, the enemy only fronting

* Plate LXXXIII, Map 2 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXI, Map 1 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXIII, Map 3 of the Atlas.

the extreme right of the Second Corps. Part of the army was moved more to the right. On the 17th, in the p. m., General Ewell moved Rodes' division forward from our left and found the enemy behind breast-works some distance in front; we fired one volley and fell back (see plate ———*). We recovered a portion of the line we lost on the 12th. The enemy attacked Gordon's brigade at 4 a. m. of the 18th with a heavy column, which was repulsed. In the p. m. of the 19th the corps made a movement to the front and right (the enemy having retired last night across the Ny) to attack the enemy's right. We attacked at 5 p. m. with Rodes' division and gained some success, but were finally forced to retire, the enemy being in full force (see plate ———*). A portion of the Third Corps moved out a short distance at the same time (see plate ———*).

A profound quiet prevailed on the 20th. On the morning of the 21st the Second Corps moved to the right of the army toward the Telegraph road, and south of the Po (see plate ———†), as the enemy was moving to the right, having abandoned the line of the Ny. The march was continued down the Po to the Telegraph road and then to Dickinson's Mill, where we encamped at 11 p. m. (see plate ———†). The enemy's advance attacked part of Pickett's division at Milford Station, and the cavalry skirmished with them all along the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to that place. On the 22d the march was continued to the vicinity of Hanover Junction, which we reached by 1 p. m., Rodes' division in the rear (see plate ———†). The cavalry fought the enemy's advance near Chesterfield Station (see plate ———†). On the 23d the Second Corps was put in position in front and to the right of Hanover Junction (see plate ———‡). The Third Corps was on the extreme left. The enemy crossed at Jericho Ford in the p. m., and drove the Third Corps away and formed a line at right angles to the railroad and across it toward New Found River (see plate ———‡). The Second Corps was ordered to move up to support the Third after dark, but finally bivouacked along the railroad, across and to the left of the Telegraph road (see plate ———‡). The enemy took the works near the Telegraph road bridge and crossed the North Anna. At night a line of defense was selected, and the First Corps moved to its line and fortified it; the Second Corps was held in reserve (see plate ———‡). The Second Corps was placed on the right on the 24th, and fortified a line extending from the Telegraph road across the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to the right of Hanover Junction (see plate ———‡). The enemy fortified his position south of the North Anna. Some skirmishing occurred on the 24th and 25th. There was some skirmishing on the 26th, and the enemy advanced a line of battle on Rodes' division, on the right, which his skirmishers drove back (see plate ———‡). On the morning of the 27th it was found that the enemy had withdrawn across the North Anna, and only a small force remained in front of the army. The Second Corps marched along the Virginia Central Railroad; then to Merry Oaks, and to Hughes' Cross-Roads (see plate ———§), the enemy moving to near Hanovertown. Marching at 3 a. m. of the 28th, via Atlee's Station and Shady Grove Church, the corps took position near Hundley's Corner, on the crest of the water-shed on the south bank of the Totopotomoy Creek (see plate ———§). There was a hard-fought cavalry engagement near Aenon Church the same day. We

* Plate LXXXIII, Map 3 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXI, Map 2 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXI, Map 7 of the Atlas.
§ Plate LXXXI, Map 3 of the Atlas.

quietly held our position on the 29th. On the 30th ——— brigade was moved to the right and front toward Bethesda Church, and attacked the enemy and drove them to their works, when they repulsed us (see plate ———*). On the 31st there was some fighting on the Old Church road.

June 1, there was hard fighting at Cold Harbor by the First Corps. On the 2d the position of the Second Corps was changed, and part of the Third put on its left (see plate ———*), and at 5 p. m. an attack was made on the enemy, and prisoners and a portion of his works captured (see plate ———*).

On the 3d there was skirmishing all along the lines and a very heavy cannonade on the left (see plate ———*). The enemy made a furious attack on the First Corps June 4. Last night the Second Corps moved back to its former position, holding the advanced line with skirmishers (see plate ———*). The Third Corps was moved from the left to Gaines' Mill. The enemy attacked our line at 9 p. m., and was repulsed (see plate ———*). Lieut. Gen. J. A. Early was put in full command of the Second Corps on the 5th; all quiet. June 6, the enemy left the front of the Second Corps last night, and it followed them up to-day to Gilman's Mill, skirmishing some and finding the enemy intrenched (see plate ———*). On the 7th the corps, being in reserve, moved out in front of the line and attacked the enemy's flank with some success (see plate ———*). From the 8th to the 13th of June the Second Corps was in reserve, and remained in camp to the west of Gaines' Mill.

ARMY OF THE VALLEY DISTRICT.

The Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, consisting of Rodes', Gordon's, and Early's divisions of infantry, the latter commanded by Ramseur, and Brigadier-General Long's artillery, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early, left its encampment one mile west of Gaines' Mill, Hanover County, Va., at 3 a. m., Monday, June 13, 1864, and, marching by the route indicated on the accompanying map (plate ———†), and encamping at the places marked on the same map, reached the vicinity of Shadwell Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, on the evening of June 16.

The next day, June 17, Ramseur's and Gordon's divisions were taken to Lynchburg via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, while Rodes' division marched to the North Garden Depot (see plate ———†). The divisions on arriving at Lynchburg at 1 p. m. were at once marched out on the Salem road and took position near the line of battle formed the next day, June 18 (see plate ———‡). June 18, Rodes' division took the cars and came on to Lynchburg. In the p. m. the enemy advanced a line of battle, which was met and repulsed by a disposition of forces as shown on plate ———‡. General Early found General Breckinridge's command, consisting of a division of infantry, King's artillery, and Jackson's, Imboden's, McCausland's, and Jones' brigades of cavalry, in the immediate suburbs of Lynchburg, constructing a new line of defenses, as indicated in plate ———‡. Assuming command of all the forces, he moved them out to the line taken on the 18th, some three miles in front of Lynchburg. The enemy retreated from the front of Lynchburg during the night of the 18th by the Salem road, and we

* Plate LXXXI, Map 3 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXI, Map 6 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXIII, Map 7 of the Atlas.

followed on the morning of the 19th, Ramseur's division in front, our advance occasionally reaching the enemy's rear guard, which burned all the bridges on the way and so impeded our progress some. They also destroyed the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad as much as possible. Breckinridge's division marched by the "Forest" road. Ramseur had a lively skirmish with the enemy near Liberty (see plate ———*), after which the army encamped near there (see plate ———* for routes from Lynchburg to Liberty).

June 20, the infantry, Gordon in front, followed after the enemy to Buford's Gap, skirmishing with the rear. At the gap the enemy made a show of resistance, and dispositions were made (as in plate ———*) to flank him from his position, but the movement was so slow that night came before it was accomplished, and we encamped in the gap, the enemy in our front. Major Gilmor's cavalry made a detour to the left, captured some of the enemy, and drove them from a signal station. Most of the cavalry marched from Liberty by the Peaks Gap to Buchanan to thwart the enemy's movements in the Valley. June 21, the enemy continued his retreat and we followed at rather a late hour, Rodes in advance, to the vicinity of Hanging Rock, or Mason's Gap, leaving the main road at Big Lick to try and reach the gap before the enemy (for route, see plate ———*). Imboden's cavalry crossed the Blue Ridge southwest of Buford's Gap and came upon the enemy's rear at Big Lick and followed them through Salem and Mason's Gap. The infantry reached Hanging Rock after the enemy had passed and encamped in the vicinity. The cavalry, under General Ransom, attacked the enemy's line of march at Hanging Rock at 11 a. m., and in the vicinity of Salem (see plate ———*), having made a night march from Buchanan, and cut their line of march, capturing artillery, wagons, &c., part of which they were compelled to destroy, being forced back by superior numbers of the enemy, who continued their retreat to Mason's Cove (see plate ———†). June 22, the troops remained in camp, only [except] Ramseur's division, which moved to the vicinity of Botetourt Springs. Imboden's cavalry continued the pursuit of the enemy toward New Castle. The rest of the cavalry marched to the vicinity of Fincastle. June 23, the army marched to Buchanan, Ramseur in advance, and on the 24th to Buffalo Creek, not far from Lexington, moving by two roads (see plate ———*). The enemy continued his retreat toward Lewisburg, followed by a few cavalry. Our cavalry marched, as shown in plate ———,* and encamped near Collierstown. June 25 and 26, the army continued the march by two roads, where practicable (see plate ———*), to the vicinity of Staunton. On the 27th the infantry rested and the cavalry continued the march (see plate ———‡). June 28, Ramseur and Rodes marched, by Mount Sidney and the Keezletown road, to the vicinity of North River, while Gordon and Breckinridge followed the Valley turnpike to near the same stream. The cavalry marched by the Back road. June 29, the army marched to the vicinity of Sparta, Ramseur in advance, and on the 30th, Gordon in advance, to near Hawkinstown, and July 1 he led the march to Fisher's Hill, the cavalry coming by the Middle road, and encamped on Hupp's Hill.

July 2, we marched to the vicinity of Winchester, Gordon in front (see plate ———‡). July 3, Gordon and Breckinridge marched to

* Plate LXXXI, Map 6 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXIII, Map 8 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.

Martinsburg and captured the place, many stores, and some prisoners, without much opposition (see plate ———*). Ramseur marched to Leetown via Brucetown, and Rodes to Smithfield. The cavalry advanced to Kearneysville via Brucetown and Leetown (see plate ———*); met the enemy's cavalry near the latter place, and had quite a severe fight of it and drove them through Kearneysville (see plate ———*). McCausland's brigade marched all night via White Hall and Back Creek (see plate ———*). July 4, Ramseur marched, via Flowing Spring and Brown's, to Halltown, and Rodes via Charlestown; then advancing we drove the enemy from Halltown and Bolivar Heights, and took Bolivar with the skirmishers of the two divisions. The enemy shelled our troops from Maryland Heights, where they had 100-pounder Parrott guns, and also from Fort Duncan and Harper's Ferry (see plate ———†). After dark the enemy evacuated Harper's Ferry and our skirmishers took possession. The other divisions marched to the vicinity of Duffield's Depot (see plate ———*). McCausland's brigade attacked North Mountain Depot early in the morning and took 200 prisoners (see plate ———‡), then marched to Hainesville. July 5, Gordon crossed the Potomac at Boteler's Ford and marched to the mouth of the Antietam, where he encamped. Vaughn, in command of Breckinridge's division (Breckinridge commanding a corps made of it and Gordon's division) marched to Sharpsburg. Ramseur and Rodes spent the day at Harper's Ferry (see plate ———*). McCausland went to Shepherdstown. July 6, Gordon marched to near Maryland Heights. Ramseur and Rodes came to the vicinity of Sharpsburg, leaving one brigade at Harper's Ferry (see plate ———*). The cavalry went to Boonsborough (see plate ———*). McCausland came to the front of Sharpsburg. July 7, Gordon drove in the enemy's outposts at Fort Duncan and Maryland Heights, and, supported by Wharton (Breckinridge's division), engaged the enemy to within 600 yards of their very strong works (see plate ———†). Rodes was near Rohrersville and Ramseur near Sharpsburg. Lewis' brigade, of Ramseur's division, remained on Bolivar Heights (see plate ———†) until late in the p. m., and then marched to the division at Sharpsburg by the usual route (see plate ———*). The cavalry marched to the vicinity of Frederick City and engaged the enemy some. McCausland went to Hagerstown from Sharpsburg, and engaged U. S. regular cavalry.

July 8, Ramseur marched by Boonsborough and Middletown to the summit of the Catoctin Mountain, where he found the cavalry in position (see plate ———*). Gordon and Wharton marched from Rohrersville, by Fox's Gap and Middletown, to the foot of the Catoctin Mountain (see plate ———*), while Rodes, from Rohrersville crossed the South Mountain by Crampton's Gap and encamped near Jefferson (see plate ———*). McCausland marched all night and passed the Boonsborough Gap at daylight and went to Frederick City and skirmished there during the day; camped at Middletown. On the 9th Ramseur drove in the enemy's pickets near Frederick City and through it toward Monocacy Junction, where they occupied two block-houses, one of them flanked by a strong earth-work on a hill and a commanding ridge on which was posted their main line, just across the Monocacy (see plate ———§). Ramseur engaged the enemy in front about

* Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXII, Map 1 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXIII, Map 5 of the Atlas.
§ Plate LXXXIII, Map 9 of the Atlas.

10 a. m. and skirmished with them while several batteries engaged their artillery. In the meantime McCausland's brigade of cavalry, which moved by Jefferson from Middletown, crossed the Monocacy lower down (see plate ———*), and got upon the enemy's flank and drove away his cavalry and engaged his infantry for a time. Gordon's division soon followed and struck the flank of the enemy's infantry and drove it back in confusion (see plate ———*). They then formed a second line, which he also broke and routed completely, pursuing them some distance, capturing many prisoners until night closed the pursuit. McCausland's brigade followed the enemy's cavalry to Urbana and engaged them (see plate ———†), and then fell back to the Monocacy. Rodes' division marched out on the Baltimore road and skirmished with the enemy some (see plate ———†). The troops encamped on the battle-field. Johnson's brigade of cavalry, formerly Jones', started on an expedition to the vicinity of Baltimore, &c. (For their route and camps, showing where they burned important bridges and cut the enemy's lines of communication with Washington City, see plate ———†). Sunday, July 10, the enemy's infantry retreated toward Baltimore. We destroyed the iron bridge across the Monocacy and the block-houses at the Junction, and continued our march toward Washington City via Urbana, Gordon in front. Ramseur brought up the rear and had a little skirmishing with some of the enemy's cavalry. We encamped near Gaithersburg. McCausland, in advance, drove Wilson's cavalry, fighting, to Rockville, and camped there (see plate ———†). July 11, Rodes in front, marched to Silver Spring, on the borders of the District of Columbia, where we engaged the enemy's skirmishers and drove them to the fortifications (see plate ———†). The day was intensely hot, and the army much exhausted. We found the enemy's works of a very formidable character and fully manned; the whole country cleared off and exposed in every part to fire from their numerous forts and batteries that crowned the heights in our front (see plate ———†). The army encamped in the vicinity of Silver Spring. McCausland's cavalry brigade advanced from Rockville by the Georgetown road and engaged the enemy near Tennallytown (see plate ———†), while Colonel Mosby's command made a demonstration at the Chain Bridge on the Virginia side (see plate ———†).

July 12, we spent in front of Washington, and Rodes' division had a heavy skirmish with the enemy on the Seventh Street turnpike in the p. m. We also had a cavalry skirmish on the Georgetown road, where our cavalry was forced by superior numbers to retire. Some infantry was sent to their support. Johnson's brigade of cavalry returned today from its march toward Baltimore (see plate ———†). At dark our trains were started back, Wharton in front, and at 11 p. m. the rest followed, Ramseur in the rear (see plate ———†). McCausland marched the river road. July 13, we reached Rockville at daylight and Seneca Creek about noon, where we rested until dark. The enemy followed to Rockville and attacked our rear guard, Jackson's brigade of cavalry, and were handsomely repulsed (see plate ———†). McCausland marched to Edwards Ferry. Continuing the march during the night via Poolesville, the army reached White's Ford about midnight and rested until dawn of the 14th, when it crossed the river and

* Plate LXXXIII, Map 9 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.

encamped between there and Leesburg. The enemy came up shortly after we crossed. Part of the cavalry crossed lower down (see plate ———*). McCausland crossed at Conrad's Ferry and went to Edwards Ferry and had a fight (see plate ———*). The 15th was spent in camp, the enemy making demonstrations along the river and shelling our cavalry. The trains and prisoners were sent to Ashby's Gap, via Upperville, McCausland covering them. July 16, we marched, via Leesburg and Purcellville, through Snicker's Gap, Jackson's cavalry in advance, crossed the Shenandoah, as did also Gordon's and Wharton's divisions. The others encamped on the east and west slopes of the mountain. McCausland followed the trains to Ashby's Gap and Johnson marched to protect the right flank from the enemy at Hillsborough, but he failed to do it, and they made an attack on our train at Purcellville and did some damage, but they were soon repulsed and we captured a piece of artillery from them (see plate ———*). McCausland marched to Millwood.

July 17, we crossed the Shenandoah at Castleman's Ferry and Gordon and Wharton encamped near the crossing; Rodes farther down the river and Ramseur near Long Branch. Imboden went to Millwood; McCausland to Salem Church; Jackson toward Charlestown, and Johnson farther to the left (see plate ———*). Our cavalry fought the enemy's advance in Snicker's Gap. July 18, the enemy came across the mountain at Snicker's Gap and attacked our lines furiously, getting commanding positions for their artillery on the bluffs of the east bank of the Shenandoah. They crossed the river at Cool Springs, where they were met by Rodes, aided by Wharton, and signally repulsed and driven with loss across the river, Gordon engaging them at the same time near Castleman's Ferry (see plate ———*). Their loss was heavy. Our cavalry fought them as they advanced across the mountain. The fight took place in the p. m. July 19, the enemy attempted to cross at Berry's Ferry, from Ashby's Gap, but was signally repulsed by Imboden's and McCausland's brigades of cavalry (see plate ———*). On the 20th Ramseur's division and Vaughn's and Jackson's cavalry, which had been sent to Winchester last night, to-day went three miles toward Martinsburg, and was attacked by the enemy at Rutherford's farm and defeated, losing 4 pieces of artillery, Jackson saving them from rout by charging to the front and covering the retreat (see plate ———†). The trains were started toward Newtown, and during the night Breckinridge (Gordon and Wharton), followed by McCausland, marched to Cedarville via Millwood, and on the 20th to Middletown. Rodes marched through White Post and on to Newtown, while Ramseur, having covered the evacuation of Winchester, came to Kernstown (see plate ———*).

On the 21st we moved to Cedar Creek, the enemy slowly following with a large force, and on the 22d marched to the vicinity of Strasburg, Ramseur north, Rodes northwest, and Breckinridge northeast, on Hupp's Hill (see plate ———*), and McCausland encamped in the vicinity of Front Royal. July 23, the enemy's cavalry advanced to near Newtown, but was met by ours and driven back to Kernstown. The infantry remained in camp. McCausland's brigade moved to Buckton (see plate ———*). July 24, we marched toward Winchester, Gordon in front, Vaughn's cavalry on the Valley turnpike, Johnson's on

* Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXIII, Map 6 of the Atlas.

the right, to flank Winchester, Jackson on the Middle, and Imboden on the Back road. We drove in the enemy's pickets at Bartonsville and the cavalry engaged them at 10 a. m. near Kernstown. The infantry soon came up and Wharton was moved in line to the right and Gordon to the left of the turnpike. Ramseur was moved to the Middle road. Gordon engaged the enemy in front while Wharton turned their left flank and they retreated in confusion. Johnson had engaged their cavalry on the Front Royal road, and Rodes was moved across toward Mrs. Hamilton's to cut off the retreat of the cavalry, but most of them escaped. They made several attempts to stand, but were pressed vigorously by Rodes on the right of the pike and in it, below Winchester, and by Gordon on the left. Rodes continued the pursuit to Stephenson's and the cavalry to Bunker Hill, causing the enemy to burn over seventy wagons and twelve caissons. Gordon pursued to three miles beyond Winchester. Ramseur and Wharton came to the Red Bud. Our artillery did excellent work. McCausland marched via Cedarville to Winchester and to the front at Stephenson's. July 25, after the heavy rain of the morning, the infantry marched to Bunker Hill. Our cavalry followed the enemy to Martinsburg and had a skirmish there (see plate ———*). The enemy crossed the Potomac.

On the 26th we marched to Martinsburg, and encamped in the vicinity; Rodes and Ramseur on Dry Run, and Gordon and Wharton on Tuscarora Creek. The cavalry went to opposite Williamsport. The 27th and 28th were employed in destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the vicinity of Martinsburg. Cavalry at Hainesville and Hammond's Mill. July 29, McCausland's and Johnson's brigades of cavalry started for Chambersburg, which they burned (for routes, encampments, and engagements with the enemy, see plate ———†); and Rodes and Ramseur marched to Williamsport, the skirmishers driving the enemy to Hagerstown, while McCausland's and Johnson's cavalry crossed at McCoy's Ford. The enemy's cavalry fired on our line of march at Falling Waters. We crossed to the Virginia side to encamp (see plate ———†). July 30, returned to Martinsburg, Ramseur by Hammond's Mill, Rodes by Falling Waters; and on the 31st marched to Bunker Hill and encamped, Ramseur northwest and Rodes southeast of there, while Gordon and Wharton halted at Darkesville (see plate ———†).

August 1, 2, and 3, we remained in camp. On the 4th Gordon and Wharton marched to Shepherdstown, via Leetown, while Rodes and Ramseur went via Martinsburg to Hainesville (see plate ———†). On the 5th we crossed the Potomac to Sharpsburg and had a skirmish with Cole's cavalry across the Antietam (see plate ———†). Rodes and Ramseur crossed at Williamsport and encamped near Saint James' College.

On the 6th Rodes and Ramseur returned through Williamsport and on to Hammond's Mill, while Gordon and Wharton marched to the Virginia shore at Williamsport via Tilghmanton. Some of the cavalry went to Hagerstown (see plate ———†). On the 7th we continued our march through Martinsburg to the camps at Bunker Hill and Darkesville as on the 30th ultimo (see plate ———†). Averell's division of Federal cavalry surprised the camp of Johnson's cavalry at Moorefield and drove it and McCausland's away in great confusion (see plate ———†). Enemy collecting a large force at Harper's Ferry. August 8 and 9 were spent in camp, and on the 10th we marched to Stephenson's

* Plate LXXXII, Map 2 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXII, Map 3 of the Atlas.

Depot, then by Jordan Springs to the mouth of Abraham's Creek, where Breckinridge encamped. Ramseur marched to Winchester to meet a reported advance of the enemy from Romney. Rodes encamped at Stephenson's. The enemy made demonstrations on the Martinsburg, Berryville, and Millwood roads in the p. m., but were easily repulsed (see plate ———*). On the morning of the 11th we formed a line of battle covering the approaches to Winchester from the east and southeast, Breckinridge covering the Berryville and Millwood roads, Ramseur the Front Royal road, and Rodes the one to Martinsburg. There was some skirmishing and cannonading on the Millwood road (see plate ———*), but it was ascertained that the enemy was endeavoring to reach the Valley pike, in our rear, so Gordon was moved to the vicinity of Newtown and put in position to cover the approaches (see plate ———*); the rest of the army followed. After a brisk skirmish, about dark, on the road to the Double Toll-Gate, in which the enemy was repulsed (see plate ———*), we encamped in the vicinity of Newtown (see plate ———*). On the morning of the 12th we fell back across Cedar Creek and formed a line of battle there, the enemy forming on the north side, and some skirmishing ensued (see plate ———*). In the evening we fell back to Fisher's Hill, posting the cavalry on the flanks and in front, McCausland on the right (see plate ———*). August 13, a line of defense was selected at Fisher's Hill and occupied by troops as in plate ———.† On the 14th the enemy sent a few skirmishers across Cedar Creek and ours engaged them. The enemy drove our signal men from the end of the Three-Top Mountain, but a company of sharpshooters drove them off in turn with loss (see plate ———†). August 15, we drove the enemy's pickets across Cedar Creek and reconnoitered their position.

On the 16th General Anderson, advancing to re-enforce General Early, had his pickets attacked by the enemy at Guard Hill, near Front Royal, and suffered some loss (see plate———‡). On the morning of the 17th the enemy retreated, burning barns and hay and grain ricks as they went. We followed after them, McCausland's cavalry brigade in front, on the Valley pike, followed by Gordon, Jackson's brigade on the Middle and Johnson's on the Back road. We did not overtake the enemy until we reached Kernstown; then drove their skirmishers in and found their cavalry, supported by a brigade of infantry, posted on Bowers' Hill. Forsberg's brigade, of Wharton's division, was thrown out on the left and skirmished with the enemy; then Wharton was formed in line, with Ramseur's sharpshooters on the right, and advanced under a heavy musketry and artillery fire and drove the enemy from the hill about dark (see plate ———*). McCausland moved round to the right of Winchester and by the Berryville road. General Anderson, with Kershaw's division of infantry and Fitz Lee's cavalry, advanced to the Opequon (see plate ———*). On the 18th Rodes went a short distance on the Berryville road, Ramseur on the Martinsburg road, and Anderson encamped on the Front Royal and Millwood roads; Gordon and Wharton on Abraham's Creek; McCausland went to Stephenson's. August 19, the army marched to Bunker Hill and encamped near there, Anderson and Fitz Lee remaining at Winchester. Lomax's division of cavalry went to Martinsburg and Shepherdstown. On the 20th the cavalry had some skirmishing along the Opequon.

* Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXII, Map 11 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXII, Map 4 of the Atlas.

On the 21st we marched to the vicinity of Charlestown, driving the enemy's cavalry from the Opequon, meeting the infantry about 9 a. m. at Cameron Station and driving them toward Charlestown, in front of which we had some severe skirmishing and also shelled the enemy's sharpshooters at Packett's house. The troops were disposed as in plate ———.* The enemy fortified their lines (see plate ———*). Vaughn's, Johnson's, and Jackson's brigades advanced to Leetown and then crossed to the vicinity of Charlestown (see plate ———†). Part of McCausland's brigade followed the enemy's cavalry from the Opequon to Summit Point. The rest covered the advance and formed on Rodes' left. Fitz Lee, advancing by Berryville, engaged the enemy on that road, while Anderson drove them on the Summit Point road (see plate ———†). We encamped near Cameron. August 22, the enemy retired last night and we drove their cavalry pickets through Charlestown and established our line beyond it, with cavalry on both flanks, Fitz Lee on the right and Lomax on the left. Anderson came to the vicinity (see plate ———†). We remained near the same position on the 23d and 24th, moving somewhat to the left along the Leetown road (see plate ———†). The enemy drove in our pickets on the 24th, but we repulsed them. August 25, marched for Shepherdstown via Leetown, Wharton in front, and met the advance of the enemy's cavalry on the march, about two miles from Leetown, and had quite a heavy skirmish and artillery duel with them, driving them from their position (see plate ———‡). They made another stand nearer to Shepherdstown, where we engaged them until dark, driving them several miles, some crossing the Potomac and some going toward Harper's Ferry (see plate ———‡). We encamped near Shepherdstown, the cavalry divisions of Fitz Lee and Lomax collected at Leetown via Smithfield, and went to Williamsport via Martinsburg (see plate ———†). Anderson remained in front of Charlestown, with McCausland on his left and ——— on his right.

On the 26th the army marched back to Leetown, Ramseur in advance. The cavalry came to Shepherdstown after an artillery fight across the Potomac at Williamsport (see plate ———†). The enemy made an attack on Anderson at Charlestown in the p. m. August 27, marched to the old camps at Bunker Hill, Rodes moving by "the Bower." The rest, Ramseur in advance, by Smithfield. Anderson marched via Smithfield and Brucetown to Stephenson's. The cavalry that had been left at Charlestown came to Smithfield, but was ordered back. The rest of it remained at Shepherdstown (see plate ———†). On the 28th, the enemy's cavalry advanced on ours and compelled it to cross the Opequon. After a brisk engagement at Smithfield, which place the enemy occupied and burned barns and houses, Fitz Lee retired toward Brucetown and Lomax toward Bunker Hill. Ramseur was marched toward the Opequon, but did not cross (see plate ———†). The 29th the enemy advanced across the Opequon, driving in our cavalry. Our infantry was advanced, as in plate ———,§ and, aided by the artillery, drove them back across the Opequon and from some rude works they had constructed in front of Smithfield (see plate ———§), and then returned to camp, leaving the cavalry behind, but the enemy

* Plate LXXXII, Map 6 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXII, Map 5 of the Atlas.
§ Plate LXXXII, Map 7 of the Atlas.

drove them back across the Opequon in the p. m. McCausland sent vedettes on Gordon's right from his position at Beeson's Ford. All was quiet on the 30th, but the enemy made some demonstrations along the Opequon on the 31st, which were met by our cavalry. Anderson on the 31st marched to near Winchester and Rodes marched to Martinsburg and back on a reconnaissance (see plate ———*).

Quiet prevailed September 1, but on the 2d the enemy was reported moving in force toward Berryville, and three divisions of the army were marched across the country to near Stone Chapel, when Vaughn's brigade of cavalry, which had been left at Bunker Hill, having been stampeded by the enemy, who thus got on Johnson's flank and routed the whole line (see plate ———*), capturing wagons, &c., when Rodes, who had been left at Stephenson's, formed and drove the enemy back to Bunker Hill, and the army came back to the vicinity of Brucetown and Stephenson's. McCausland moved from Brucetown to Rodes' right (see plate ———*); Fitz Lee and Anderson moved toward Berryville. On the morning of the 3d the enemy's cavalry appeared at White Post, and Fitz Lee moved to Newtown to guard our rear. Anderson advanced to Berryville and found the enemy's infantry there, and drove a portion of it handsomely from some earth-works (see plate ———†). Rodes moved to Bunker Hill and supported our cavalry in a fight there in the morning (see plate ———*). At night Gordon marched to Winchester. On the 4th Ramseur, Wharton, and Rodes marched to Berryville via "Burnt Factory," and moved to the left of General Anderson and had some skirmishing with the enemy, whom we found well fortified in our entire front (see plate ———†). The enemy's cavalry returned from White Post to-day; Gordon remained to guard the approaches to Winchester. After remaining in front of the enemy at Berryville until 2 p. m. of the 5th the divisions of Rodes, Wharton, and Ramseur returned by the same route they had advanced to Stephenson's; Rodes, in front, reached there just in time to form a brigade on the right of our cavalry, which was falling back before Averell's superior force, and aid in driving him several miles through a hard rain with loss (see plate ———*). Anderson marched back in the a. m. to the west side of the Opequon. It was quiet on the 6th, but on the 7th the enemy made demonstrations near Brucetown at the Yellow House, on the Martinsburg road, and also on the Millwood and Front Royal roads not far from Winchester. They were repulsed at all points. It was quiet again on the 8th, owing to the hard rain, but on the 9th the enemy advanced to the Opequon, below Brucetown, and burned some mills; Wharton marched out to meet them. September 10, we marched, Rodes in front, through a very hard rain beyond Darkesville, preceded by some of Lomax's division. Near Darkesville we encounterd the enemy's cavalry and drove it off (see plate ———*), our cavalry pursuing through Martinsburg, when the enemy retired across the Opequon, their whole force being on the south side of that stream. The infantry returned to Bunker Hill, the cavalry remained at Darkesville.

On the 11th the infantry marched back to Stephenson's, the cavalry remaining at Darkesville. It was quiet on the 12th, but on the 13th the enemy advanced by the old Charlestown road, and we had an artillery engagement across the Opequon, lasting most of the day (see

* Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXII, Map 10 of the Atlas.

plate ———*). The enemy retired at night. On the 14th Anderson went away with Kershaw's division via Front Royal. The troops remained in camp on the 15th and 16th near Stephenson's. In the p. m. of the 17th Jackson's brigade of cavalry and Gordon's and Rodes' divisions marched to Bunker Hill, and on the 18th Jackson and Gordon went to Martinsburg, meeting the enemy's pickets at Big Spring and driving them through the town, three of the brigades going to the left and one (York's) to the right; made some captures, burned railroad bridges, and returned to Bunker Hill; Rodes returned to Stephenson's (see plate ———*). The enemy advanced by the Berryville road toward Winchester at 3 a. m. of the 19th, and Ramseur opposed their advance, having Johnson's and Jackson's cavalry on the right. Rodes came up at 10 a. m. and formed on Ramseur's left and Gordon arrived about noon and formed on Rodes' left. Wharton formed to the left and rear of Gordon across the Martinsburg road, on which he drove back several advances of the enemy's cavalry. The fighting was very heavy about noon, and all the enemy's advances were repulsed by our infantry and artillery with great slaughter. The enemy massed his cavalry at 1 p. m. to turn our left, but was repulsed in his attack. He renewed it at 4 p. m. and got in the rear of the left, when the whole line gave way and we retreated, about sundown, the enemy's cavalry following to Kernstown, where they were repulsed by Ramseur, who was in the rear. We retreated to Newtown, Gordon in front, and encamped about midnight (see plate ———*). The enemy had by official returns —— cavalry opposed to us.

On the 20th the army marched at daylight to Fisher's Hill and took position as in plate ———.† General Rodes having been killed at Winchester, Ramseur was placed in command of Rodes' division and Brig. Gen. John Pegram took command of Early's division, which Ramseur had hitherto commanded. Fitz Lee's cavalry fell back to Front Royal.‡ One division of the enemy's cavalry came to near Strasburg. On the 21st we remained in our works as on the 20th. The enemy made some demonstrations in the a. m. with infantry on our right and center and cavalry on our left. Late in the p. m. they drove in our skirmish line on the Middle road and got possession of a wooded hill in our front, which they at once fortified (see plate ———†). Wickham, in command of Fitz Lee's cavalry, fell back to Milford (see plate ———§). On the 22d of September the enemy advanced a line of battle in our front at an early hour and engaged our skirmishers. At 9.30 a. m. they had them earnestly engaged in front of the center, and at 1 p. m. they advanced several lines of battle in front of Ramseur, but only drove in his skirmishers. At 4.30 p. m. they drove in the skirmishers in front of Gordon, and opened a lively artillery fire from the ridge between the railroad and the river. At the same time a corps of the enemy's infantry having made a detour through the woods at the foot of Little North Mountain, turned the flank of our cavalry on the left and compelled them to retreat in confusion, when it moved on toward the left flank of the infantry and rather beyond it.

About 5.30 p. m. an attempt was made to throw the whole line back and more to the left to meet the movement of the enemy; but the attack was so rapid and vigorous in flank and front that the whole left of the line gave way, thus admitting the enemy to the rear of the whole

* Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXII, Map 11 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXII, Map 8 of the Atlas.
§ Plate LXXXIV, Map 1 of the Atlas.

line northwest of the railroad, which at once gave way, and the whole army retreated in disorder about dark, except some of Wharton's division, which formed a rear guard, and the brigade that had been on the left of the line. A few men and some artillery rallied on the hill in front of Mount Prospect and checked the enemy for a time. The army retreated rapidly. The enemy followed to Tom's Brook, where Smith's brigade of Wharton's division checked them, and they gave up the pursuit (see plate ———*). The retreat continued all night, and the troops arrived at Mount Jackson at an early hour on the morning of the 23d. The trains were sent across the North Fork of Shenandoah River by the bridge Captain Hart, of the engineer troops, had completed the day before. The troops remained in line of battle at Mount Jackson during the day, and the enemy's cavalry came up and skirmished and threw a few shells, but made no advance (see plate ———†). After dark we crossed to Rude's Hill and encamped (see plate ———†).

On the morning of the 24th we formed a line of battle on Rude's Hill and remained there until noon, the enemy advancing to the river and throwing a few shells, at the same time moving up on the opposite side of the river to our left flank (see plate ———†), and driving our cavalry back rapidly on the Middle road. We then fell back in line and in column, and formed again in rear of New Market, and in the same way, skirmishing and using artillery, we formed lines and fell back to Tenth Legion, where we formed a line late in the p. m. and held it until after dark (see plate ———†), when, leaving Jackson's cavalry on picket, the army followed the trains, by the Keezletown road, to Flook's (see plate ———†), Ramseur in front, where we arrived about midnight. Our cavalry was driven to near Harrisonburg. On the 25th the trains moved on at 1 p. m. to Brown's Gap, via Peale's Cross-Roads, Meyerhoeffer's Store, and Port Republic, and at daylight the troops followed, Pegram in advance, and encamped in Brown's Gap, the cavalry encamping between South and Middle Rivers (see plate ———†); the enemy came to Harrisonburg. September 26, Kershaw's division came up the river from Swift Run Gap, where it had crossed the Blue Ridge from Gordonsville, and, turning off at Lewis', joined the rest of the army in Brown's Gap (see plate ———†). The enemy's cavalry and artillery attacked Kershaw as he was about to turn off and he repulsed them, engaging their artillery also, which was across the river (see plate ———†). Early in the morning the enemy's cavalry came on from Harrisonburg and drove ours across the South River. Pegram's division was moved out to the angle of the Cave road, with artillery, and engaged the enemy, repulsing several charges of cavalry (see plate ———†); at the same time the enemy advanced up the turnpike, where Ramseur's skirmishers drove them back. The attack on Kershaw was simultaneous. Wharton and Gordon were marched out to support the others (see plate ———†). Wickham's cavalry (Fitz Lee's) was moved to our left in the p. m. to Patterson's Ford, to meet a reported move of the enemy.

The enemy's cavalry having spent the night of the 26th near Weyer's Cave and Port Republic, with skirmishers across South River (see plate ———†), General Early planned to attack them in flank and rear on the 27th. Wickham, under cover, was marched across South River at Patterson's Ford, followed by Gordon, artillery, and Ramseur, Wharton guarding the right flank of the movement, while Pegram engaged

* Plate LXXXII, Map 11 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.

the enemy in front and Kershaw held the approaches to Brown's Gap (see plate ———*). Our cavalry made a successful attack and everything was in position for a surprise, when the artillery opened prematurely and warned the enemy and they fled, only skirmishing some with our cavalry, which drove them toward Mount Meridian. Pegram crossed the river and joined Gordon and Ramseur in driving the enemy across North River, when we shelled them very successfully as they fled from the hill opposite Port Republic (see plate ———*). We encamped between the rivers, except Kershaw, who remained at Brown's Gap. Some misunderstanding of orders delayed the march on the morning of the 28th, when we started for Waynesborough, the enemy having gone there via Staunton on the 27th. Our trains crossed at Patterson's Ford and went up South River, Ramseur in front of them, followed by Wharton. Pegram marched by the Waynesborough road from Mount Meridian, turning by the Dogtown road five miles from Waynesborough. Kershaw, followed by Gordon, marched by New Hope and Hermitage, striking the enemy's cavalry at the latter place and driving it on toward Dogtown. Pegram met the enemy about four miles from Dogtown and drove them there; then formed a line after dark and drove them to the Staunton road and toward Fishersville, our cavalry having previously gone by a by-road to near the tunnel and driven the enemy across South River and through Waynesborough (see plate ———*). All encamped after dark in the vicinity of Waynesborough. On the 29th the army rested, the engineer troops and pioneers being engaged in rebuilding the railroad bridges across South River and Christian's Creek, which the enemy had destroyed. The enemy's cavalry retreated via Staunton, Spring Hill, and Mossy Creek to Bridgewater, while those along the Valley road fell back to North River, burning barns, mills, &c., as they went. Our cavalry went to Middle River. All quiet on the 30th.

October 1, the army moved to the vicinity of Mount Sidney, Gordon, Kershaw, and Pegram marching by the road to the Willow Pump, and then down the Valley road three miles beyond Mount Sidney. Ramseur and Wharton went by the Mount Meridian road and across by Piedmont to within three miles of Mount Sidney. Our cavalry went toward North River (see plate ———*).

On the 2d the enemy drove in our pickets near North River, and the Stonewall Brigade, of Gordon's division, drove them back and held the bridge. Our cavalry was engaged with the enemy at Bridgewater (see plate ———*). The 3d and 4th were quiet, except some skirmishing along the line of North River.† Gordon moved to near Naked Creek on the 5th, and Rosser's cavalry joined the army, having come up from Richmond, via Lynchburg. The enemy left his camps near Harrisonburg, Mount Crawford, and Bridgewater early on the morning of the 6th, after burning in every direction. Our cavalry was soon in pursuit, and the infantry, Gordon in front, followed at 11 a. m. and marched to the vicinity of Harrisonburg, three divisions beyond it. Lomax went by the Keezletown road to Peale's, and Rosser, with Fitz Lee's division, by the Back road, falling on the enemy's rear at Brock's Gap and capturing forges, &c. (see plate ———‡). He then went to Timberville (see plate ———*). On the 7th we continued the march to New Market, Pegram in front, and encamped in the vicinity; Pegram and Wharton on the Timberville, Gordon and Ramseur on the Forest-

*Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.
†Plate LXXXII, Map 12 of the Atlas.
‡Plate LXXXIV, Map 2 of the Atlas.

ville, and Kershaw on the Luray roads. Our cavalry went to Stony Creek (see plate ———*). The infantry remained in camp on the 8th, while Rosser, on the Back road, drove the enemy to Round Hill, engaging them near Tom's Brook (see plate ———†), while Lomax drove them to Tom's Brook on the turnpike (see plate ———†). The enemy turned on our cavalry on the 9th and drove them back, Lomax to Mount Jackson and Rosser to Stony Creek, where he checked them, and captured their trains and 8 pieces of artillery. Ramseur and Kershaw were marched down to Rude's Hill to meet the enemy, but they retired to Edenburg (see plate ———*), and at night we held the line of Stony Creek. The 10th and 11th the infantry remained in camp, the pioneers being employed in repairing the telegraph line to New Market. Lomax's division went to the Page Valley on the 11th.

On the 12th the march was resumed, Ramseur in front, and the army marched to between Narrow Passage Creek and Woodstock (see plate ———*). The cavalry marched from Timberville to Stony Creek. Payne's brigade went to Pugh's Run on the Valley pike. Continuing the march on the 13th the advance infantry, Gordon's, reached Hupp's Hill by 10 a. m., having been preceded by Payne's cavalry. The infantry was kept concealed by the hill and woods, and formed as in plate ———,‡ and some artillery was put in position, and opened on the enemy's camps and pickets on the north side of Cedar Creek, driving them from their posts and camps on the left in great disorder. The enemy then advanced a brigade across Cedar Creek and opened from the batteries on their right. Our artillery shelled the advancing column and slowly withdrew, when the enemy came on and was charged and handsomely routed by Gordon's and Wharton's skirmishers and Conner's brigade, of Kershaw's division (see plate ———‡). The enemy suffered severely. Rosser advanced to Cedar Creek and engaged the enemy's cavalry (see plate ———‡); Lomax went down Page Valley and drove the enemy's pickets from Guard Hill (see plate ———*). The army fell back to Fisher's Hill and encamped (see plate ———*). Enemy burning [barns, &c.,] at Front Royal. The 14th was spent on Fisher's Hill, &c. (see plate ———*). The enemy's cavalry came to southwest of Strasburg, and Gordon's and Wharton's skirmishers drove them back to Hupp's Hill. Lomax encamped at ———. We remained at Fisher's Hill the 15th, some of our skirmishers going to Hupp's Hill and finding the enemy busily fortifying the north bank of Cedar Creek. All quiet on the 16th, but at night Rosser's brigade of cavalry took Grimes' infantry, of Ramseur's division, behind it, and went to surprise a cavalry camp of the enemy on the Back road, but found only a picket, which was captured (see plate ———*).

On the 17th the troops were marched out in front of Tumbling Run a mile or more, and some reconnaissances were made in front. General Early sent General Gordon and myself to reconnoiter the enemy's position with reference to an attack from the signal station on Three-Top Mountain, sending General Pegram to Cedar Creek for the same purpose. A map of the enemy's position and works was made and delivered to the general commanding. On the 18th General Early summoned his division commanders to headquarters and decided upon and communicated to them a plan of attack to be carried into effect the following night and day, assigning to each division its time and place

* Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXII, Map 11 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXV, Sketches 35, 36, and 37 of the Atlas.

of attack, as it was executed (see plate ———*). General Gordon, with the Second Corps (Gordon's, Ramseur's, and Pegram's divisions), was to march across the Shenandoah and around the base of Three-Top Mountain by a blind and concealed path, and then to cross the Shenandoah again at Bowman's Ford and turn the enemy's left flank. Kershaw was to go by Strasburg to Bowman's Mill and attack in front of the left; Wharton and the artillery to go by Strasburg to Hupp's Hill and be ready to second the other attacks; Rosser to go by the Back road and engage the cavalry of the enemy; all to be in position and attack at 5 o'clock of the morning of the 19th. Rosser to attack first, then Gordon, and lastly Kershaw (see plate ———*). About dark the streams were bridged and the path cleared out by the pioneers; and Gordon marched at 8 p. m. by the selected route (see plate ———*).

At midnight Kershaw and Wharton started for their positions. Before 5 a. m. of October 19, Kershaw and Wharton were resting on Hupp's Hill and Bowman's Mill road, and Gordon had rested for some time not far from Bowman's Ford on the south bank of the river. Rosser was also in position (see plate ———*). The attack was successfully made, the enemy's pickets driven in, and by sunrise Kershaw and Gordon had occupied the camps and works of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and captured artillery and prisoners (see plate ———*). The Sixth Corps offered a new obstruction, and lines were formed as in plate ———*, and they were driven back to the left of Middletown. A portion of Wharton's division was added to the line and moved against the enemy, but could not cross Meadow Run in consequence of its depth of bed, and was driven back. The artillery then opened and drove the enemy from his position (see plate ———*). A second line was now formed, passing in front of Middletown and to the left (see plate ———*.) and some skirmishing and cannonading took place along the line. A portion of the left was advanced some distance (see plate ———*), the enemy in the meantime, deploying his cavalry on his flanks, rallied and formed a line of infantry in the woods on the left of Meadow Run, behind some rude breast-works of rails, and from these they advanced late in the p. m. and broke a portion of our line on the left, when the whole line gave way just before dark and retreated. The enemy's cavalry crossing Cedar Creek above the turnpike bridge, succeeded in cutting off and capturing most of our artillery and many wagons on Hupp's Hill after dark, the bridge near Spangler's Mill having in the meantime broken down and stopped the train. The troops marched all night and reached New Market on the 20th and went into their former camps, Rosser bringing up the rear. The enemy's cavalry followed slowly to Edenburg, where we had halted our cavalry (see plate ———†).

On the 21st the enemy's infantry came across Cedar Creek and took and fortified with great care a new position on Hupp's and the adjoining hills (see plate ———*). Lomax's division, which only came to the vicinity of Middletown on the 19th, fell back to Milford in the Page Valley, and took and fortified a strong position there (see plate ———‡), All was quiet until the 26th, when the enemy's cavalry attacked Lomax's position at Milford and was repulsed. Rosser's brigade on that day went from its camp near Timberville to Luray. The troops remained quietly in camp in the vicinity of New Market, holding the line of Stony Creek and the position at Milford with cavalry, at points east of the Blue Ridge, until the 10th of November, when they again marched

* Plate LXXXII, Map 9 of the Atlas.
† Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.
‡ Plate LXXXIV, Map 1 of the Atlas.

down the Valley, Kershaw's division in front, and encamped on each side of Woodstock (see plate ———*), Rosser's division of cavalry going to Fairview and Lomax's to Front Royal (see plate ———*).

Marching at 6 a. m. on the 11th, Pegram's division in front, preceded by Payne's brigade of cavalry, we drove the enemy's pickets from Middletown and up to a line of fortifications beyond Newtown; then formed a line of battle between Middletown and Newtown and had some skirmishing with the enemy (see plate ———*). Rosser came by the Back and Middle roads to the left of Newtown (see plate ———*) and had some fighting with the enemy (see plate ———). Lomax came up on the right and extended toward Cedarville (see plate ———*). We spent the 12th in line of battle at the same place. Rosser engaged the enemy's cavalry, and part of his force was driven some distance by them along the Back road, but bringing up the rest he in turn routed Custer's division (see plate ———*). McCausland's brigade, of Lomax's division, repulsed several attacks of the enemy near Cedarville, but it was finally driven from there and lost 2 pieces of artillery. We fell back to Fisher's Hill after dark (see plate ———*). On the 13th the army, Grimes' brigade in front, marched to camps between Edenburg and Hawkinstown, and on the 14th, Gordon in front, we returned to camps in the vicinity of New Market (see plate ———*). Col. William Proctor Smith reported on the 14th as chief engineer of the Army of the Valley and assumed control of the engineer department of the same, and the operations of the army from that time to the close of the campaign have been reported by him.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JED. HOTCHKISS,
Topographical Engineer, Valley District.

Maj. J. H. ALEXANDER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. of Engineer Bureau, Richmond, Va.

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* Plate LXXXI, Map 4 of the Atlas.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Adams' (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Adney's (William H. G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Alcorn's (Jeremiah) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 50th Company.*
Alexander's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Alexander's (Frederic W.) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore Artillery, post.*
Alger's (Russell A.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Allaire's (Anthony J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 133d Regiment.*
Alleghany Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Allen's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Allen's (Crawford, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Allstrom's (John V.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Amelunxen's (Max von) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 162d Company.*
Amherst Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Amick's (John W.) **Partisans.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Anderson's (Charles R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Anderson's (James W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Andrews' (Joseph F.) **Cavalry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Arden's (G. De Peyster) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Atkinson's (Edmund N.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Atwell's (Charles M.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry, post.*
Awl's (F. Asbury) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 201st Regiment.*
Ayers' (Henry K. W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 19th Regiment.*
Babcock's (Willoughby) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Bacon's (William P.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Bagley's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment, Militia.*
Baker's (Eugene M.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Baker's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (James H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion, Batteries A, C, E, and F.*
Ball's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Ball's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Battery.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Barker's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Coast Guard Infantry, post.*
Barnes' (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 17th Unattached Company.*
Barney's (Friend H.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Bartholomee's (Theodore M.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Bartlett's (Erastus G.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Bassett's (Isaac C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 83d Regiment.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Bates' (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 45th Regiment.*
Bates' (Thomas H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Battle's (Henry T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Bauer's (Gottfried) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Beadle's (William H. H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 3d Regiment.*
Beardsley's (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Beck's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Beger's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Battery.*
Benjamin's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Bennett's (George N.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Bennett's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bennett's (R. Tyler) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Binkley's (Otho H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Birdseye's (Mortimer B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Harris Light).*
Bishop's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Blacknall's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Blain's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Blakeslee's (Erastus) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Blanchard's (Justus W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 162d Regiment.*
Blanding's (Christopher) **Infantry.** See *Hospital Guards, Infantry, post.*
Blinn's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Board's (Francis H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment.*
Boeman's (Lambert) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Boggs' (John) **Cavalry.** See *Pendleton County Home Guards, post.*
Boice's (Theodore A.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Bomar's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Boswell's (Benjamin D.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Bowen's (Lot) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Boyd's (Carlile) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 14th Regiment.*
Boyd's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Boyd's (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Boykin's (Stephen M.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Brabble's (Edmund C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Bradbury's (Albert W.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Battery.*
Brewer's (Melvin) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st and 7th Regiments.*
Brewerton's (Henry F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery B.*
Brian's (William) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 57th Company.*
Briggs' (Alvah W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Brinton's (William P.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Bronson's (Nelson) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 89th Company.*
Brooks' (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 28th and 29th Regiments.*
Brower's (Jabez M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Brown's (Addison, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Brown's (Allison L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Brown's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Brown's (Hamilton A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Brown's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Bruce's (John M.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery D.*
Bryan's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Buckley's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Buell's (Marquis D. L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Bukey's (Van H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Bumgard's (J.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *J. Bumgard.*
Burgess' (Charles) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Burroughs' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhett Artillery, post.*
Butler's (George) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Cadot's (Lemuel Z.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Cahill's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Callis' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 7th and 21st Regiments.*
Campbell's (Edward L.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Capehart's (Charles E.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Carlin's (John) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery D.*
Carpenter's (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Alleghany Artillery, ante.*
Carr's (Gouverneur) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 165th Regiment.*
Carrington's (James McD.) **Artillery.** See *Charlottesville Artillery, post.*
Carroll's (John S. P.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Carter's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carter's (William P.) **Artillery.** See *King William Artillery, post.*
Chamberlin's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Chambers' (William R. W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 93d Regiment, Militia.*
Chandler's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Chapman's (George B.) **Artillery.** See *Monroe Artillery, post.*
Charles' (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Charlottesville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Chase's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Claflin's (Ira W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
Clark's (Gideon) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Clark's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 193d Regiment.*
Clark's (Leander) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Clark's (Sidney E.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Claypool's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Clitz's (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
Clyburn's (Benjamin R.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Coast Guard, Infantry. See *Maine Troops.*
Coates' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Coates' (Edwin M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cobb's (Norvell) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Cole's (Henry A.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Coleman's (Henry E.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Coleman's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Coles' (Frank H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 52d Company.*
Comly's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Comstock's (Apollos) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Conant's (Oliver J.) **Infantry.** See *Coast Guard, Infantry, ante.*
Conkling's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment, Militia.*
Cook's (Benjamin C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 50th Company.*

Cook's (Philip) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Cook's (Roger E.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Cooke's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Cooley's (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 156th Regiment.*
Cooper's (Raleigh L.) **Artillery.** See *Stafford Artillery, post.*
Cornish's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Courtney Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Courtney's (William H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th and 9th Regiments.*
Cowan's (Andrew) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battery.*
Cowand's (David G.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 32d and 53d Regiments;* also *2d Battalion.*
Cox's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Crofton's (Robert E. A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment.*
Crookston's (Absalom) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Crossman's (Horace F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 96th Company.*
Crowninshield's (Casper) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cullen's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Cummings' (William G.) **Cavalry.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Curtis' (Oscar H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Darling's (Daniel H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Darnall's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Davis' (Edwin P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Davis' (Greenlief P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 21st Regiment.*
Davis' (Martin W.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Day's (Nicholas W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 131st Regiment.*
Deane's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment.*
De Blanc's (Alcibiades) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
De La Paturelle's (Honore) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Deming's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Battery.*
Devol's (Hiram F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Dewey's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
De Witt's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 10th Regiment.*
Di Cesnola's (Louis P.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dillingham's (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Donohue's (Michael) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Donovan's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 19th Regiment.*
Doughty's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Douw's (John D. P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Drysdale's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 132d Company.*
Dudley's (James S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries C and E.*
Duggan's (Andrew W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Duncan's (Ashbell F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Dungan's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Dunn's (Ambrose C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 37th Battalion.*
Dupont's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Battery.*
Du Pont's (Henry A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery B.*
Durland's (Coe) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Dwight's (Augustus W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 122d Regiment.*

Dyer's (David H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 21st Unattached Company.*
Dyer's (Isaac) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Ebright's (Aaron W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Edmundson's (Henry A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Egan's (H. J.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Einsiedel's (Detleo von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Enochs' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Entwistle's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 176th Regiment.*
Evans' (Clement A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Everett's (James) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Exempts' Battalion, Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops.*
Fagan's (Andrew) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Farabee's (Harvey) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Farmer's (George E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Farnum's (J. Egbert) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 11th Regiment.*
Farr's (Alpha B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Farrington's (Preston M.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Fay's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Federhen's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery.*
Fellman's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 53d Company.*
Ferguson's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 184th Regiment.*
Finley's (Theodore M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery H.*
Fisher's (John) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Fisher's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 195th Regiment.*
Fisk's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Fitzgerald's (Hobart E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Fitzhugh's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Batteries C and E.*
Fletcher's (Stephen C.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st (Veteran) and 7th Regiments.*
Flory's (Alexander M.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Floyd's (Horace W.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d and 4th Regiments.*
Fluvanna Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Foley's (Shadrach) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Forno's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Forsyth's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Foster's (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d and 4th Regiments.*
Foster's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Foust's (Benezet F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th and 10th Regiments.*
French's (Edwin W.) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
French's (Frank S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery E*
French's (Winsor B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Frink's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 186th Regiment.*
Fry's (C. W.) **Artillery.** See *Orange Artillery, post.*
Funk's (John H. S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Furney's (Luther) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Furst's (George) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery A.*
Gansevoort's (Henry S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Gapen's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
Garber's (Asher W.) **Artillery.** See *Staunton Artillery, post.*
Gardiner's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Garrett's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

George's (Albert G. P.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Getchell's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Gibbs' (Alfred) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Gibbs' (Frank C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Gibson's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Thomas S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 27th Battalion.*
Gilbert's (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Gilmor's (Harry W.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Gilpin's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Gittings' (Erskine) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
Glassie's (Daniel W.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Battery.*
Glover's (Andrew S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Harris Light).*
Gobin's (J. P. Shindel) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Godwin's (Archibald C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment.*
Good's (Tilghman H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Gordon's (David S.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Gould's (Marshall) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Graham's (Harvey) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Graham's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, E. S.*
Graham's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 109th Company.*
Graham's (Samuel) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Granger's (Moses M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Granniss' (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Grant's (John V.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Battery.*
Graves' (William P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Greene's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Greenfield's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Griffin's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Battery.*
Grimes' (Bryan) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Grogan's (Michael A.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gross' (Frank P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 72d Company.*
Hagans' (Harrison H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hague's (Albert G.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Hale's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Haley's (Eben D.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Battery.*
Hall's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Hall's (Josephus M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hall's (Moses S.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hamblin's (Joseph E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Theodore B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Hammond's (John) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hampton Legion, Cavalry. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hancock's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Hanley's (Timothy) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hanlon's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Hannum's (Josiah C.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 28th Battery.*
Hardwicke's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Lee Artillery, post.*
Harper's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th and 96th Regiments.*
Harris' (Enon M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, Company A.*

Harris' (Leonard A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Harrison's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Hart's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hart's (Thompson D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Hart's (William T.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Haslett's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 197th Regiment.*
Hasson's (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Hastings' (Matthew) **Artillery.** See *Keystone Artillery, post.*
Hastings' (Smith H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hatch's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Haurand's (August) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Hamilton S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
Haynes' (Charles L.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Healy's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Heaton's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries B and L.*
Hebble's (Christain B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Heine's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 14th Battery.*
Heine's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Heiskell's (Felix) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Henagan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Henry's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hensley's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 45th Battalion.*
Hickman's (Baynton J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Higginbotham's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Higinbotham's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Hill's (Joseph C.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Hill's (Lewis H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Hill's (Wallace) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery C.*
Hinkson's (Hezekiah) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Battery.*
Hobbs' (Joshua E.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 64th Regiment.*
Hobson's (E. La Fayette) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hoffman's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hoffman's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Hoge's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Holliday's (Frederick W. M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Holliday's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Holman's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery B.*
Holt's (Erastus D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Holt's (Willis C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Horn's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Horton's (Giles G.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Hospital Guards, Infantry. See *Rhode Island Troops.*
Houghton's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Martin Guards, Infantry, post.*
Howrigan's (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hoyt's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 156th Regiment.*
Hubbard's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Hufty's (Baldwin) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hull's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Hull's (Walter C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Harris Light).*
Humphreys' (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*
Hunsdon's (Charles) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Hunt's (Lucius T.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hutchinson's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *Coast Guard, Infantry, ante.*
Ilsley's (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Irish's (Nathaniel) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery F.*
Ives' (Brayton) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jackson's (Daniel D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Jackson's (Lyman J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 159th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Thomas E.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
James' (Leroy C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment.*
Jameson's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Light Guard, Cavalry, post.*
Janeway's (Jacob J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Jeff. Davis Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Jennings' (Isaac A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Unattached Company.*
Jennings' (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Johnson's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 18th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Enoch E.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 2d and 5th* Regiments.*
Johnson's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battery.*
Johnston's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 12th Regiment.*
Johnston's (Louis M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery I.*
Johnston's (Philip Preston) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Johnston's (Robert E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 9th Regiment.*
Johnston's (Robert S.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Jones' (Abram) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Lincoln).*
Jones' (Edward S.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Jones' (Edward W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jones' (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Keene's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, E. S.*
Keller's (David C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Kellogg's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Kempf's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Kenan's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Kendall's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 46th Company.*
Kennington's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment.*
Kenny's (Alexander J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Keyes' (Daniel M.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry, post.*
Keystone Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Kidd's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kimball's (Hiram A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Kimball's (William K.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kincheloe's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
King's (Rufus, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A.*
King William Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Kinney's (Edwin R.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Amherst Artillery, ante.*
Kirtland's (George P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*
Kitching's (J. Howard) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kleiser's (Alfred von) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 30th Battery.*
Knap's (Joseph M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Knight's (Napoleon B.) **Cavalry.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Knowlton's (William) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 29th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Kohler's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Krom's (Abram H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Kusserow's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 32d Battery.*
Lafayette Artillery. See *New Hampshire Troops.*
Laing's (John K.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Lamar's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Lamb's (Jacob H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Lambert's (Bruce) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Landstreet's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Larned's (Frank H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries H and K.*
Latimer's (Alfred E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment.*
Lazelle's (Henry M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Lee Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lee's (Richard H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment, Militia.*
Leiper's (Charles L.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lessig's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Levi's (John T.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 176th Regiment.*
Lewis' (George N.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Lewis' (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion.*
Lightfoot's (James N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Linton's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Little's (Thomas J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery D.*
Lobban's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
Long's (Charles H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Company.*
Long's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Union.*
Love's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Love's (James R., jr.) **Infantry.** See *William H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
Lowe's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 131st Regiment.*
Lowe's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Lowry's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lurty's (Warren S.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lusk's (Thurlow W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McAfee's (John) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
McAteer's (Patrick H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Macauley's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
McCarthey's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 175th Regiment.*
McCartney's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery.*
McClanahan's (J. H.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McClennan's (Matthew R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 138th Regiment.*
McClung's (Hugh L. W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McCutchen's (J. S. Kerr) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
McElrath's (Thomson P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
McFarland's (Moses) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 8th Regiment.*
McGee's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
McGlashan's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment.*
McGowan's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *Patapsco Guards, Infantry, post.*
McGregor's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
McIntire's (Samuel B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries B and L.*
McKendry's (Archibald) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Mackenzie's (Ranald S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Regiment.*

McKillip's (Archibald W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 1st Battalion, 228th Company.*
McKinley's (Norval) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
McKnight's (James) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery M.*
McLaughlin's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 153d Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*
McMillan's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
McNeill's (John H.) **Partisans.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McPherson's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Marcy's (George O.) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Marker's (Caleb) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 156th Regiment.*
Marsh's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 24th Regiment.*
Marston's (Oliver H.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Martin Guards, Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops.*
Martin's (Joseph W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Battery.*
Mason's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Unattached Company.*
Massie's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Fluvanna Artillery, ante.*
Mathews' (James D.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Matthews' (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 105th Company.*
May's (Lewis A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 138th Regiment.*
Mead's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Mercer's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Merritt's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Meyer's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Middleton's (Gabriel) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Miles' (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Milledge's (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Milligan's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Delaware Troops.*
Milliken's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Miner's (Milton L.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Battery.*
Mitchell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 108th Company.*
Mitzel's (Alexander von) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Monaghan's (William) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Monier's (Henry D.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Monroe Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Montague's (George L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Moore's (Alexander C.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery E.*
Moore's (Alpheus S.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Moore's (Caleb) **Cavalry.*** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Moore's (Shriver) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Morehouse's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Morgan's (John E.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery H.*
Moriarty's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Morris Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morris' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Morse's (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Morse's (Llewellyn J.) **Infantry.** See *State Guards Militia, Infantry, post.*
Morton's (John E.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Battery.*
Mosby's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 43d Battalion.*
Munk's (William) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Munroe's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Murchison's (Kenneth M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*
Murphy's (John K.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 131st Company.*
Nadenbousch's (John Q. A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Nagle's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 194th Regiment.*
Neafie's (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 156th Regiment.*
Neff's (Harmanus) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 196th Regiment.*
Nesmith's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Nettleton's (A. Bayard) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
New York 1st Dragoons, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Nichols' (George S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Niebuhr's (Caleb E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Norris' (Hardman P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries A and F.*
Northcott's (Robert S.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Nye's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 29th Regiment.*
O'Boyle's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment, Militia.*
O'Connell's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Olcott's (Egbert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Orange Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Over's (Ewald) **Infantry.** See *Exempts' Battalion, Infantry, ante.*
Owens' (William A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Palmer's (Frederic S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 6th Regiment.*
Palmer's (Thomas H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Parker's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Parker's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Parnell's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Parr's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Patapsco Guards, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Patchell's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Patton's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Payne's (Nathaniel) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Payne's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 37th Battalion.*
Peabody's (Oliver D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 55th Company.*
Peach's (Benjamin F., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 8th Regiment, Militia.*
Peale's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Pease's (Harry) **Cavalry.*** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Company.*
Peck's (Frank H.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Peck's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Peck's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Peebles' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Peirce's (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries B and L.*
Peirson's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th Regiment, Militia.*
Pendleton County Home Guards. See *West Virginia Troops.*
Pendleton's (Edmund) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Pendleton's (Samuel H.) **Artillery.** See *Morris Artillery, ante.*
Penn's (Davidson B.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Pennington's (Alexander C. M., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Penrose's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Per Lee's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Peters' (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Petrie's (Peter B.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Pettit's (Rufus D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 12th Regiment.*
Philadelphia City Scouts, Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Phillips' (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Pickens' (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Pierce's (Lewis B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Pinckard's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Platner's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Veteran).*
Polk's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Porter's (Francis E.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Unattached Company.*
Porter's (G. Ellis) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Porter's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Potter's (Andrew) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Potts' (Peter J.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Prados' (Louis) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Pratt's (Harrison W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Prentiss' (Clifton K.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Prevost's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 16th Regiment.*
Pugh's (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 161st Regiment.*
Purington's (George A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Quinn's (Timothy) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Lincoln).*
Ramsay's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops.*
Randall's (Francis J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th and 96th Regiments.*
Randall's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Rank's (William D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery H.*
Rankin's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Ransom's (Dunbar R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries C, F, and K.*
Reese's (William J.) **Artillery.** See *Jeff. Davis Artillery, ante.*
Reilly's (Terrence) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Batteries C and E.*
Rexford's (Willie M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 131st Regiment.*
Reynolds' (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 118th and 119th Companies.*
Rhett Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rhodes' (Elisha H.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Richardson's (Edmund) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Richardson's (Robert M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Riddle's (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Rigby's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery A.*
Ringgold Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Ripley's (Theodore A.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Horatio) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 143d Company.*

Roberts' (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 127th Regiment.*
Robertson's (Claude S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
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